"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; little change in temperature.
☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,940. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1918.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

MARAUDING SOLDIERS IN PETROGRAD ROB AND SLAY IN FOUR DAYS OF TERROR; FIERCE CIVIL WAR RAGES IN UKRAINE

RUSSIAN CAPITAL LOOTED

First Direct News From There in 11 Days Tells of Wild Anarchy

100 KILLED IN ONE FIGHT

Red Guards Shoot and Bayonet Bandits and Throw Them Into the Canal.

TEUTON PRISONERS SUFFER

40,000 Released by Workmen's Councils Are Homeless and Near Starvation.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7, (Delayed.)—(Associated Press.)—Indiscriminate shooting is going on throughout the city both by day and by night, but usually is most general after nightfall. Pillaging followed by shooting spread last night from Voznessensky Prospect past St. Isaac's Cathedral to Galernaya Street, where private apartments were broken into and plundered, culminating in protracted firing between the pillagers and Red Guards. The wounded were taken to hospitals.

Three out of six armed men were caught this morning after shooting the cashier of the weekly illustrated paper Neva, who had returned from the Post Office with 20,000 rubles. Their motor car upon which soldiers were firing came to a standstill before a hole in the street at Nevsky Prospect and Morskaya Street, where they leaped out and scattered. A militiaman who tried to arrest one of the bandits was shot dead, after which the robber rushed into a courtyard and was found in the attic of a house, where soldiers shot him and threw his body into the canal.

Meanwhile a crowd had lynched the chauffeur and soldiers had caught the third bandit. They were about to execute him as he stood against a wall when he was killed by a revolver bullet fired by a sailor. The soldiers afterward bayoneted his body and threw it into the canal. The three others escaped.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 11, (Delayed.)—In an all-night battle during which jewelry stores and wine cellars in the capital were pillaged by marauding soldiers about one hundred persons were killed.

Forty thousand German and Austrian prisoners, who were freed by the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in smaller Russian towns, are now in Petrograd homeless and in danger of starvation as a result of the riots.

Attempt to Kidnap Lenine Foiled.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—News dispatches from the correspondent of The Associated Press in Petrograd, ranging from ten to twelve days old, were received here today. They were probably delayed by the cutting of the telegraph lines in Finland.

The dispatches consisted chiefly of news already disclosed by Russian Government wireless messages. Among them, however, was a story of a plot to kidnap Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier. M. Spiridonoff and many other members of the St. George's Cross Cavaliers were arrested.

According to a confession made by Spiridonoff, the members of the organization, chiefly social revolutionaries, desired to hold Lenine for hostage to secure the safety of the social revolutionary leaders and as a protest against the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly. The plot is connected with the previous attempt on Lenine's life.

The Smolny Institute has decreed the adoption of the western calendar, beginning Feb. 1, which thus becomes Feb. 14.

BOLSHEVIST POWER WANES.

Reaction Setting In and Anti-Semitism Is Growing.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 17, (Associated Press.)—That the power of the Bolsheviki in Russia is slowly waning is the conclusion of an American who reached Stockholm today from Petrograd, where he had resided for eighteen months. This man left Petrograd Feb. 7.

"So long as there were masses of soldiers in Petrograd and Moscow," said this man, "the Bolsheviki's opponents have felt that any attempt to establish an ordered government was impossible. As a matter of fact many of these soldiers are not Bolsheviki, but their mere presence was a deterrent. Now they are gradually departing for farms and villages, and it will be impossible ever to recall them.

"This is especially true of Moscow, where the opponents of Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotzky are beginning to pluck up courage. Another factor against the Bolsheviki is their campaign

Continued on Page Two.

"Cesare is an artist whose brush is a veritable sledge. He *makes* you see what the country is doing and thinking, every night in The New York Evening Post. Now 3c.—Advt.

Bolsheviki Send An Ultimatum to Rumania For Passage of Troops, Evacuation of Bessarabia

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Russian Government has sent an ultimatum to the Rumanian Government demanding the evacuation of Bessarabia by the Rumanian and counter-revolutionary troops, and the right to transport Russian troops through Rumanian and Bessarabian territory.

A Russian wireless communication received tonight contains the following concerning the ultimatum:

"The Rumanian General Staff delegates, Colonel Rodalescue and Captain Cavere, arrived here and proposed an armistice, ending at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 16th, to consider conditions of peace between Russia and Rumania. We agreed on the subject, both sides reserving unrestricted freedom for the movements and concentrations of troops. At the same time we sent out an ultimatum giving the Rumanian Government until tomorrow morning to accept or refuse.

"Our conditions are: First, the immediate evacuation of Bessarabia by Rumanian troops and by national counter-revolutionary troops acting under General Stcherbatcheff; second, the immediate return of all property taken by Rumanian authorities belonging to Russia on Bessarabian territory; third, the unopposed transit of Russian troops through Rumanian and Bessarabian territories; fourth, the extradition of Stcherbatcheff, and, fifth, the extradition of the authors of the murder of Comrade Roschal and other Russian soldiers and sailors.

"We consider it our revolutionary and socialistic duty to declare that we are fighting against the Rumanian Government, and not the Rumanian workmen, peasants, and soldiers, whom we offer to support to depose the Rumanian Government of bourgeoisie and landlords."

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Handelsblad says it has been learned that Rumania intends to enter into negotiations with the Central Powers, provided they give her assurance that they will not assail the sovereignty of Rumania, but will leave a solution of dynastic questions to the Rumanians themselves.

The Rumanians, the dispatch adds, will then declare their readiness to cede the Dobrudja to Bulgaria, provided the Central Powers grant Rumania benevolent support in the Bessarabian question.

RUSSIAN TRUCE ENDS THIS NOON

Government of Germany to "Reserve a Free Hand in Every Direction."

UKRAINE WAR MERCILESS

Berlin Finds Big Puzzles in Balky Bolsheviki and Russian Civil Strife.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The armistice between the Russian and German forces which has been in existence for several weeks on the Russian front will expire at noon tomorrow, according to the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff. The text reads:

Eastern Theatre: On the great Russian front the armistice expires at noon tomorrow.

BERNE, Feb. 17.—Late dispatches received here indicate that Germany intends to send troops to the Ukraine to occupy important points under pretext of establishing order. The Reichstag will probably meet Wednesday to consider the treaty with the Ukraine.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.—An official statement issued by the German Imperial Government states that the Petrograd Government by its conduct has denounced the armistice which had been in existence on the Russian front. This denouncement is regarded as having occurred Feb. 10.

In conformity therewith, the official statement says, the German Government must, after a lapse of seven days, give notice of the termination as provided for under the treaty and reserve a free hand in every direction.

Discussing the Ukraine, the Cologne Volks-Zeitung says:

"Fighting between the Bolsheviki and the Rada has brought the Rada Government into such peril that it has been transferred from Kiev to Zhitomir, and the suburbs of Kiev are in the hands of the Bolsheviki. This fighting endangers supplies of food in the country.

"The Bolsheviki are rushing troops to reinforce the anti-Rada forces, including the 19th Infantry Division and parts of the Second Guards Corps. Further fighting is to be expected which has a serious character for us."

MANY BIG PROBLEMS CONFRONT REICHSTAG

War On Bolsheviki, the Ukraine Question, and Polish Outburst to Come Up.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.—The Reichstag meets Tuesday, and with that event a very important period opens in Germany. The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Foreign Minister returned yesterday from Imperial Headquarters, where long conferences were held with the Kaiser and the military chiefs. Semi-officially, Germany is given to understand that complete unanimity reigns among all those important personages as to the military and political questions to be dealt with in the near future.

At an early opportunity, probably on Thursday, Chancellor von Hertling will address the Reichstag, and it is re-

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE
Wed. Mat., 25c to $1. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

HUNGER AND PLAGUE THREATEN RUSSIA

Peasantry Are Quarreling Over Division of Seized Land and Do Little Planting.

DIRE MISERY IN CAPITAL

Middle Classes Are Persecuted and Many Persons Are Crazed by Suffering.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15.—Owing to the fighting in South Finland the wires have been broken and the ordinary methods of communication with the outside world have been unavailable for about a week. Only yesterday, however, did the telegraph office notify the newspaper correspondents in Petrograd of this fact, of which they had been completely unaware, and this message is being sent by a roundabout route.

The most important item of the week's news has undoubtedly been the Brest-Litovsk decision. This has been received with absolute calm. Although there is some nervous discussion as to what the Germans may do next, an advance on Petrograd is not generally expected, but many consider the occupation of the whole of Esthonia a possibility, especially since the local Soviets have proceeded to outlaw the whole land-owning class at one fell swoop. As the land-owners are mainly barons of German extraction, and naturally are bitterly hostile to Soviet rule, it is obvious that Germany has a pretext to justify a little further encroachment.

When Trotzky reported to the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets on Thursday night on the final stage of the negotiations his reception was warm and attentive, but hardly enthusiastic. Generally the feeling was less one of rejoicing over peace than resignation over a worse situation.

Food Problem Overshadows All.

The fact is everything is overshadowed by the food problem. After a few days when the daily bread ration was half a pound it was reduced to three-eighths. Now it is one-eighth only, and such bread! Its principal ingredient appears to be straw. Its color varies between khaki, green and brown, with occasional imitations of field gray, now one of the commonest colors in Petrograd.

Riots are frequent and occasionally sanguinary. Prices are grotesque, even at the present rate of exchange. There is no real standard now, so one never knows what one may have to pay. A huge trade is done in stolen food, the price of which to the buyer depends largely on the seller's recklessness.

Typhus, due to underfeeding, has made a beginning here, and some hundreds of cases are said to have occurred, while cases of plague are reported on the Black Sea coast. Bad as the present food situation is now, it is bound to get considerably worse before long. There is going to be very little sowing done this year.

Lenine's land legislation and revolutionary propaganda generally are reducible in effect to this simple advice to the peasants: "Help yourselves." The results have been to break up large estates with the consequent return to more primitive methods of cultivation, struggles between rival villages and between inhabitants of the same village and wholesale insecurity.

This added to the abnormal condition of the markets and collapse of the transport system means a tremendous diminution in production. I hear on

Continued on Page Two.

Bombs Dropped on London in Another Raid; But One Flier Reached City in Early Attack

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 18.—German airplanes again raided London last night. Several bombs were dropped in the London district.

Lord French, commander of the home forces, reported that the hostile airplanes came in over the Thames estuary shortly after 10 o'clock and proceeded toward London. Some bombs were dropped in the capital. At the time of Lord French's report the raid was still in progress.

Only one of the six German airplanes which made the attack on London Saturday night succeeded in reaching the capital, it is announced officially. This raider dropped one bomb in the southwest district, which caused four casualties. An aerial raid on Dover was repelled by British pilots, who engaged the Germans over the Kent coast. One large raider is reported to have crashed into the sea.

The official statement yesterday read:

"About six enemy airplanes approached the mouth of the Thames about 9:45 o'clock last night and carried out an attack against London. All were turned back save one machine which penetrated the capital along the line of the river and dropped a single bomb in the southwest district about 10 o'clock.

"This bomb demolished a house and buried an invalided officer and his wife and two children. Several other bombs were dropped by the raider in the eastern outskirts on its way in, but no serious casualties or damages have been reported.

"An attack which was delivered against Dover about 10:45 o'clock was driven off, some bombs being dropped in open country.

"Several of our pilots engaged the enemy. One of them fought an action over the Kent coast, and shortly afterward a large enemy machine was seen from the shore to crash into the sea. Police reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received but apparently they were light."

With the advent of the new moon on Saturday the raid was not unexpected in London. Police whistles warned the people, and, except for stray omnibuses and automobiles here and there, the streets throughout the city were nearly deserted.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Reporting the air raid last night on England, the War Office bulletin says:

"Our aviators last night attacked with bombs London, Dover, and Dunkirk, (France,) as well as the fighting forces on the north coast of France."

Paris Has a Brief Flurry.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—An alarm that airmen were approaching Paris was given at 9:40 o'clock tonight. Sounds of motors were heard by stations in the northeastern district. Precautions were taken, but at 10:30 o'clock the noises ceased. No bombs were reported thrown, according to an official statement, and the all clear signal was given at 11 o'clock.

ROBERTSON SAYS HE DID NOT RESIGN

But British Army Chief Admits He Refused to Keep Post or Join War Council.

PREMIER'S WORD AWAITED

Storm Is Predicted in Parliament, Where He May Make a Statement Tomorrow.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—General Sir William Robertson has not resigned his post as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, according to statements made in two London Sunday papers.

The Sunday Times publishes an interview with him, given last evening, in which he says:

"I have not resigned. The only statement I have to make is that it is quite true that I will not accept either position," [referring to the posts of Chief of the Imperial General Staff and British representative on the Supreme War Council of Versailles.]

The political correspondent of The Sunday Times says:

"General Robertson considers he has been dismissed. I hear that before the succession [on the Imperial General Staff] was given to General Sir Henry Wilson it was offered to and declined by General Sir Herbert Plumer, [Commander of the British forces in Italy], and it is anticipated that other members of the military hierarchy will follow General Robertson into retirement.

"The Generals have, in fact, revolted against the Cabinet, and the gravity of their action can hardly be overestimated. The weakness of the soldiers' position is that they cannot agree among themselves. It is not anticipated that the defection of the Generals will wreck the Government, as, apart from a comparatively small section of militarists, there is no great sympathy with the attitude of the soldiers."

The correspondent adds that the Earl of Derby may resign as Secretary of State for War.

The weekly newspaper, The National News, also says it has been informed by Sir William that he has not resigned.

Most of the London morning papers fail to comment editorially on the official announcement of General Robertson's resignation, owing to the fact that it was published at so late an hour last evening. However, the news columns virtually all agree that it will not surprise the public.

That the Premier's audience with the King yesterday was regarded as presaging such action was intimated by one of the evening papers in a late edition, which, after referring to the audience, concluded with the paragraph:

"If coincidences go for anything, it was on Saturday morning that Lord Fisher [First Sea Lord] resigned."

Stormy Week in Parliament Forecast.

Parliament will undoubtedly be a storm centre for the next few days. Whether the storm will begin tomorrow or not until Tuesday, when the military estimates are the order of business, and when it is believed the Premier will take advantage of the occasion to make his promised statement, remains to be seen.

The public and the army hitherto have been quite devoted in their belief in General Robertson and Field Marshal Haig, while to the general public General Sir Henry Wilson, the new Chief of Staff, is almost unknown. The cleavage in the Parliamentary ranks in this contest by no means follows party lines. Not only were Liberals and Radicals warm in their support of Mr. Asquith's sentiments on the question, but also a large number of influential Unionists. The division taken late Wednesday night, which gave the Government a vote of confidence, could hardly be taken as a criterion of the actual feeling of the House of Commons, as the bulk of the members already had left the House, probably not desiring at that juncture to embarrass the Government.

Had the members been in full strength it is impossible to say what would have been the result. Hence, exciting scenes may be anticipated early in the week, especially as General Robertson denies that he resigned his post. The attacks are certain to be renewed, and it is

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LIVE WIRES TRAP AMERICAN PATROL

Soldiers Lie Flat When Current Is Suddenly Turned On and Later Escape.

FOE GIVES BOGUS SIGNALS

Uses Rockets Like Ours and Taps Phone Lines—Americans on a Famous Front.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 17, (Associated Press.)—An American patrol, having passed the first line of German entanglements and approached the second line last night, was suddenly cut off by a current of electricity along the first wire line.

Instead of attempting an immediate return to their trenches, which would have meant certain death from electric shock or machine-gun fire, the Americans clung close to the earth, and later, when the electricity was cut off, returned in safety to their positions.

It was a thrilling experience for the patrol. A certain number of men set out from the American position in the hope of encountering a number of the enemy at a point in the German trenches. They had succeeded in getting through the first line and had crawled on until the second line was reached. When they were just about to start under the second line there was a bluish glow, and, turning around, they saw long, livid sparks playing through the barbed wire of the first line. The enemy had turned on a powerful electric current.

The men of the patrol quickly flattened out upon the ground, thinking they had been discovered and expecting momentarily to hear machine-gun bullets go singing overhead. Nothing of the kind happened, however. Apparently the Germans merely turned on the current by chance, hoping that if any Americans were within the entanglements they would be killed on the wire or while trying to get out. The patrol returned safely to the American lines when the electricity was cut off.

Rocket Signals a Hoax.

The Germans apparently having discovered the meaning of some of the American rocket signals, last night caused the Americans for a considerable distance along the front to prepare for a gas attack. At first the Germans sent into the air a rocket of a certain color which is the American signal for gas attacks, but the hoax was discovered soon after the troops adjusted their gas masks.

The Germans next sent up a rocket calling for barrage by the Americans, but the American officers on observation duty in an advanced post, seeing whence the rocket came, got a message to the artillery in time to prevent it from laying down the needless shell fire.

The command to fire was ready to be given when information reached the gunners that the enemy was responsible for the barrage signal. Extremely quick work was necessary to stop the order to fire, for the American artillery has reached a high degree of speed in going into action.

The Germans are coming to realize this, and they are not so free with their shells as in the early days of the American occupation of the line. In the language of the front, every time that Fritz sends over one shell now he gets "an armful" in return.

Recently there have been fewer German shells coming toward the American positions. But the American artillery has started tactics that seemingly are making the enemy jumpier and jumpier, and the Germans are extremely cautious about showing themselves. The 75s are pounding the Germans, and even one German is not too insignificant a target.

The enemy now retaliates at times by taking pot shots at the wagons and motor cars, but as a general rule his artillery is more anxious to carry out the daily strafe on certain locations that are thought vulnerable. The enemy infantry, however, has adopted the policy of never letting its rifles and machine guns sleep.

An officer's striker last evening poked his head over the top of a trench to see what was doing, and a bullet promptly came his way, just missing him. The reports show that another man, who

Continued on Page Three.

SHIP CARPENTERS' STRIKE IS CALLED OFF AFTER REBUKE COMES FROM PRESIDENT: "WILL YOU CO-OPERATE OR OBSTRUCT?"

President Wilson's Message to Hutcheson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1918.

William L. Hutcheson, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, New York:

I have received your telegram of yesterday and am very glad to note the expression of your desire as a patriotic citizen to assist in carrying on the work by which we are trying to save America and men everywhere who work and are free. Taking advantage of that assurance, I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the fact that the strike of the carpenters in the shipyards is in marked and painful contrast to the action of labor in other trades and places. Ships are absolutely necessary for the winning of the war. No one can strike a deadlier blow at the safety of the nation and of its forces on the other side than by interfering with or obstructing the shipbuilding program.

All the other unions engaged in this indispensable work have agreed to abide by the decisions of the Shipbuilding Wage Adjustment Board. That board has dealt fairly and liberally with all who have resorted to it. I must say to you very frankly that it is your duty to leave to it the solution of your present difficulties with your employers and to advise the men whom you represent to return at once to work, pending the decision. No body of men have the moral right in the present circumstances of the nation to strike until every method of adjustment has been tried to the limit. If you do not act upon this principle, you are undoubtedly giving aid and comfort to the enemy, whatever may be your own conscious purpose.

I do not see that anything will be gained by my seeing you personally until you have accepted and acted upon that principle. It is the duty of the Government to see that the best possible conditions of labor are maintained, as it is also its duty to see to it that there is no lawless and conscienceless profiteering, and that duty the Government has accepted and will perform. Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?

WOODROW WILSON.

Hutcheson Decides to Co-operate; Tells Strikers to Return to Work

Carpenters Expected to Comply Before Night—Leader Replies to the President, Renewing Request for Interview After Men Have Gone Back to Shipyards.

William L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, took energetic steps last night to end the shipyard strike, after he had received President Wilson's telegram condemning in vigorous language the action of the men in quitting work on ships at this time, and asking: "Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?"

President Hutcheson and his staff of Brotherhood officials telephoned to all local officials of the striking carpenters and joiners, asking them to have the men under their jurisdiction back at work tomorrow, and wired union officials in Baltimore and other places where carpenters have dropped their work on ships, that he wanted the wish of the President of the United States complied with immediately.

This telegram was sent by Mr. Hutcheson in reply to President Wilson:

The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America:

My Dear Mr. President: Your telegram requesting our members to return to work, at hand. In reply I am instructing our representatives to go among the men of our craft and use their influence to have the men return to work at once.

I have exhausted every effort to reach an agreement with the Shipping Board, but I have no power to sign the agreement of the Adjustment Board, which would deprive our members of their constitutional rights.

Being desirous of reaching a conclusion whereby a cessation of work may be prevented in the future, I most respectfully request that you notify me as to when I can meet with you, as I feel that is the only way in which to solve the question.

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON.

Says Today Will End Strike.

Mr. Hutcheson refused to make any comment. His right-hand man, T. L. Guerin, Executive Committeeman, said he was entirely confident that the great majority of the strikers would be back at work by noon today, and that the strike would be entirely at an end by tonight.

The agreement which President Hutcheson said he was powerless to sign is one which would bind the carpenters and joiners to accept the award of the Adjustment Board and continue at work regardless of the findings.

Ever since the strike started, week before last, Mr. Hutcheson has denied that he had countenanced the action of the men, and he insisted that their action in striking was in the nature of a rebellion against his authority. Last Friday, in reply to a telegram from Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, he took occasion to urge all strikers to return to work and trust the Government to reach a fair adjustment of their grievances. Instead of causing strikers to return to work, however, this advice from the Brotherhood President was followed Saturday morning by the striking of several hundred more shipyard workers.

When asked last night why it was so certain, in his opinion, that President Hutcheson would succeed in inducing the men to return to work today when his previous request that they return to work had been unavailing, Committeeman Guerin said:

"The situation has been entirely changed by the telegram from the President. The workmen who have been striking for a hearing for their grievances will now feel sure that they will get it.

"Although we urged the strikers to return to work in response to the telegram from Chairman Hurley, we did not see fit to spend the money of the organization to send out telegrams to bring them back to work on a statement from the Shipping Board, which has been causing all the difficulty. Now the Chief Executive officer of the country has addressed this telegram to the head of our organization on the subject and that makes the difference."

What the Men are Demanding.

Mr. Guerin said the organization was not insisting on the "closed-shop" principle in Government shipyards. He said they were asking mainly for the pay given to carpenters on the Pacific Coast and for the presence of a practical carpenter on the Labor Adjustment Board when dealing with problems involving carpenters.

"The Labor Adjustment Board," he went on, "fixed a rate of $6.60 a day on the Pacific Coast, where the cost of living is much higher than here. The nominal rate here is $4.88 a day, which is the navy yard rate. But the men have not been getting it. Because of the great unemployment among carpenters, which has been greatly increased by a misleading publicity campaign to bring carpenters to this city, which is full of idle carpenters, the shipyard owners have been able to take advantage of the workmen. This has been done mainly in the way of putting skilled carpenters in the class of unskilled or semi-skilled labor and paying them in some cases as low as $3 a day.

"Further, the navy yard rate, while it is a fair one in the navy yard, is not a fair one in a private yard. The men in the navy yards have a thirty-day vacation with pay. They get meals and food at low prices from the Government commissary. They have practically life jobs, not temporary ones. They can settle down in homes near their work. Advancement for good men is very rapid in the navy yard. None of these advantages exists in private yards.

"The objection to binding ourselves to accept the award of the Labor Adjustment Board is the history of the board. They made an adjustment on the Pacific Coast which was not satisfactory. They then made a second adjustment, which was still unsatisfactory. They then made a third adjustment, which was still unsatisfactory. They then made a fourth, which is the present rate of $6.60 a day.

"If the men out there had bound themselves to accept the first adjustment they would not have received the benefit of the three later adjustments. We do not believe in a series of adjustments which keeps the men asking for more, and injures the Government, because, under such circumstances, the men think more about their pay than about their work. We want a single settlement by a body of men who will deal with the matter in a broad way. And we want to make sure the adjustment is fair before we accept it. It is not right to make us bind ourselves to accept the first award of a board which is in the habit of doing things piecemeal."

NEARLY 250,000 SHIPBUILDERS.

Enrollment Brings Goal in Sight—Registration Period Extended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Illinois led the States in the number of men enrolled in National Shipbuilders' Registration Week, which closed tonight with the goal of 250,000 men almost in sight. The registration will continue until everybody has had a chance to offer voluntary service in building the merchant fleet which will support the armies in Europe.

Exact figures of the number of men enrolled have not been compiled, but officers of the Public Service Reserve were confident that the total did not fall far below a quarter of a million. In Illinois 23,000 men were signed up, slightly less than the State's quota. Rhode Island made the best proportionate showing with 6,000 registrants, or more than three times the number asked from that State. The City of New York fell below its quota of 20,000, registering something more than half the number.

WILSON TELLS LABOR'S DUTY

Should Leave Grievances to Adjustment Board and Remain at Work.

NO MORAL RIGHT TO STRIKE

Opposite Course, the President Says, Gives Aid and Comfort to the Enemy.

CALLED BIG FORWARD STEP

Washington Thinks His Action a Key to Future Policy Toward Labor Obstructors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President Wilson in a telegram today to William L. Hutcheson, head of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in which he rejected the labor leader's request for an interview, summed up in seven words the attitude of the Administration toward the striking shipyard carpenters and other workingmen who might hamper the nation's war program. They were:

"Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?"

Mr. Hutcheson's response was prompt. In a telegram to the President he said he was doing his utmost to induce the striking carpenters and joiners to return to work. Advices from New York received in other quarters contained the prediction that the strike would end with tomorrow.

Asserting that the Government had pledged itself to the policy of obtaining the best possible conditions for labor and the warfare against "lawless and conscienceless profiteering" on the part of capital, the President made it evident by the tenor of his message to Mr. Hutcheson that, to his mind, there was no course open to strikers as patriotic Americans except to return immediately to their duties and leave the settlement of their demands to the Government's Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board.

Coincident with the President's announcement the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor issued a declaration of principles, in which it placed before the workers of the nation the vital need for the rapid construction of shipping and for the patriotic co-operation of labor in all war industries.

Effect on Baltimore Strikers.

It was generally believed here tonight that the strike in the shipyards of the Baltimore district, as well as of the New York district, would be brought to an end by the action of President Wilson, and that of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and other responsible officials of that organization are said to be solidly behind President Wilson in the attitude he has assumed in refusing to deal with Mr. Hutcheson personally while the carpenters remain on strike.

Mr. Gompers saw the President for a short time yesterday, and was in conference today for several hours with the members of the Executive Committee of his organization. He also was in touch with union officials in New York by telephone, and put forth every effort to have the workingmen follow the President's wishes.

It was the consensus of opinion that Mr. Hutcheson would find himself discredited if the striking carpenters in the New York and Baltimore yards refused to give ground, and would have to withdraw as a representative of organized labor on the joint commission of employes and employers which has been formed to co-operate with the Labor Department for the formulation of a national program.

The fact that Mr. Hutcheson had been selected by the American Federation of Labor as one of its representatives on that commission was noted with surprise today in view of the attitude which Mr. Hutcheson has assumed in his dealings with Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board. The action taken by President Wilson, however, had not been made public when the personnel of the commission was announced.

Hutcheson's Attitude Not Popular.

Members of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor and the Presidents of various international unions who were at the National Hotel here today refused to comment on the situation, but the intimation was plain that Mr. Hutcheson's attitude up to the time that President Wilson spoke was not gaining in favor and that his position rapidly was becoming untenable.

There had been further threats that the strike among the carpenters would spread when the shipyards opened tomorrow unless the Government gave way to the demands of the carpenters for a closed shop without a review of the facts, and this, it is understood, was one of the things which led the President to act. Labor leaders were one in expressing the opinion tonight that the danger of further trouble had been averted.

While Mr. Gompers called upon the President yesterday to take up with him the matter of obtaining further supplies of coal for the industries of New England, it is understood the situation in the shipyards was foremost in their minds and that a thorough understanding as to the position which the federation would assume was reached.

Coal for New England.

There were further evidences of co-operation today on the part of Mr. Gompers when he conferred with Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board and Director General of Railroads McAdoo at the latter's home, in an effort to bring about an improvement of the conditions in New England.

Mr. Gompers brought with him a delegation of representative labor leaders from New England, and they placed their case before the Government officials, emphasizing the desire of the workingmen to do their utmost for the Government. They deplored the fact that there was danger of some of the war industries being forced to shut down or work on part-time in the present emergency.

The labor leaders asked the Government officials to do everything in their power to supply New England with 1,000,000 tons of coal a month, and were assured that this would be done. Mr. McAdoo said he would endeavor to move 400,000 tons by rail, and Chairman Hurley promised to furnish, if possible, sufficient tonnage to carry the additional 600,000 tons needed by water route.

Officials in charge of all Government war work were in a much happier frame of mind tonight as a result of the words spoken by the President, and the evidence of a general and immediate response by the labor interests.

It was felt in all quarters that by one stroke the President had done more to bring about a thorough understanding between the Government and labor than any other official or body could have accomplished by weary weeks of negotiation and compromise.

The President's statement to Mr. Hutcheson was taken as the fundamental principle of the Government's policy in dealing with labor problems and as showing a determination on the part of the Administration to commandeer industry if profiteering was proved, and there seemed no other course open to safeguard the best interests of the nation.

Coming as it did after the President's instructions to Attorney General Gregory a few days ago to make a thorough investigation of conditions at Hog Island, Philadelphia, with a view to criminal prosecution if any had been culpable, the message to labor had added weight, providing the opportunity, it was pointed out, for labor to co-operate with the Government in advancing the war program of the nation.

Efforts will be put forth immediately, it was said tonight, to bring about any needed adjustments on this basis. Searching investigation is in progress to determine whether there has been mismanagement at any of the shipyards and whether the workingmen have just cause to complain that there has been an attitude on the part of private capital to exploit them. If such is found the shipyards will be commandeered and the Government will take direct control of all of the activities.

The Labor Adjustment Board had taken a long step in the direction of promoting direct dealing between the Government and the employes, it was believed, in fixing piece rates and ruling that there must be no lowering of the rates for the period of the war. Other steps just as definite are in contemplation, and there will be every effort to remove the last vestige of any practice which would justify the charge of organized labor that private capital was in a position to place the burden of the war on its shoulders and adopt unfair measures.

The words of President Wilson were intended, it was held, to place before the workers in no uncertain terms that the Administration, and not private capital, was the agency with which the working men would deal.

FINDS NO HOG ISLAND GRAFT

Bowles's Changes Commended by Piez After Inspection.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Payrolls slashed right and left, excess of employes reduced, contracts revised, changes in the plans in order to speed up the program, transportation of steel hastened—these are some of the changes which Charles A. Piez, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, said today he had found that Rear Admiral Bowles had instituted since Mr. Piez's last previous visit to Hog Island. Mr. Piez made his third official inspection of the shipyard.

Mr. Piez said that while there were three independent investigations afoot, the officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation had been unable to detect any graft at Hog Island up to the present time.

"Admiral Bowles," he added, "has started to do the very work for which he was sent here—he has taken the slack out of everything. At his suggestion, I am going to invite the entire Senate Committee on Commerce to come to Philadelphia and visit the yard, to get a first-hand impression of the present condition of affairs and the gigantic project which we have in hand.

"The Admiral has his hands on all the levers. He is an extremely able man, and when he wants a thing done he knows how to go about it."

URGES 'SCAB' BRAND FOR SHIP STRIKERS

Dr. S. Edward Young Says Patriotic Labor Can End Trouble at Yards.

SERVICES AT ST. JOHN'S

French Ambassador and High British Officials Attend Washington's Birthday Ceremony.

"What the nation will do with capital and labor after the war depends upon what capital and labor do during the war," said the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young in his sermon yesterday at the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. "Thus far both have done, in the main, admirably; but the ship carpenters' strike is a blow Germany could not wish to beat, and if it continued it will give Germany the final victory. The carpenter who quits work on the fleet because he cannot have the closed shop and $6.60 a day instead of $5.60 is voting to let our boys in France starve or surrender.

"The people to call down President Hutcheson and his misguided followers are the heads of labor organizations and working people generally. When their fellow-craftsmen brand them as 'scab' patriots these carpenters, otherwise so hard to reach, will swing into line. The word has been passed around the world that workingmen have it in their hands to decide this world conflict, and their new sense of importance makes the situation the more difficult. This strike should be settled before the middle of the week or the shipbuilding should be taken over by the Government, as the railroads have been."

At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine there was held yesterday a service commemorative of the birth of George Washington. The Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York and the Society of Colonial Wars collaborated in the ceremonies, which was attended by J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador from the French Republic; André Tardieu, the French High Commissioner; Sir Andrew Caird of the British War Mission; Major Gen. William A. Mann, commanding the Department of the East; Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General; Charles Carlisle Taylor, British Vice Consul, and the representatives of the principal patriotic societies of the nation.

A score of flags of these organizations were carried at the head of the procession, which formed in the Synod Hall in the cathedral grounds and marched to the cathedral with Arthur F. Schermerhorn acting as grand marshal. The Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York and Chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, was in charge of the services, assisted by the Very Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins, Dean of the Cathedral, Chaplain of the Society of Colonial Wars, and Assistant Chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, and a number of other distinguished clergymen.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, who declared that if Washington were alive today he would be in France at the side of Lafayette. "Washington was never a moral neutral," said Dr. Stires. "He blazed with indignation at injustice, cruelty, and disloyalty. He would remind America, were he with us today, that there should be a moral leadership with no reluctant following."

The Most Rev. Clarendon Lamb Worrell, Archbishop of Halifax, preached at Trinity Church, and paid a tribute to the appearance and spirit of the men of the American Army who passed through Canada on their way to Europe. "I never saw more splendid-looking men," he declared. "It was a sight to make one feel proud of our common America."

In many churches special sermons were preached in aid of the Boy Scouts, who are conducting a movement for expansion. The principal of these was an afternoon service held in Christ Church, Brooklyn, with Willis B. Holcombe, scout executive for Brooklyn, preaching the sermon on the service of the scoutmaster.

COMMENDS CASSIN FIGHTERS

Their Conduct in Battle Worthy of Our Navy, Daniels Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Secretary Daniels has sent letters of commendation to Commander Walter N. Vernou and Lieutenants John W. McClaren and James A. Saunders, U. S. N., for their "gallant conduct" during the action between the American destroyer Cassin and a German submarine on Oct. 15 last. In his letter to Commander Vernou, which was ordered read aloud to the crew of the Cassin, the Secretary says:

"The department has received the report of the action between the Cassin and a German submarine on Oct. 15, 1917, and notes with gratification the highly commendable conduct of yourself, the other officers, and the men of the Cassin. The manner in which the Cassin kept under way with her steering gear disabled and practically at the mercy of the submarine, and opened fire upon the submarine when she appeared upon the surface an hour later, is well worthy of the best traditions of the service."

The letters to Lieutenants McClaren and Saunders praise them for their "highly commendable conduct in going down into the smoking handling room adjacent to a magazine to ascertain the extent of the damage done to the Cassin after that vessel had been struck by the enemy's torpedo."

HUNGER AND PLAGUE THREATEN RUSSIA

Continued from Page One.

good authority that seed grain is practically unobtainable in the northern and northwestern provinces. Russia cannot avoid at least one terrible year of plague and famine.

Ukraine has food, but at present it is not clear who is going to get it. The fact is, since Ukraine became an independent State to the extent of signing a separate peace with the Central Powers the situation in the south generally has been simply fantastic. Nobody living can exactly say what Ukraine is and where its frontier is. The peace treaty evades this awkward point by referring to the possible subsequent continuity to Ukraine and Germany, and hints that geographical considerations and even the wishes of the inhabitants may have to be taken into account to solve the problem.

The civil war news is as usual unreliable. What we are told one day is contradicted the next. The fighting in Finland is beginning to take definite shape. The Red Guards, backed by Petrograd, hold Helsingfors and the southern railways as far up as Tavastehus. White Guards hold the northern section of the main line from Tornea to Tammerfors. Fighting is occurring with varying results between Tammerfors and Tavastehus and near the coast in the neighborhood of Abo.

Talk of Kaledine's Suicide.

In South Russia apparently there has been a quarrel between Alexieff and Kaledine. The latter is now reported to have committed suicide. Alexieff has moved north, and was said at one time to have taken Voronesh, but it now appears he was defeated. Against the tens of thousands of partly trained Red Guards now being sent down south Alexieff seems to have a small and decreasing army composed almost entirely of officers and cadets, and, therefore, unlikely to attract much popular sympathy. Intermittent reports come in of the fighting between the Poles and Bolsheviki in Mohilev province, but this does not appear yet to have extended to serious dimensions.

The prevalent feeling is one of extreme depression. The middle-class people now generally realize that the Bolsheviki have come to stay, and that even their eviction, if it were possible, would leave unremedied the present state of affairs. A mere change of Government itself would be no solution of the food problem, nor likely to restore confiscated property or make good the depredations committed during the period of anarchy.

The bourgeoisie have been treated with extreme harshness and cruelty. People have been turned out of their houses and flats without compensation, and almost without notice. The closing of the banks and their subsequent so-called nationalization have hit almost every middle class family in Petrograd. One sees officers now earning a living by sweeping snow or hawking cigarettes, while ladies of the same class sell newspapers in the streets.

It is not as if the suffering were confined to the bourgeoisie. One has only to listen to women waiting in interminable queues outside the bakeries, oil shops, &c., to learn that hatred of the new régime is not confined to one class. Uneducated people are completely bewildered and rendered desperate by the prospect and foretaste of starvation, and the result is blind anger and an increase in crime.

A horrible sign of the times is the number of semi-lunatics whom one meets nowadays, men and women, many quite young, muttering to themselves, sometimes stopping and addressing strangers, then perhaps recollecting and turning away in confusion.

The inhabitant of Petrograd today may well pray for deliverance from "plague, pestilence, and famine, battle, murder, and sudden death."

SEES RUSSIA NOW AS ALLY OF GERMANY

Ex-Cabinet Minister Predicts Her Complete Economic and Political Subjugation.

Alexander A. Bublikoff, who as Minister of Roads and Communications in the first days of the Russian revolution performed the historic feat of placing the Czar under arrest, predicted in this city yesterday that a declaration of peace between Russia and Germany must inevitably lead to the economic and political domination of Russia by Germany. Having been separated from her present alliances, he said, Russia, if peace was actually signed, would soon be in the position of an ally of Germany, opening up to her such exhaustless stores of food and materials that Germany could not possibly succumb to an economic blockade.

"There is not a healthy fibre left in Russia as a nation," said Mr Bublikoff. "The nerves of the country are worn to a shred. They have absolutely nothing upon which to subsist in the war, no food, no clothes, no shoes, no cattle, no coal. It is not the Bolsheviki who have taken Russia out of the war. It is the despair and hunger of the people. The withdrawal took place months ago. The mere announcement that the army was disbanded does not change in the slightest a condition which has already existed for months.

"It was Russia's withdrawal from the war which created the Bolsheviki, because the people, like a drowning man grasping for a straw, grabbed at the most extreme and fantastic economic teachings that might offer them once and for all a complete escape from their suffering. The Bolsheviki were able to seize the power they now hold simply because they dared to act.

"That does not mean that the Bolsheviki have triumphed. The Bolsheviki are doomed. Their riotous, disorganized rule will finally bring about a complete demoralization. A redistribution of property, a redistribution of currency, all of which they have promised, means absolutely nothing with $25,000,000,000 worth of paper in the country and less than $2,000,000,000 worth of gold to back it up. The people are enchanted, but the nation is prostrate and bankrupt."

Russia is absolutely without goods, and a declaration of peace, continued Mr. Bublikoff, would be followed by an avalanche of German goods in exchange for Russian currency. But inasmuch as paper money would have no value in German eyes, the Germans would demand in exchange for their goods something of real value, namely, raw material of every character. Food prices being lower in Russia than in Germany, the producers would drive their products into German markets rather than keep it for home consumption, and starvation and exploitation would continue. What currency the Germans would obtain for their manufactured materials would be turned by them into the purchase of controlling interests in Russian industries, plants, banks, and properties.

"The failure of the Allies to maintain a unity of strategical front brought defeat upon the weakest members of the Allies," he concluded. "The further absence of economic unity, unless immediately corrected, may yet bring defeat to the whole allied cause. The economic conquest of Russia by Germany, the capture of its raw product market, equal to one-sixth of the earth, together with 180,000,000 population, is equal to the greatest victory that Germany has won in the world's struggle. For this she will be perfectly willing to pay the Allies with all kinds of political baubles up to the concession of Alsace-Lorraine."

Ilya Tolstoy, son of Leo Tolstoy, who is also in New York, contended that the mere demobilization of the armies, if so ordered, meant absolutely no change in a condition which had already existed for months. The army had slowly melted away, he said, first because the Bolsheviki were determined to accomplish their aims, not "through the strength of any army, but through the strength of propaganda," and secondly because they realized that if force was necessary it would have to be accomplished by another army entirely, a revolutionary army and not the remnant of a demoralized, feeble, and useless army.

HAS 500,000 SPY HUNTERS.

Gregory Reveals Number Aiding Him to Stop Espionage.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 17.—Although stating that the Department of Justice could not make public the details of its many activities, Attorney General Gregory stated here tonight that 500,000 citizens of the United States are co-operating with the department's efforts to suppress espionage.

"I give this information," the Attorney General continued, "to be set at rest the German spy hysteria that fills the nation."

Mr. Gregory was on his way to Washington after having attended the funeral of his mother at Columbus, Miss.

LEADERS CALL LABOR TO NEW WAR EFFORT

Workers' All Is Staked, Federation Says, and We Must Win or Wear German Yoke.

NO TRUCE WITH AUTOCRACY

Parleys with Russians Have Shown Force Is the Only Argument Prussianism Understands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—American labor's indorsement of war aims as stated by President Wilson and recognition that the war against Prussianism is a workingman's war is recorded in a declaration issued tonight by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at the close of a seven-day session at headquarters here.

The declaration says the peace parleys between Russia and Germany have shown the futility of diplomatic negotiations until the German militarists are convinced they cannot superimpose their will on the rest of the world, and that spontaneous uprisings in Germany have demonstrated that the militarist Government still is stronger than the movement for emancipation. A gigantic struggle lies ahead, and now is a time when all workers must soberly face the grave importance of their daily work, says the declaration. The text follows:

"We are face to face with a world crisis. We are in a world struggle which will determine for the immediate future whether principles of democratic freedom or principles of force shall dominate. The decision will determine not only the destiny of nations, but of every community and of every individual. No life will be untouched.

"Either the principles of free democracy or of Prussian militaristic autocracy will prevail. There can be no compromise. So there can be no neutrality among nations or individuals; we must stand up and be counted with one cause or the other. For labor there is but one choice.

"The hope of labor lies in opportunity for freedom. The workers of America will not permit themselves to be deceived or deceive themselves into thinking the fate of the war will not vitally change our own lives. A victory for Germany would mean a Pan German empire dominating Europe and exercising a world balance of power which Germany will seek to extend by force into world control.

"Prussian rule means supervision, checks, unfreedom in every relation of life.

"Prussianism has its roots in the old ideals under which men sought to rule by suppressing the minds and wills of their fellows. It blights the new ideal of government without force or chains—political or industrial—protected by perfect freedom for all.

"Unless the reconstruction shall soon come from the German workers within that country, it is now plain that an opportunity to uproot the agencies of force will come only when democracy has defeated autocracy in the military field, and wins the right to reconstruct relations between nations and men. The peace parleys between Russia and Germany have shown the futility of diplomatic negotiations until Prussian militarists are convinced they cannot superimpose their will on the rest of the world. Force is the basis of their whole organization and is the only argument they will understand.

German Freedom Still Submerged.

"Spontaneous uprisings in Germany in protest against the militarist Government have shown that the German Government is still stronger than the movement for German emancipation. German freedom is ultimately the problem of the German people. But the defeat of Prussian autocracy on the battlefield will bring an opportunity for German liberty at home.

"We have passed the period when any one nation can maintain its freedom irrespectively of other nations. Civilization has closely linked nations together by the ties of commerce, and quick communication, common interests, problems and purposes. The future of free nations will depend upon their joint ability to devise agencies for dealing with their common affairs so that the greatest opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness may be assured to all.

"This matter of world democracy is of vital interest to labor. Labor is not a sect or a party. It represents the invincible desire for greater opportunity of the masses of all nations. Labor is the brawn, sinews, and brains of society. It is the user of tools. Tools under the creative power of muscle and brains shape the materials of civilization. Labor makes possible every great forward movement of the world. But labor is inseparable from physical and spiritual life and progress. Labor now makes it possible that this titanic struggle for democratic freedom can be made.

"The common people everywhere are hungry for wider opportunities to live. They have shown the willingness to spend or be spent for an ideal. They are in this war for ideals. Those ideals are best expressed by their chosen representative in a message delivered to the Congress of the United States Jan. 8, setting forth the program of the world's peace. President Wilson's statement of war aims has been unreservedly indorsed by British organized labor. It is in absolute harmony with the fundamentals indorsed by the Buffalo convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Tuscania Only the Beginning.

"We are at war for those ideals. Our first big casualty list has brought to every home the harass and the sacrifices of war. This is only the beginning. A gigantic struggle lies just ahead that will test to the uttermost the endurance and the ability and the spirit of our people. That struggle will be fought out in the mines, farms, shops, mills, shipyards, as well as on the battlefield. Soldiers and sailors are helpless if the producers do not do their part. Every link in the chain of the mobilization of the fighting force and necessary supplies is indispensable to winning the war against militarism and principles of unfreedom.

"The worker that fastens the rivets in building the ship is performing just as necessary war service to our Republic as the sailor who takes the ship across or the gunner in the trenches.

"This is a time when all workers must soberly face the grave importance of their daily work and decide industrial matters with a conscience mindful of the world relation of each act.

"The problem of production indispensable to preventing unnecessary slaughter of fellow-men is squarely up to all workers—aye, to employes and employers. Production depends upon materials, tools, management, and the development and maintenance of industrial morale. Willing co-operation comes not only from doing justice, but from receiving justice. The worker is a human being, whose life has value and dignity to him. He is willing to sacrifice for an ideal, but not for the selfish gain of another. Justice begets peace; consideration begets co-operation. These conditions are essential to war production. Production is necessary to win the war.

"Upon the Government and upon employers falls the preponderance of responsibility to securing greatest efficiency from workers. Standard of human welfare and consideration of the human side of production are part of the technique of efficient production.

Fair Play for the Workers.

"Give workers a decent place to live; protect them against conditions to take all their wages for bare existence; give them agencies whereby grievances can be adjusted and industrial justice assured; make it plain that their labor counts in the winning of a war for greater freedom, not for private profiteering—and workers can be confidently expected to do their part. Workers are loyal. They want to do their share for the Republic and for winning the war.

"This is labor's war. It must be won by labor, and every stage in the fighting and in the final victory must be made to count for humanity. That result only can justify the awful sacrifice.

"We present these matters to the workers of free America, confidently relying upon the splendid spirit and understanding which have made possible present progress to enable us to fight a good fight and to establish principles of freedom throughout the whole world. We regret that circumstances make impossible continuous close personal relations between the workers of America and those of the allied countries, and that we cannot have representation in the interallied labor conference about to convene in London.

"Their cause and purpose are our cause and purpose. We cannot meet with representatives of those who are aligned against us in the world war for freedom, but we hope they will sweep away the barriers which they have raised between us. Freedom and the downfall of autocracy must come in Middle Europe. We doubly welcome the change if it comes through the workers of those countries.

"While this war shall last we shall be working and fighting shoulder to shoulder with fellow-workers of Great Britain, France, and Italy. We ask the workers of Russia to make common cause with us, for our purpose is their purpose, that finally the freedom lovers of all countries may make the world safe for all peoples to live in freedom and safety."

SAYS BOLSHEVIST POWER IS WANING

Continued from Page One.

against the Church. The recent procession in Petrograd headed by priests was an imposing affair, and the Bolsheviki did not think it prudent to attempt by force to prevent it. Probably a majority of the educated Russians favor separation of Church and State, but do not like the idea of confiscation of church properties by such people as those composing the present Government.

"The Jews are growing uneasy over the symptoms of a recrudescence of anti-Jewish agitation. Anti-Semitism is deeply ingrained in large masses of the Russian Catholics, whose sentiments are further embittered by the fact that the present Government, under which the people have suffered such humiliation and hardships, is made up principally of Jews. A prominent Jew said to me last week: 'When the reaction comes, they will take it out on us.'"

The American, continuing, said that the principal grave situation with regard to food was in respect to bread, which contains straw and is almost uneatable. He said it was feared that the peace between Ukraine and the Central Powers would make still worse the food outlook.

Two weeks were occupied by the American in crossing Finland. Unable to proceed northward from Tammerfors, he went to Bjoerneborg. There were large numbers of the Red Guard in Tammerfors. Russians were less in evidence, but all the Red artillerists were Russians. From Bjoerneborg the American journeyed to Kristinestad, a distance of sixty miles, by sleigh. He saw no soldiers after leaving Bjoerneborg until he arrived twenty miles south of Kristinestad, where White Guard outposts were encountered. Kristinestad, he said, was full of White Guards, who were constantly drilling, and seemed well disciplined and organized.

The White Guard leaders said they could easily clean up the country if they had arms and ammunition, but that they had been forced to wait. The Germans were doing all they could to assist them. They already had sent three boatloads of arms and ammunition from Libau and had promised them more. They also had sent back to Finland a regiment of Finnish riflemen who had been fighting on the German side. The officers asserted that an attack on Tammerfors could not be undertaken for three or four weeks.

The American saw no indications of a food shortage in Northern Finland. Peasants who had flocked to the banner of General Mannerheim, the White Guard leader, were furnishing him with considerable stores of provisions.

GERMAN SOLDIERS REFUSE TO GO WEST

Petrograd Reports Them Intrenched on Russian Front Protected by Own Artillery.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 12, (Delayed,) [Associated Press.]—German soldiers at Grodno and Kovno, according to a report received here from Moscow, have refused to obey a command to move to the French front.

The troops have intrenched themselves under the protection of their own artillery, and have defeated a detachment of loyal forces which the German Staff sent to punish them.

This dispatch may be an echo of an earlier report of a mutiny by German soldiers on the Russian front. The Russian Wireless News Service sent out a message on Jan. 5 stating that 25,000 German soldiers in the region east of Kovno had revolted in consequence of the Government's drafting of all soldiers below the age of 35 for service on the western front. German deserters were quoted as saying that the men rebelled, marched out of the battle line, and intrenched themselves with rifles and machine guns against other German units.

DROP REED AS CONSUL?

Bolshevist Appointment of American Said to Have Been Withdrawn.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A belated dispatch from Petrograd says that John Reed left Petrograd for the United States as a private citizen, his appointment as Consul of the Bolsheviki at New York having been withdrawn.

A previous dispatch from Stockholm said Reed had arrived there on his way to New York to take the post of Consul.

Reed is said to have told this story:

Desiring to take a quantity of notes and other written matter to America without interference by the censorship, Reed visited Foreign Minister Trotzky and asked to be appointed a Bolshevist courier. Trotzky told him the Government would do better than that and would make him Consul General in New York.

Trotzky is said to have told Reed that if any attempt were made by the American authorities to prosecute him under a pending indictment in New York the Bolsheviki would retaliate on Ambassador Francis.

Russian military and war agents in the United States and European countries have been ordered home. Pending the recognition of the Smolny Institute by Japan and China, the Workmen's and Soldiers' Government has designated temporary representatives in those countries.

NATIONAL BOARD OF LABOR NAMED

Five Representatives of Employers and Five of the Unions Selected.

FIRST CONFERENCE FEB. 25

Preventing Disputes, Rather Than Settlement of Them, the Government's Policy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Establishment of a national labor program, which was begun with the reorganization of the Department of Labor, progressed another important step today with the announcement of the personnel of the joint conference of employers and union leaders, who will lay down a basis of relations between capital and labor during the war.

The first session of the conference will be held in the office of Secretary Wilson on Feb. 25. The five members chosen to represent each side by the National Industrial Conference Board and the American Federation of Labor will choose two other representatives of the public, making twelve conferees to share in the deliberations, which will cover all phases of the situation.

The representatives of the employers are:

Loyal A. Osborne, New York, Vice President Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Charles F. Brooker, Ansonia, Conn., President of the American Brass Company.

W. J. Vandervoort, East Moline, Ill., President of Root & Vandervoort Engineering Company.

L. F. Loree, New York, President Delaware and Hudson Company.

C. Edwin Michael, Roanoke, Va., President of the Virginia Bridge and Iron Company.

The representatives of the workers are:

Frank J. Hayes, President United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

William L. Hutcheson, President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

J. A. Franklin, President of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Kansas City, Kan.

Victor Olander, Representative, International Seamen's Union of America, Chicago.

T. A. Rickert, President United Garment Workers of America, Chicago.

"Agreements on principles and policies which would govern the relations between employers and workers during the war," Secretary Wilson wrote each of the representatives of capital, "will greatly facilitate the formulation of a national program and will contribute largely to a successful administration of that program."

Among the questions to be considered by the conferees will be the basis for wage determination; strikes and lockouts; piece work prices and price fixing; method of eliminating improper restrictions on output of war materials from whatever cause; practice to govern dilution of labor; discrimination against union and non-union men; admission of union agents to plants; method of promptly adjusting disputes at their source through boards containing equal representation of employers and employes; right of workmen to organize.

Prevention of disturbances rather than the cure of them will be the central doctrine of the Government's entire policy. Reorganization of the Labor Department will seek to eliminate duplication of effort and conflicting action by various departments in an effort to obviate friction. Where friction arises, the department's adjustment service will endeavor to remove the cause before interruption of production results.

MANY BIG PROBLEMS FACE REICHSTAG

Continued from Page One.

ported that his oration will fall into three parts, dealing with the Ukrainian peace, the German position as regards Russia, and the Versailles council.

So far as Russia is concerned, a Wolff Bureau statement published here today gives an indication of the Government's attitude. It is just what the Pan Germans have been shouting for—that peace negotiations have failed and are ended and that a state of war exists again. The German Government has now a free hand with regard to the Russian problem.

The annexationist press is doing its level best to whip up the war spirit in this connection. The Lokal-Anzeiger and other papers print mournful stories from the Baltic provinces regarding the danger in which the Germans there find themselves, and there are loud Pan German press calls that those compatriots be delivered from their peril by the German Army. Most of the papers are at considerable pains to point out that Russian demobilization has not really taken place and that the Lenine Government's device is merely one for strengthening and organizing the Red Guard so as to fix the Bolshevist régime in those parts of the country where it has not the upper hand.

The Kreuz-Zeitung even goes so far as to describe the military action which will be taken against Russia. It declares that this will partake of the character of a "war of attack." The same journal admits that German troops have been transferred to the west front, but adds that there are sufficient forces still in the east to deal with the Bolsheviki.

The situation in Ukraine causes a great deal of uneasiness in Germany. The papers view with alarm the reported successes of the Bolsheviki in the Kiev region, and the Cologne Volkszeitung points out that "our bread peace is daily in greater danger." It adds that if the Bolsheviki obtain the upper hand in Ukraine they will prevent Germany and Austria-Hungary from obtaining foodstuffs from the new republic, and the working classes will suffer most. So it demonstrates that the campaign by the Bolsheviki against Ukraine is really a campaign against the German working classes.

All the papers warmly greet the reported Austrian decision to give Ukraine not only technical help, such as provision of wagons for railways, &c., but also military aid, should such be required. Every possible argument is brought forward to support renewed military action against Russia, so that the talons of the German eagle may be fixed more firmly in a still broader extent of territory to the east.

Vorwärts believes that the military leaders and the Government are in favor of drastic military action, a decision which, it adds, "will be met with little sympathy from the great masses of the German people, and which will be of great use to the Entente."

The situation is further complicated by the failure of the German mission sent to Petrograd for a settlement of questions of an economic nature and for an exchange of prisoners.

That the German Government, too, appears determined to act with a high hand toward Poland is still more apparent. Vorwärts says that a certain annexationist view has prevailed in which those who are in a position to foretell pretty accurately what decision the Government has arrived at tell the Poles they may expect little in the way of carrying out recent German promises.

The Lokal-Anzeiger, for instance, points out that the Poles have never shown the least gratitude for the "gift of independence" from Germany, and that Poland must not be surprised if she now gets just what she really deserves. The Deutsche Tageszeitung says that Poland as a friend of Germany is only one of those ideas which exist in the minds of politicians who hug illusions.

Numerous papers indicate all too clearly that the German Government has jettisoned its Polish plans—if they ever were really taken aboard the ship of state—so that Poland may be so reduced and held down that she will not be a barrier to Germany's plans in the East.

The Rumanian question, too, has been considered at the headquarters conferences, and Germania, generally regarded as inspired from the Chancellor's palace, warns Rumania that she must decide quickly, otherwise she will lose the chance of obtaining Bessarabia.

The whole policy of the German Government, therefore, is highly encouraging to the Pan Germans, and it is little wonder that the junkers and Annexationists rejoice.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A Russian Government wireless dispatch received here gives a message from Leon Trotzky to the German Government, dated Feb. 17. It asks whether the statement received, to the effect that General Hoffman on Feb. 16 declared that a state of war would be resumed at noon the 18th between Germany and Russia was correct, "because it seems a provocative act to give only two days' notice, instead of seven, as stipulated in the armistice agreement."

Belated press dispatches from Petrograd give a few details of the severe fighting for the possession of Kiev, but nothing is contained in them to indicate the result. It is stated that during the fighting the Bolshevist Committee and hundreds of others were executed.

The volunteer army of General Alexieff, it is said, evidently plans the capture of Moscow.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7, (Delayed.)—A dispatch from Kiev, dated Jan. 20, received here today, says:

"White Guards, after defeating Red Guards and Revolutionary troops holding the arsenal at Petchersk, shot nearly 1,500 workmen. All who wore the workmen's blouses or who had 'horny hands' were massacred, and all the members of the Revolutionary Military Committee were shot.

"Ukrainian troops of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, under command of Comrade Kobiubinsky, are fighting desperately, and are determined to act mercilessly against the bloody mercenaries of the Ukrainian Bourgeoisie."

CHICAGO BOLSHEVIST RIOT.

Judge Fisher Chased from Platform at Reception to Lomonossoff.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Rioting occurred today when Chicago Bolsheviki by the power of fist and lung took charge of a meeting in honor of Professor George Lomonossoff, President of the Russian Mission on Ways of Communication, at the Douglas Park Auditorium. A riot call was sent in to the police, and a crowd of 4,000 which attempted to break into the already overcrowded hall was driven away by the use of clubs.

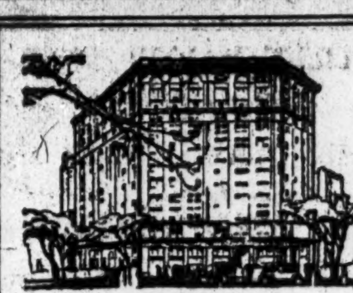
Judge Harry Fisher, who was slated as Temporary Chairman, was chased from the speakers' platform and forced to escape through a side entrance by infuriated men and women, who screamed, "Long live the Bolsheviki! Down with Fisher!" and advanced toward the platform shaking their fists in his face.

Professor Lomonossoff, who had arrived in the hall with several members of his commission, glanced toward the exit several times, and suddenly arose, walking behind the scenes, where he picked up his coat and hat and started out.

A girl jumped up on her chair.

"Down with the Government! We want Bolsheviki only. Give us Rodriguez," (a Socialist Alderman,) she screamed shrilly, and the crowd went wild again.

While the police fought the mob outside the building Professor Lomonossoff returned to the platform and delivered his speech.



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Broadway and Fifth Avenue at Madison Square is world-famous as a landmark in the social and business history of New York. Here stands the Fifth Avenue Building—New York Headquarters of scores of national business leaders. It will pay you to be in successful company at such a well-known location.

ROBERTSON SAYS HE DID NOT RESIGN

Continued from Page One.

again expected that the Government will demand a vote of confidence.

The views of several papers, notably The National News and The Sunday Times, which publish statements to the effect that General Robertson did not resign, further confuse the situation. Indicative of the feeling which the incident is likely to cause, The National News in its leader today, which apparently was written before the announcement of General Robertson's resignation and is headed "Our Chief of Staff," says, after referring to intrigues, cabals, and conspiracies which "in some quarters are developing dangerous dimensions":

"Thank God for it, the effort to drive out from the service of the State the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Sir William Robertson, has failed of its purpose."

The editorial adds that any thought of changing General Robertson's position or curtailing his powers, "should be put out of mind at once."

Dispatch Calls for Instant Decisions.

On the other hand, The Weekly Dispatch, under the caption, "The War Situation Now," appearing on the front page, directly after the official announcement of General Robertson's resignation, says that "the most fateful crisis of the war has been reached," and adds:

"While the pacifists and Anti-Lloyd Georgeites in Parliament are talking, the Germans are bringing up division after division as fast as their rolling stock can bring them from the East. This military fact, and not any personal issues arising out of the unfortunate Versailles controversy—a chapter which is ended by the resignation of General Robertson and the appointment in his place of General Wilson—is the thing that matters. It is of the utmost importance that in meeting this blow instant decisions shall be taken. The old, ineffectual way of referring for instructions to Paris, London, and Rome means deliberately handicapping the Allies' counterstrategy. By the time the instructions are received the mischief may be done."

The Sunday Observer's military correspondent says that since General Robertson's return from Versailles, "it has been an open secret that, though as a good soldier he acquiesced in the decisions of the War Council, after they had been adopted he did not approve of them, and had he remained in office he would have been in the disagreeable position of having to give effect to a procedure with which he is not in sympathy."

It is significant in this connection that The Observer's leader today points out the fact that the opening days of the new session of Parliament have brought "broken weather for the Government."

The Observer Warns Lloyd George.

The Observer believes, however, that it will not take long to dispel the present trouble if energy and decision come to the rescue. The article does not refer to General Robertson or any particular controversy, but says:

"Several incidents have helped to chill the country's better feeling. The ideals of the war seem to have become obscured by the traffic of political manoeuvre. Those who have lost all for England and freedom have only their ideals left, and they feel it acutely when these are shown to be compromised with the elements of a lower plane. They look for leadership worthy of the true soul of the war in character, tone and inspiration.

"It is as an exponent of idealism that Mr. Lloyd George has gained a hold on the imagination of the country. He must see to it that this Government does not discourage that allegiance by entanglements with what is more earthly—with personal ambition and other forces not of the first moral rank."

EXPLAINS RESTRICTION PUT ON ROBERTSON

Unusual Powers He Inherited from Kitchener Were to Return to a Secretary for War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 16, (Delayed.)—In view of the superseding of one Chief of the Imperial General Staff by another, it may be useful to explain to American readers the somewhat complex situation which has for some time characterized the British military administration. As Chief of the Imperial General Staff General Sir William Robertson had been invested with special powers which had previously been held by the Secretary of State for War. Kitchener was at the time of the change occupying the latter office, and the special powers given to Robertson were designed to increase the speed at which some of the wheels in the War Department were running.

The system worked well until the new methods required to carry out the Versailles program had to be considered. Lloyd George's plan was to restore to the Secretary of State for War all the functions that Minister had held prior to the special Order in Council enlarging Robertson's functions. The argument was that this would merely be a return to the constitutional system by which supreme control is vested in the civilian Government. The Premier was understood to have offered Sir William his choice between taking up the special work at Versailles, with the various attractive possibilities attached to it, or remaining at the War Office as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, with his constitutionally unusual powers removed.

THIEVES AT OYSTER BAY.

Ransack Home of Frank Bailey and Other Summer Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Feb. 17.—The robbery of the Summer home of Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and five other houses along the Shore Road was discovered here today when the police found a pile of linen on a road where it had fallen from a wagon, apparently as the thieves were driving away. Donald B. Abbott, a lawyer, of 165 Broadway, New York, said that clothing and linen valued at about $700 had been taken from his home.

No estimate of the loss has been made, but Constable J. S. Thompson found that the homes of Mrs. Florence E. Rock, James Doig, T. W. Rouse, and J. A. Schaefer also had been ransacked. An inspection of all the Summer homes on the Shore Road will be continued tomorrow by the police.

boosting
4,000 stores

"After we nearly made ourselves sick with worry," said G. E. Goughnour & Son, Ankeny, Iowa, "we found what ailed our business—which, in the face of large sales and apparently safe mark-ups, was only breaking even. We applied the merchandising course taught by the A. W. Shaw Company by mail and discovered that the grocery department was carrying the whole store!"

About 4,000 retail proprietors are now studying this Course. This means in the long run 4,000 stores raised from the ordinary to the gilt-edge class—and it means 4,000 more firm friends for the publishers of SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, FACTORY, the Magazine of Management, SYSTEM ON THE FARM, British SYSTEM, business books, reports, and mail courses.

Advertising in the Shaw magazines reaches progressive business men

WOODS TO DEFINE OUR AIMS ABROAD

Ex-Police Commissioner Selected to Bring Home to Allies America's Will to Win War.

SEEK TO REACH NEUTRALS

German Propaganda in South America to be Counterbalanced by Educational Work.

Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner under Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, has been appointed to direct an American propaganda campaign of world-wide dimensions. It will have for its purpose the spreading among the neutrals of the truth about America's rôle in the war, the informing of the people of Germany of what the United States is fighting for, and lastly, and most important, bolstering up the morale of our Allies by a thorough knowledge of what this nation is doing and plans to do to help them.

The post was offered to Mr. Woods a few days ago and he accepted it. It is understood that he will go to Washington in a few days. He will work with the Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is the Chairman. Mr. Woods was asked last night about the report of his appointment, but he said that he could make no statement.

It was learned, however, that Mr. Woods has undertaken a great task. It is nothing more or less than to combat German propaganda. He will undertake to solidify the work in this direction that has been conducted by the Committee on Public Information, and to extend it, taking charge of that branch of the committee's activities. In directing American propaganda outside of the United States he will have the opportunity of infusing the American spirit into places where it is needed. To the French and the Italian people will be told the true story of what America is doing and will do, and what are her purposes, and in this way his task will be to counteract the influence of the German propaganda. England, as a whole, has been felt to be somewhat more conversant with America's rôle than the other Allies, a fact which may be attributed to the common language of the two peoples.

The fourteen principles which President Wilson enunciated as a foundation for a just peace will be spread among all the peoples of the Allies, and over the rest of the world as well.

There have been reports brought to this country by several observers, among them Charles D. Norton of the Red Cross, that the Italian reverse could be attributed in part to the effect of the German propaganda which said that America would not really aid Italy. A part of the American propaganda which Mr. Woods will direct will be to correct this impression in full, as it has already been corrected in part, largely through the good offices of the American Red Cross.

Mr. Woods will also make a study of the Russian situation with a view of trying to convey to the Russian people a true picture of the democracy of America. This work has been carried on by the Committee on Public Information, which has circulated hundreds of thousands of pamphlets, put up thousands of posters and even conducted motion picture theatres to tell America's story. Mr. Woods will extend this work.

Work in South America.

In an address in this city on Saturday Mr. Creel told of the effective work of the German propagandist in South America and in other neutral countries. Mr. Woods will endeavor to meet this propaganda more than half way and to convince the neutrals that America has only their best interests at heart.

In the last few months American aviators have dropped into German trenches and German territory back of them thousands of copies of President Wilson's addresses to Congress. This appeal to the German people will be amplified and conducted on a larger scale.

At a meeting on Saturday night of the Friends of German Democracy it was announced that a resolution adopted calling on the German people to rid themselves of the Kaiser would reach the German people by a plan which had been agreed upon with the Washington authorities. There is good reason to believe that the delivery of such appeals to the German people will be a part of Mr. Woods's task. The German newspapers have consistently misrepresented important parts of President Wilson's addresses, and distorted their meaning. Up to the present time the number of true copies which have been delivered to the German people has not been large. With the increase in the number of American aviators, the facilities for delivering such matter will be increased, and it is not at all unlikely that other means may be found

Mr. Woods, it is understood, will not for the present leave this country, but will conduct his work from headquarters at Washington under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information.

Mr. Woods is 47 years old. A native of Boston, he was graduated from Harvard University in 1892 and afterward studied in Berlin. For a time he was a master at the Groton School in Massachusetts. In 1905 he went to the Philippines as a member of a party headed by William H. Taft, then Secretary of War. When he returned he became a reporter on The Evening Sun, leaving the newspaper in 1906 to become Secretary of the Citizens' Committee on Police. He went to England in 1907 to make a study of Scotland Yard methods, and when he returned was made Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner under General Bingham.

In that capacity he had charge of the Detective Bureau. When General Bingham was removed Mr. Woods left the Police Department, and became an officer of the Colima Lumber Company of Mexico, and spent some time in that country. He became Secretary to Mayor Mitchel on Jan. 1, 1914, and in April was made Police Commissioner. He remained Commissioner until Mayor Mitchel retired on Jan. 1 of this year.

GAIN ON SCIENTIFIC LUNCHES

School Boys Gaining Knowledge of Food Nutrition Values.

Eleven of the twenty-four boys taking the scientific lunches at Public School 40, Twentieth Street and Second Avenue, have gained weight during the last week and ten have lost weight. Two boys took on twenty ounces each. There were three school holidays last week, during which the boys did not take the scientific lunches. An average of a quarter of an ounce was gained by the whole group.

The weighing on Saturday closed the sixth week of the experiment. The directors find that the boys are acquiring a knowledge of the nutritive values and are inclined, almost instinctively, to avoid foods that lack nutrition.

LIEUT. MARTIN FREED FROM PRISON CAMP

New Yorker in British Army Whom Germans Captured Arrives in Holland.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 17.—Lieutenant Henry Grayson Martin of New York has arrived here with the latest party of British officers released from German bondage to enjoy the hospitality of Holland.

As a civilian he volunteered with the British army on Aug. 5, 1914, and joined the Intelligence Corps. He was appointed to the staff in France and was captured by the Germans near Ypres on Oct. 15 of that year. Since that time he has been in eleven German prison camps, but spent most of the time at Crefeld, Prussia, where he was kept twenty-one months.

Lieutenant Martin, whose home is at 291 Fifth Avenue, is reluctant like all exchanged officers, to discuss his experiences and treatment, but says he is heartily glad of the change from the prison camp fare, of which he and his comrades are still feeling the after effects.

EXPECT AN ATTACK IN RHEIMS SECTOR

Some French Observers Think This Is the Much-Advertised German Offensive.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Feb. 17.—Some military observers think it probable that the enemy will soon attempt a dramatic but limited coup on the Rheims front rather than a grand scale offensive in France. This would be a hard sector to attack, for the plain before the French lines is commanded by a crescent of hills surrounding Rheims and by the Moronvilliers plateau to the east of that city. On the other hand, the two German hill fortresses, Brimont and Nogent l'Abbesse, face the city, and the history of the war shows that it is difficult, if one of the antagonists gets a footing on a line of hills, for the other to expel him.

The need of information as to what was going on at Brimont, which is five miles north of Rheims, led to an interesting little operation on Friday. In a quarter of an hour 5,000 shells were poured into the German lines, and the French troops of assault then started out.

There are sometimes irregularities on these occasions that may be pardoned, and something beside. When Lieutenant Forquet went over, pointing the way with his cane, he was followed not only by the men detailed for the attack, but also by a number of others who thought they knew better the ways through the wire, and by several officers' orderlies.

The German trenches were destroyed, and of the Germans who emerged from their dugouts under the lengthened French fire few attempted to resist. Perhaps this is why the enemy unhesitatingly put his barrage among them. Nevertheless the raiders lost only one man killed and seven wounded, while in addition to the twelve prisoners they brought back valuable information.

A Corporal came back to the French lines with a German machine gun across his shoulder, singing the Toreador's song from "Carmen" at the top of his voice.

NEW TAXES IN GERMANY TO MEET BIG DEFICIT

Bills to Provide Nearly 3,000,000,000 Marks Will be Submitted to Reichstag.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.—Dispatches received from Berlin say that the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the German budget for 1918 balance at 7,332,000,000 marks, as compared with approximately 5,000,000,000 marks last year. The increase is said to be due mainly to the higher amount required for interest on the national debt.

The dispatches add that bills will be submitted to the Reichstag to provide new war taxes to cover a deficit of 877,000,000 marks (on a normal basis $675,625,000,) of which only 1,250,000,000 marks is covered by existing taxes.

GUNS BUSIER IN CHAMPAGNE

British and Germans Report Prisoners Taken in Raids.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—There has been a slight increase of artillery activity on the Champagne front. The French repulsed a German raid near Auberive, according to the afternoon report from the War Office, which says:

The night was marked by somewhat greater activity of the artillery of each side in the region of Chavignon, east of Rheims, and in Champagne. A German raid at a point east of Auberive was without results. The night was calm on the rest of the front.

The War Office issued this statement tonight:

The artillery activity was rather lively between the Miette and the Aisne, before the Chaume Wood and in Upper Alsace.

South of Mezeral we repulsed an enemy surprise attack.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight follows:

Early this morning the enemy raided one of our posts west of La Bassée. Three of our men are missing. Another attempted enemy raid in the neighborhood of Poelcappelle was successfully repulsed. Prisoners were left in our hands and a number of German dead in our wire.

The hostile artillery was active somewhat more than usual during the day in the St. Quentin, Lens, and Armentières sectors, and also northeast of Ypres.

Field Marshal Haig in his morning report to the War Office said:

A few prisoners were brought in by our patrols during the night northeast of Hargicourt.

Except for hostile artillery activity in the neighborhood of Passchendaele there is nothing of special interest to report.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 17.—Small infantry engagements developed yesterday near Chérisy and south of Marcoing on the Arras front in France, the German War Office announced today. A number of prisoners were taken by the Germans.

The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders and in Artois there were increased artillery duels. As the result of small infantry engagements near Chérisy and south of Marcoing prisoners were brought in.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince and Duke Albrecht: Near Tahure and Ripont, on the eastern bank of the Meuse and in the Sundgau [Alsace] there was increased fighting activity at times.

MISLED INTO DENIAL OF DUMMY FLEET

Boston Monitor's Correspondent Misconstrued an Officer's Jocose Remark.

MORE ON CONCRETE SHIPS

How Valuable Convoy Was Missed by U-Boat Which Sank the Pretended "Tiger" Accompanying It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A London dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor of Boston describing the story in THE NEW YORK TIMES of a British dummy fleet as "prely fictitious" was based on some jocose remarks made by a naval officer. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was present at the conversation and so far from denying the story the officer in question called the dummies, the "Dan Leno squadron." Dan Leno was a vaudeville artist whose comic humor, combined with his eccentric makeups and antics made him the idol of London for years.

The dummy fleet was also known in the navy as the "mock turtles" and though it had no standing in the active list of the Royal Navy, its exploits are still related with gusto in many a wardroom.

One story in particular is concerned with the doings of one of these dummy warships in Eastern waters. This vessel had been made to represent the cruiser Tiger which the Germans claimed to have sunk. She was being employed to escort several vessels carrying valuable cargoes, the idea being that any U-boat in the neighborhood would devote her attention to the supposed Tiger and neglect her convoy. This notion was fully realized, the U-boat torpedoing the dummy with great glee while the vessels of the convoy made their escape.

In another case a "mock turtle" was used for a particular purpose near the entrance to the Dardanelles.

The Turks concentrated all their attention upon her, which was just what the British plan required. What the Turks must have thought when they saw the supposed battleship's false turrets floating in the water and other extraordinary effects that resulted from their attentions to her, has been a source of much merry speculation in British naval circles.

The naval officer whose remarks were construed by The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent into a denial of THE TIMES story further stated in the course of his conversation that another dummy was used as a patrol in American waters.

Before the story was printed in THE TIMES, the London correspondent was instructed to ascertain whether the British Admiralty would object to its publication, now that the uses of the dummy fleet as a ruse de guerre was over, and after consultation with the head of the Admiralty Department directly concerned, the chief censor, Sir Douglas Brownrigg, sanctioned the publication.

The existence of the dummy squadron of fourteen described in THE TIMES article is beyond question, despite The Christian Science Monitor, and the substantial accuracy of the story is denied in no quarter.

Estimates of the value of the experiment differ, and certain technical points can be raised in regard to some statements in the article, but these arise chiefly out of the naval man's typical deprecation of newspaper writings on professional matters.

NORTHCLIFFE DIRECTS PROPAGANDA TO FOES

Will Disseminate Statements of Allied War Aims in Enemy Countries.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Viscount Northcliffe has accepted the post of Director of Propaganda in Enemy Countries, while continuing his work on the American mission.

In an interview Lord Northcliffe said he had agreed to use his intimate knowledge of the enemy countries to direct the section of propaganda for the dissemination of full and accurate reports of important speeches and statements of war aims and other matters among the peoples of the Central Powers and their allies. The nature of the propaganda will be decided by a representative committee.

Lord Northcliffe hopes and believes that this will prove the means of appreciably shortening the duration of the war. He said he would still direct the activities at the London headquarters of the American Mission.

MANY STRANDED IN JAPAN.

Aid Society's Agent Describes Plight of Fugitives from Russia.

The State Department, through consular officers in Japan, is co-operating with Samuel Mason of this city for the relief of hundreds of Jews, mostly women and children, who have become stranded while on their way from Russia to this country. Mr. Mason was sent abroad by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society. In a letter from Yokohama received by John L. Bernstein, President of the Immigrant Society, yesterday, Mr. Mason said that he had established a sheltering house in Yokohama and was engaged in examining those who desired to come here to join friends or relatives. He said that he had dissuaded one family from sailing because, in his judgment, the members could not qualify under the immigration laws. In another instance he paid the transportation of a man back to Vladivostok.

Many of those who had come from Russia to Japan, Mr. Mason said, thought they were well to do, and it was not until they found that a ruble sold in Yokohama for the equivalent of 6 cents in American money that it dawned upon them that they did not have sufficient funds to pay the expenses of travel.

Under the conditions which prevailed, Mr. Mason said, the travelers are exploited by unscrupulous money changers. He thought the great problem was the slow communication with America. Sometimes, he said, it required a month to receive a reply to a cable dispatch for help.

"Among the emigrants in this city," Mr. Mason wrote, "are not only Jews. A great many are Russian Catholics and Roman Catholics, some Armenians and Syrians, and quite a few Polish people. There is no other agency in this city to help them, and they apply to us. We are giving them the same care and attention as our own co-religionists."

E. F. Gay on War Trade Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President Wilson has appointed Edwin F. Gay a member of the War Trade Board, to be an additional representative of the Shipping Board. Mr. Gay was formerly Dean of the Harvard School of Business Administration and for some time has been engaged with the Shipping Board in the examination of tonnage problems. As a member of the War Trade Board he will devote his attention principally to import problems in their relation to the allocation and conservation of ships.

ARMY OFFICER FLAYS "CALAMITY HOWLERS"

Writes from France That the American Expedition Is Making Wonderful Progress.

An officer of the regular army, now with the American forces in France, has written a letter to The Army and Navy Journal protesting against the activities in this country of men whom he describes as "political calamity howlers," and throwing light on the progress of the army abroad. The letter, which is dated Jan. 5, is printed in the current issue of the Journal, and in part is as follows:

"The United States is certainly doing more things over here in getting ready to deal the Kaiser and his dastardly hordes in the war a clean knockout blow than most Americans at home have any idea of. I wish I was at liberty to state what wonderful progress in the midst of heart-breaking obstacles has already been accomplished, despite the political calamity howlers, who, I see, are already in full cry at Washington like a pack of wolves.

"I can only state in a general way that our engineers have done great things in the way of railroads, wagon roads, &c. Our lines of communication are already immensely advanced. The artillerymen, both light and heavy, are on the job preparing proper doses for the boche, and you can bet he won't like the taste of them. We have a large number of heavy calibre guns from the United States, which the railroad artillery are to use, but the light pieces we use at present are the French 75mm., which our men cannot praise too highly. Our infantry, signalmen, aviation section, medical men, &c., are equally alive, and so are our Q. M. Corps, Ordnance Department, and other elements. It would most assuredly make interesting reading if I could go into details, but the rules forbid.

"By the way, copies of a New York daily we received recently had the most amazing bunk. We have read about how we are to advance on the enemy. The article, in short, went on to describe the so-called new method that General Pershing was to use in fighting the Huns. It does not matter that the method used by the French and British in four years of warfare is the method Uncle Sam will use, and is the method being taught our troops both here and in the States, but the correspondent flung all these facts to the winds and told how the Americans under the tactics adopted by General Pershing were to fight in the open country, and just make one grand rush for Berlin, and were not going to use trenches, but march right into the Germans and smash them all up without delay.

"Fine tactics, to be sure, and is it not a pity the French and British Generals could not have been told how to fight by this wonderful war correspondent? Well, it afforded us a good laugh, although I suppose many people in the States will take the silly rot seriously.

"Our men are faring finely over here, both as to quarters and food, and the hospital arrangements are fine. I want to say a good word for the splendid work the Y. M. C. A. is doing here. They are with us wherever we go, even when we have only a couple of companies together. They tender their services to all, regardless of creed, and no question or hint is ever made as to a man's religion at any time. The Y. M. C. A. is doing a noble work, and relatives of men have reason to be thankful that there is such an organization with the army.

"While we have the greatest admiration for the French, I can say that our men in railroad work, &c., work much more quickly than they do. The French are certainly economical and treat us fine.

"We have seen some of the most horrible examples of German cruelty imaginable. It would be impossible to exaggerate it, and our boys will not need to be urged to do their best to wipe out such a foe."

D'ANNUNZIO IN RAID BY TORPEDO BOATS

Jeered Austrians in Bottled Messages Thrown Overboard in Buccari Harbor.

ROME, Feb. 17.—The Admiralty gives further details today of the successful raid by three Italian torpedo boats on the night of Feb. 11 in the Bay of Buccari, near Fiume, where a large Austrian ship was sunk. The torpedo boats worked their way cautiously in the fog through the Gulf of Quarnero, past Fiume, and through the canal.

The first torpedoes fired were warded off by the nets protecting the four vessels, which were the objectives of the Italians, but one torpedo boat resolutely approached, despite the danger of its retreat being cut off, and fired another torpedo, which pierced the net and sank the ship.

Lieut. Commander Rizzo, who was responsible for the destruction of the Austrian battleship Wien, which was sunk last December in Trieste Harbor, and Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, took part in the raid. D'Annunzio dropped overboard three sealed bottles containing a message to the Austro-Hungarians, in which he jeered at them for hugging their harbors and ports, while the Italian warships roamed at will, daring any danger.

This raid was the eleventh carried out by the Italians on Austrian ports.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS IN ITALY

Lively Engagements in Trentino and on the Middle Piave.

ROME, Feb. 17.—Considerable artillery activity is reported on the Trentino front west of Lago di Garda, east of the Brenta River and on the Middle Piave.

The text of the War Office communication follows:

There have been lively artillery actions west of Lago di Garda, east of the Brenta, and on the Middle Piave. Our batteries carried out effective concentrations of fire on enemy movements east of the Val Frenzela and on the back slopes of Col Della Berretta. Very successful counterbattery firing was effected by the British heavy artillery opposite Montello.

In the Val Lagarina and south of Canove, on the Asiago Plateau, hostile reconnoitring parties were repulsed by rifle fire. One of our patrols caused great alarm in the enemy's lines at Grave di Papadopolo Piave.

Italy Calls the 1900 Class.

ROME, Feb. 17.—Recruiting of the soldiers of the 1900 class was announced today in the official journal.

Foreign Coupon Ruling Revoked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Announcement was made today that, in view of the President's executive order of Jan. 26 last, which required holders of coupons for foreign account to obtain certain certificates from the Federal Reserve Board and otherwise to conform to its regulations, the War Trade Board has revoked its ruling which authorised the collection of coupons due on or before Jan. 1, 1918, for foreign individuals, firms, and corporations without obtaining licenses from the War Trade Board or authority from the Federal Reserve Board.

The Compass

The mariner looks to his compass as the infallible guide in the proper steering of his ship. You should look for the Bayer Cross as the infallible guide when buying

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

They contain the one genuine Aspirin which has been made in the United States for more than ten years. The true Aspirin is easily identified—every package and *every tablet* is invariably marked with

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The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

LIVE WIRES TRAP AMERICAN PATROL

Continued from Page One.

for some reason jumped on a parapet, was riddled by machine gun bullets before he could stand up from a crouching posture. Officers have to keep constantly after the men not to show themselves and to be careful. One man found in a listening post without his shrapnel helmet, explained that the helmet made his head ache, and he could stand anything but that.

The American artillery has made more direct hits on important enemy works. Observers for some time had noted a large number of the enemy working at a particular place on a large underground structure. Early this morning the American gunners got the range, and a stream of shells drove in on the position, hurling heavy timbers and other material high in the air. Two new sniping posts, where the snipers were using periscopes, also were wiped out by American artillery fire.

Places where the Germans have been tapping the American telephone lines at the front have been discovered, and steps have been taken to prevent these occurrences happening again. Insulation has been found scraped off wires at certain places where the enemy has been listening in.

Talk of "Spy Hunts."

One enemy wire actually was found attached to our wire and running out across No Man's Land. Just how this was accomplished it is not permitted to disclose, although among the men there is talk of "spy hunts."

This tapping of wires at times has caused considerable temporary inconvenience, fictitious names being used over the telephone lines for places and officers. Our wires frequently have been connected in some way with those of the enemy, and on one occasion an American officer is said to have talked to a German in a listening post when he started to use the telephone. The German made a few terse remarks, and then the connection was broken.

General Pershing today completed his inspection of the American lines.

AMERICANS FACE FOE ON FAMOUS FRONT

Force of Several Thousand Hold Trenches with Poilus and Work with Great Vim.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 16, (Associated Press.)—American and French troops have been for several days holding in unison front line trenches on one of the most famous battlefields of the war, the name of which is known throughout the world. The immediate impression gained in conversation with both French and Americans facing the enemy side by side is that the unison is not only of fighting forces, but of firm purpose to win victory by mutual aid.

"There is only one criticism to be made in connection with the Americans," said a distinguished French officer to the correspondent, who spent a whole day among the Americans holding the line. "They are too anxious to get at grips with the enemy."

American officers confirmed this, declaring that their chief trouble was to restrain their men.

It is inadvisable to designate the units confronting the Germans, but all the men are bending to their task, and they are anxious to have the people at home know that they are well satisfied and determined to perform to their utmost the duties before them.

"Tell the home folks that we are happy to be in the fighting. The work is hard and trying, but that is why we are here. Nothing could induce us to leave it until the job is finished and the Germans are beaten."

Such in substance are the expressions of dozens of the American troops now "carrying on" in the actual fighting line.

Health and Rations Good.

As to the health of the men, today's record showed that there were only three sick in the entire force, comprising several thousands, and these were cases of minor importance. Every care is taken to provide ample rations. When possible these are hot, but that is not always feasible owing to the exposed position. The men are fully content with them, and certainly appear fit and well. They have taken to trench and dugout life as though born to it.

The correspondent, in approaching the centre, passed again over ground which had been the scene of many fearful battles in the last year. Wild vegetation hides some of the wounds which have been inflicted on the earth, but ruined villages, disfigured roads, and enormous pit-like holes still testify graphically to the violence of the long-drawn-out struggle which resulted in driving the Germans back.

In the American fighting zone were to be seen khaki-clad working parties and messengers intermingled with French soldiers in blue uniforms. The Americans were busily occupied immediately near the fighting line in creating and improving the wire entanglements and the trench systems. They had not much liked this work while at the training camps, but now they see the absolute necessity of the trying labor of digging in, and they are putting all their will and strength into the task.

Occasionally they are disturbed by the passage overhead of German air scouts, who today displayed great curiosity concerning what was proceeding behind the allied lines. These airmen were sometimes very daring, and then the air would be filled with balls of smoke as the allied shells burst along their paths.

Meanwhile the work went on, the Americans thus engaged stopping now and then to observe the enemy airmen's efforts to escape from the worrying anti-aircraft guns. Several times in the day a salvo of shells from the German batteries came over amid the workers, but no one was hurt, for the men had learned before reaching the front how to act in such circumstances, and their discipline was perfect.

Further along toward the front line the correspondent noticed an ever-increasing alertness among the American troops, and the actual front line was reached after passage through an almost interminable sinuous communication trench. Here all was acute watchfulness, and nothing could turn from his immediate duty any American soldier in the line.

American Gunners Accurate.

Across No Man's Land, where, skillfully hidden, were French and American detached posts, sentries and machine gunners kept a silent and tense lookout for any enemy movement, while especially selected observers recorded the fall and explosion of American shells from the batteries stationed far in the rear, which from time to time pounded the German positions with remarkable accuracy.

The correspondent, before coming up, had watched these batteries, and is able to testify to their efficiency. When an alarm was given, the gunners, who had been resting in underground dugouts, had taken their stations and had their weapons laid on the German positions assigned, ready to fire within fifteen seconds. The range and timing were wonderfully correct. The correspondent, knowing the exact objective, could observe the excellency of the gunnery.

The troops, whether artillery or infantry, live on the most cordial terms with their French comrades and mentors. One of the things most marked by the French officers is the readiness of the Americans to acquire knowledge from the French veterans, and profit from their experience. All tendencies of the men to expose themselves unnecessarily are repressed, and the men already are learning the value of precaution. But when they are called upon for perilous patrol work, they volunteer in crowds, so that selection is difficult.

AIX WELCOMES OUR TROOPS.

French at Recreation Centre Acclaim Americans from the Trenches.

AIX-LE-BAINS, Feb. 16.—(Associated Press).—The first great leave centre of the American army in France was opened today when American infantrymen wearing "tin derbies" and trench-stained uniforms arrived here on a special train. These soldiers were part of the first unit to arrive in France and were the first to see active service in the trenches from which they were relieved Friday night. They had been on the road nearly twenty-four hours, the American Red Cross providing a warm meal at the one stopping point.

The soldiers received a great welcome upon their arrival here. They were met at the station by Mayor Albert Marty and other municipal and military officials and by American officers. This town is accustomed to entertaining royalty and high military and political personages, but the enthusiasm of the reception today probably surpassed anything in the town's history. The thousands of persons waiting at the station lustily shouted: "Vive l'Amérique!" and "Vive la France!" as they caught sight of the representatives of their American allies.

Led by an American negro soldiers' band, the men paraded through the main streets. A local military band and young men of the 1918 class formed a parade to escort the men on leave.

The American soldiers were given a reception in a big casino which has been taken over by the Young Men's Christian Association for the duration of the war and light refreshments were served by American women. Mayor Marty in a speech welcomed the Americans and promised the hearty co-operation of the municipal authorities in looking after their wants.

A theatrical entertainment was given tonight with E. H. Sothern as the feature of the bill. The entire town has taken on a holiday appearance, the private homes being decorated with flags and bunting.

All the men here have a week's leave. New arrivals are expected each day. The Y. M. C. A. is working in close co-operation with the municipal authorities to provide entertainment for the Americans. The association has a staff of about fifty workers, including many women.

The men expressed delight at getting a rest and change from the arduous trench duties. All are in good spirits and eagerly looking forward to a week's frolic in the mountains.

FLIER TRIES TO BOMB AMERICAN HOSPITAL

Army Patients Severely Shaken-up But Building Behind the Lines Is Not Hit.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Feb. 16, (Associated Press.)—An American field hospital in a town within our lines apparently was the target for a German airplane which flew over it last night and dropped several unusually heavy bombs.

The hospital, in which were a number of sick and wounded officers and men, was the building nearest the places where the German airmen dropped two different sets of bombs.

Fortunately none of the missiles reached its mark, although the hospital patients and the residents of the town were severely shaken by the explosions. American anti-aircraft guns engaged the enemy, but without success. The hospital probably will be moved to a less dangerous spot.

OPTICAL SHOP AUTOS WILL GO TO FRANCE

First Unit Being Formed to Supply and Repair Our Men's Eyeglasses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Large automobile trucks, each containing equipment of a type usually to be found in a well-appointed optical workshop in the large cities, are soon to be put into service in France. The War Department is getting ready a force of men skilled in the optical business, to join the troops already in the field. This first unit will probably be followed by others as increased numbers of fighting men are sent to France.

The idea of establishing a huge optical shop at the troop base in France and sending the automobile shops up to the fighting line originated with E. W. Stork, manager of the F. H. Edmonds Optical Company in Washington. He outlined his plans to Surgeon General Gorgas, and Frank H. Edmonds was selected to command the unit with the rank of Captain in the Sanitary Division of the Medical Corps.

From the men obtained in the first draft, those skilled in optical lines were ordered to Fort Sill, Okla., to await the completion of the plans and the procuring of the required machinery, tools and the large stock of optical glass and rough lenses that will form the initial equipment of the plants. The first unit will comprise a shop foreman, six all-round shop men, five men experienced in grinding the surfaces of lenses, three checkers, who will see that each lens fits the oculist's prescription and will adjust the glasses after they have been put in frames for the wearer, and four office clerks. These men will be stationed with the base plant. In addition sixteen competent workmen will go to France for duty with the automobile plants.

The main shop's equipment will enable it to turn out 200 pairs of glasses a day on prescriptions. There will be four machines for grinding lenses to give them a cylindrical surface, five machines for producing spherical surfaces, four automatic and two hand-operated edge grinding machines, and patterns, tools, gauges, &c.

EAGER TO SERVE ABROAD.

"Non-Coms" at Camp Meade Would Drop Rank to Get to Fighting Front.

CAMP MEADE, Md., Feb. 17.—Another big movement of selected men of the Seventy-ninth Division of the national army is soon to be made. The men are to be transferred from here to fill up gaps in regular army units which are being brought up to war strength as rapidly as possible to be sent overseas.

Some non-commissioned officers who were told that they could not retain their rank if they volunteered to be transferred to the regular army units stripped their chevrons from their arms and announced that they did not care what rank they held just so they would be sent across.

In some companies as high as six times the quota called for volunteered to make the change when it was explained that it would undoubtedly mean early service in France.

270

Question

What fee does the Columbia Trust Company receive for its services as Executor?

Answer

The rates fixed by law are the same as allowed an individual Executor. They are as follows:

5% on the first $ 1,000.
2½% on the next $10,000.
1% on all above $11,000.

These rates are based on the amount of principal and income received and paid out by the Executor.

If you wish to be posted further about the cost of settling your estate, it will pay you to consult our booklet, *"What Every Foresighted Business Man Should Know."*

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A branch office of The New York Times has been opened at 2,109 Seventh Avenue, north of 125th Street, where advertisements and subscriptions will be received.—Advt.

Your Warmest Appreciation of These Overcoat Reductions Will Come Next Winter

This Winter is not over. There are storms ahead, and cold, freezing weather. One of these handsome, warm, Weber and Heilbroner Overcoats will contribute much to your physical comfort and well groomed appearance during the remainder of *this Winter.*

But your larger measure of satisfaction will arrive *next Winter—when you remember the price at which you procured the overcoat.*

Reductions:

$30, $25 and $20 Fancy Overcoats . . $18.50
$30 and $25 Fancy Overcoats . . . 22.50
$35 and $30 Fancy Overcoats . . . 26.50
$40, $37.50 and $35 Fancy Overcoats . 32.50
$45, $42.50 and $40 Fancy Overcoats . 37.50

No Charge for Alterations

The assortments include correct, fancy woolens for town or country wear, some of which will not be available next year at any price. The models as well as the fabrics, are the result of careful elimination of the incorrect and undesirable.

Equal Opportunities, not to be repeated next year, are available in our Clearance Sale of Suits also in progress

Weber and Heilbroner

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42d and Fifth Avenue

GERMANY RUINING BELGIAN INDUSTRY

King Albert's Government Tells of the Destruction and Exploitation of the Country.

TRADE SECRETS ARE STOLEN

One Object Is Declared to be the Crippling of Future Competition.

The following note by the Belgian Government was received in this city from official sources yesterday:

"The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant of Dec. 27, 1917, published the following telegram dated Berlin, the same day: 'Reuter is sending out the assertion that the Germans are pillaging and demolishing the Belgian factories in order to hamper Belgian commerce after the war. On the contrary, Germany has already, merely in her own interest, done everything she could to restore to life the paralyzed industry of Belgium. If she has only partly succeeded, the blame rests entirely on England, which has obstinately opposed every arrangement to supply the Belgian factories with raw material.'

"Germany is trying in vain to throw upon others the responsibility for the ruin of Belgian industry. She is condemned by the facts and by her own admissions.

"Germany is the immediate author of the cessation of industry in Belgium. In 1914 and 1915 she seized all the existing stock of raw material.

"It is strictly her fault that the importation of raw material could not be arranged for. In August and September, 1915, there was submitted to the British Government, and accepted by it, a plan for organising the supply of raw material to the industries of Belgium, under international guarantees analogous to those which protect the supply of food. To save the industries of Belgium it remained only to obtain Germany's consent. But she turned a deaf ear, and the project naturally had no result. The British Government, in a letter published through the newspapers, officially declared Germany responsible.

Factories and Materials Seized.

"The German authorities then aggravated the evils of industrial stoppage by forbidding public works and commandeering the factories and metals and leather for military purposes. After this they instituted the barbarous system of deporting workmen to perform forced labor in Germany, a system which they had to interrupt officially, after some months, because it proved revolting to the conscience of mankind, but only to substitute for it immediately the forced labor of the civilian population, in work of military value, by the order of the military authorities. This system is still being cruelly maintained in the zones lying back of the fighting line in the provinces of East and West Flanders, Hainaut, Namur, and Luxembourg.

"Meanwhile the commandeering has become general, and affects both natural and manufactured products and also tools, motors, and means of transportation, whether mechanical or animal. Finally, fiscal and administrative measures have been taken to close the last remaining outlets for Belgian products into neutral countries.

"These facts are incontestable. They are proved by many rules and regulations officially published by the German authorities.

"At present the raid upon the last economic resources of occupied Belgium has been carried on to such an extent that they are methodically taking away all the machinery from the factories, which they themselves have made idle, in some cases to set it up again in Germany, in other cases to break it up and use it for grape shot.

"The purpose of this entire system of destruction is double: First, to supply deficiencies in German industry; secondly, to put an end to Belgian competition and later to subject Belgian industry to that of German when the time comes for refitting the factories with machinery after the war.

"The proofs collected by the Belgian Government in support of this statement are conclusive.

Competitors Stripped Plants.

"It is significant that in general the task of systematically stripping Belgian factories was entrusted to German manufacturers, who were the direct competitors of the Belgian owners. Some of them have taken advantage of their official positions to steal secrets of manufacturing processes, for example at the artificial silk shops of Obourg, and personal methods of production and sale.

"Moreover, some of these authorized pillagers have let fall admissions, which have been reproduced in the German press and which leave no room for doubt. These admissions are strung along throughout the years 1915 to 1917; they agree with one another, and have become more and more precise as the war has gone on. An immense number of them have been collected, with facsimile reproductions, in the book by F. Passelecq, published in 1917, 'The Belgian Deportations in the Light of German Documents.' In several of these Germany really casts away the mask. For example, we may confine ourselves to the mention of the confession of Dr. Goetze, head of the Union of German Glass Manufacturers, in the Wirthschaftszeitung der Zentralmaechte, (Economic Gazette of the Central Powers,) No. 40, of Nov. 10, 1916, in regard to a single industry, that of glass, viz.: That the measures taken by the German administration have had as their effect and will continue to have as their objct to 'exclude definitely and finally all possibility of the unrestricted exportation of Belgian glass into neutral foreign countries.'

Cites Semi-official Note.

"And as to the fact that Germany is destroying the factories for a military reason without any regard for the economic needs of Belgium or for the rights of nations, it is sufficient to cite the following passages from a semi-official note that appeared in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, No. 392, of Dec. 18, 1917, in which Germany distinctly pleads guilty:

"'All measures taken in Belgium are inspired by military necessity.

"'The exploitation, under military control, of Belgian factories in order to repair locomotives and automobiles, and also to obtain material of war for the front, is carried out for the purpose of relieving the strain on German industry and economizing transportation. It has become necessary to strip the Belgian factories of their machinery and other fittings, because all German industry is busy filling orders for material of war. * * * By relieving the home market from the necessity of enlarging our own factories we are accelerating the production of munitions and other products. * * * In consequence of the intense activity of all German industry our machinery and other equipment is tremendously overworked, and must from time to time be partly replaced by new machines, while, furthermore, we must be able to furnish spare parts rapidly unless we wish to see our output of munitions diminish. The machinery and equipment required for these purposes are evidently brought from Belgian factories. The destruction of whole factories for the production of grapeshot is effected in order to maintain at its present level the supply of iron and steel in Germany or, if possible, to raise it. * * * It is not only possible, but even evident, that, in view of all the steps taken by the military authorities, the question of keeping up work in some of the factories of the occupied country must be subordinated to considerations tending to spare the lives of German soldiers and thus protect our national power.'

"When after these admissions we see a semi-official telegram from Berlin of Dec. 27, 1917, sent to neutral countries, reaffirm that Germany has already, merely in her own interest, done all she could to restore to life the paralysed industry of Belgium we are obliged once more to state that the Imperial authorities are aggravating their persistent exactions in occupied Belgium by a deliberate lack of sincerity."

BELGIAN MARTYR'S MESSAGE

On the Eve of Execution He Tells His Faith in His Country's Future.

HAVRE, Feb. 16, (Delayed.)—Emile Stevigny, formerly customs official at Maeseyck, a Belgian town near the Dutch border, was shot by the Germans on Dec. 13. A letter written by Stevigny at the Brussels prison of St. Gilles on Dec. 12 has reached the Belgian authorities here by an undisclosed route and was made public tonight by Aloys Van de Vyvere, the Minister of Finance. It reads:

"At the moment of leaving this life I send to you, (coworkers in the Customs Office) as well as to my administrative superiors and my subordinate colleagues, my last adieu. I thank my superiors for the friendly solicitude they always have evidenced toward me, and beg them to continue to exercise it toward my poor wife and my dear little children. I die without bravado, but without fear for my country."

The official comment on the letter says:

"The heroic attitude of this patriot, who is a new victim of German cruelty, commands our admiration and respect. The Administration feels honored to have among its members such a noble character. It will make a point of sharing the tragic mourning which rests upon the family of Controller Stevigny, whose memory will live in Havre for all time."

SAVING BELGIAN BABIES.

Campaign Started in Unoccupied Region by Red Cross.

BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Jan. 20, (Associated Press.)—A campaign to save the lives of Belgian babies in that part of Belgium which is free from the German invader has been inaugurated by the American Red Cross, through its department for Belgium. The Belgians realize that the lives of their children must be conserved. For that purpose the problem of reducing the present high death rate will be attacked by a committee of prominent persons who have been appointed by the Minister of the Interior.

The committee, which will be financed by the Red Cross, is composed of Mme. Henry Carton de Wiart, wife of the Minister of Justice, who spent some months in a German prison in Berlin; Mme. d'Ietren, Mme. Hymans, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mme. Roland, who is working among the Belgian children; Mrs. John Van Schaick, Jr., wife of the Acting Director of the Department for Belgium, and Dr. Roulet, chief health officer of Belgium.

This committee will approach its problem from several angles. In refugee centres it will establish clinics where mothers can bring babies for frequent examination. Day nurseries will be established for the children of mothers who work. Arrangements will be made to care permanently for abandoned or orphaned babies. The committee will do home visiting, follow up maternity cases and children left in day nurseries, and attempt to improve conditions under which babies live in their homes. General improvement of housing and living conditions will also be undertaken.

The American Red Cross is erecting an additional building for the home of the Queen, where several hundred young children are sheltered. Children from 4 to 14 years of age have been taken in the home, but no provision has heretofore been made for the babies. The new structure will shelter 100 infants who are now living where they are exposed to gas and shell attacks from the Germans. The construction is being done by the Belgian Army.

Another home for older children is being built by the Red Cross under the direction of the Minister of the Interior. The society is paying the entire cost of building and furnishing this institution, which will shelter 250 additional little folk. It will also pay the cost of administration.

DOWN 17 GERMAN AIRPLANES

British Fliers and Guns Also Disable Seven, with Loss of Five.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Great aerial activity on Saturday is the subject of an official report issued tonight concerning the operations of British airmen.

"Over five tons of bombs were dropped on various targets," the statement says. "There was much air fighting. Fourteen German machines were brought down, and seven others were disabled, while British anti-aircraft guns shot down two other machines, one of which, a large bombing machine, fell inside the British lines. Its four occupants were taken prisoners.

"Another German airplane, making the seventeenth accounted for during the day, in addition to those disabled, landed near a British airdrome. Its occupants were captured. Five British machines are missing.

"During the night of Saturday-Sunday, our machines dropped 400 bombs on hostile airdromes in the neighborhood of Ghent, Tournai, and Laon. The railway station and sidings at Conflans also were successfully bombed. All our machines returned."

BELGIANS A UNIT IN BACKING JUDGES

Walloons and Flemings Denounce German Plots to Divide Them.

SUPPORT COURTS' STRIKE

Legation's Advices Show Wide Indignation Over Attempt to Set Up Flanders Government.

A series of telegrams from the Belgian Government which has just been received by the Belgian Minister at Washington indicates that a general strike of the courts and of all judges in the occupied territories is now in force as a protest against the interference of the Germans with the administration of justice. The greatest excitement prevails among the population, and Flemings and Walloons alike have been aroused to new indignation by recent intrigues against the solidarity of the Belgian people.

The crisis is the result of the German attempt, which had been long under way, to set up an autonomous Government in Flanders with the help of a few previously unknown Flemings. These traitors, in spite of all their efforts and of the most active support of the German authorities, have not been able to rally more than a few hundred partisans, called "activists."

They assembled for one day, on Feb. 4, 1917, at Brussels, in a so-called "National Flemish Landtag," created a "Council of Flanders" of thirty members, which was to be a permanent executive commission, and sent their leaders as delegates to Berlin to prepare with the German Government the administrative separation of Flanders from the rest of Belgium.

Camille Huysmans, the Radical Socialist Deputy from Brussels, who was the leader of the Belgian pacifists, and who fathered the project of the Stockholm conference among Belgians, cannot be suspected of being unfavorable to any proper and immediate solution of the Belgian question. He says of the "Activists": "They are nobodies; they are nonexistent." Of the seven delegates, two, Vernieuwe and Verhees, were formerly officials of no importance at the central administration in Brussels, while three others, Borms, Lambrichts, and Tack, were formerly unknown teachers in grammar grades; another, Dumon, is a physician; the seventh, Van der Broeck, a lawyer.

These seven accepted the hospitality of Berlin, and a "Bierabend" was given for them, at which the Imperial Chancellor and Vice Chancellor and other officials were present. They were chaperoned by a German officer, Count Harrach, whose title as "Chief of the Political Division" at Brussels is significant.

A few days later, March 21, 1917, the separation was effected, with the administrative capital of the Flemish part of Belgium at Brussels and that of the Walloon part at Namur.

The next step was taken on Jan. 20, 1918. On that day the "Activists" assembled to proclaim the political autonomy of Flanders. On Feb. 1 former members of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies and Senate, Flemish as well as Walloon, who were still in occupied Belgium, lodged a protest with the Imperial Chancellor against these acts of usurpation and treason. On Feb. 3 the Flemish Activists, 600 in number, attempted to celebrate this proclamation of Flemish independence at Antwerp; but, in spite of the protection of the German troops, they were hissed by an immense crowd, and some of them were beaten.

On Feb. 7 the Court of Appeals in Brussels ordered the Public Prosecutor to proceed against the pro-German Activists for violation of Articles 104-109 of the Penal Code, which forbid treason and plotting against the form of government established by the Constitution.

The court immediately had two of the leaders in the plot, Borms and Tack, arrested. They had been appointed members of the "Provisional Government of Flanders" by the so-called Council of Flanders. The Germans, who had failed to realize the strength of Belgian loyalty and the intense wave of indignation which was to sweep over Belgium and condemn the traitors, were at a loss, but they immediately ordered the release of the two men, contrary to the law. On the next day they ordered the arrest of the President of the Court of Appeals and of two of the leading Judges.

The Supreme Court immediately considered the case. Intense excitement prevailed in all parts of Belgium, and the municipalities of Ghent, Brussels, Antwerp, Malines, and other cities in the very heart of the Flemish region protested against the arrests.

On Feb. 11 600 delegates of scientific, commercial, and labor organizations in Brussels gathered to congratulate the municipal officials on their patriotic attitude. German troops were called upon to form a cordon to prevent the crowd of outraged citizens from entering the Grand Square of Brussels and there was some fighting.

The Judges who were arrested had been informed that they would be deported to Germany by Feb. 12. The other Judges of the Court of Appeals having been suspended, the Supreme Court, all the courts of Brussels, and all the lawyers have decided to strike.

The violent interference of the Germans with the administration of justice after their repeated failures to foment political differences between Flemings and Walloons has caused the greatest indignation among the overwhelming majority of the Flemish people, who fully realise that the only purpose of the enemy is to provoke a popular movement against the national unity of Belgium.

Havre Government Praises Judges.

HAVRE, Feb. 16, (Delayed.)—The Belgian Government has issued the following statement concerning the course of Belgian parliamentarians in protesting against the action of Chancellor von Hertling of Germany in attempting to establish a separate State in Flanders:

"Taking congnizance of the moving protests of Flemish and Walloon Deputies and Senators remaining in municipal administrations and judicial bodies in occupied Belgium against the usurpatory pretentions of the so-called Council of Flanders, which instigates and protects the invaders, the King's Government felicitates the regularly elected representatives of the Belgian people on having proudly upheld against foreign intermixture the indisputable rights of national sovereignty. It greets the courageous attitude of the Magistrates who have not hesitated to apply the laws against evil citizens, who, through commerce with the enemy, have followed the criminal aim of dismembering their country.

"The Government pays solemn homage to the civic heroism of the Belgian people, which has demonstrated through three ane one-half years by proofs and by suffering, its inextinguishable fidelity to its King, Constitution, and country. It affirms the unconquerable determination of the nation to maintain its unity, and continue to the utter end the contest for freedom of territory and the integral resolution of an independent Belgium."

TO WORK FOR NAVY RELIEF.

Luncheon Tomorrow to Start Campaign for $2,000,000 Fund.

The first steps for raising $2,000,000 to aid widows and orphans of the navy are to be taken tomorrow at a luncheon at the Downtown Club. The luncheon, as well as the one to be held on Thursday, is being given by the new Volunteer Emergency Fund Committee of the society. The society itself, composed of naval officers and their wives, which is the officially recognized relief organization of the navy, cannot itself solicit funds.

The host at tomorrow's luncheon will be Edmund L. Baylies, Chairman of the Emergency Fund Committee. Among the guests will be Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Admiral James H. McDonald, Alexander J. Hemphill, William Church Osborn, Edwin J. Berwind, James A. Burden and Henry Morgenthau.

Besides those mentioned, the Emergency Committee comprises William Thaw, Cleveland H. Dodge, Nicholas Murray Butler, Elihu Root, Otto H. Kahn, Ogden Mills, Allison V. Armour, Beekman Winthrop, Martin G. Bogue, P. A. S. Franklin, George A. Plimpton, Clarence H. Mackay, Harold I. Pratt and Arthur Curtiss James. These men are to constitute an advisory committee to do the active work of fund raising.

TEACHERS WANT TO ADVISE.

Board Is Told Their Ideas on Superintendent Should be Sought.

Henry R. Linville, President of the Teachers' Union, yesterday sent an open letter to the Board of Education, expressing the opinion that the board should "solicit the ideas and opinions of the teachers as to the essential qualifications for the position of Superintendent of Schools and as to suitable candidates for that position." The letter points out that nine-tenths of the teachers in Minneapolis indorsed a District Superintendent, who was elected to head the school system there, and that the choice had been wise.

Another part of a set of resolutions quoted in the letter says that the Teachers' Union favors a wide search outside the city for a new Superintendent, and "that the Teachers' Union goes on record as approving the candidacy of distinguished and competent educators, whether living in the city or elsewhere."

INVENTOR FEARS FOR LIFE.

Causes Arrest of Man on Charge of Making Death Threat.

Paul Burick of 515 West Fifty-ninth Street was arrsted in Hoboken last night on complaint of Frank and Mary Suchovsky of 92 Willow Avenue, that city. He will be arraigned before Recorder Carsten in Hoboken this morning on a charge of threatening to kill the couple.

Suchovsky, who is a Hungarian, has patented a device to protect lifeboats in wartime. He is now negotiating to sell it to the United States Government, it is said. Burick, who is an Austrian, told him, according to Suchovsky, if he sold the device he would shoot him. Last night Burick came from New York City and went to Suchovsky's house. As soon as the latter saw him he darted out of the house and notified the police. Detective Fullan arrested Burick at the Hoboken ferry.

ROOSEVELT SITTING UP.

Physicians Report Satisfactory Progress of Patient.

For the first time since he was operated on, thirteen days ago, no formal bulletin as to Theodore Roosevelt's condition was issued yesterday. Dr. Walton Martin and Dr. Arthur B. Duel spent their usual half-hour in the patient's room last night and said his progress continued satisfactory. Mr. Roosevelt is permitted to sit up and read, but few visitors are permitted to see him. It is expected that he will have to remain in Roosevelt Hospital until the end of this month.

Some members of the family have returned to their homes, but Mrs. Roosevelt remains near her husband. Among the callers yesterday were Lemuel E. Quigg, Henry Fletcher, Alfred Hodges, William R. Willcox and George B. Cortelyou.

PRAISES CHARITY WORK.

Dr. Reiland Urges Liberal Gifts to Organization Society.

Liberal contributions to the campaign of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor for $200,000 to make up its deficit, due to the increased cost of home charities in the past year, were urged by the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, who preached at St. George's Church yesterday.

"I am constantly impressed with the wide range and comprehensiveness of the work of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," he said. "At one time one sees the workshops for aged men and women where many white-haired old folk get a chance to earn their sustenance, rather than being driven to the loneliness of the almshouse. District nurses are going in and out of the hundreds of tenement houses daily to guide mothers in the care of their children, working to prevent illness as well as to cure it. A group of nurses caring for approximately a thousand families during the year where the wage earner is stricken with tuberculosis, a widow's pension plan by which widowed mothers receive assistance to rear their children properly, school lunch committees serving inexpensive luncheons in public schools, a country outing bureau conducting five homes at the seashore or country where mothers and babies and children may go for convalescent care and health renewal—all this aimed to prevent illness and consequent poverty, to make strong the weak spots in the families that turn to the association for help, and to add to the total health and well-being of the whole community."

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By Frederick Fanning Ayer

READ WHAT THESE ENGLISH AUTHORITIES SAY OF THIS MOUNTAIN-NEST OF VERSE, THESE SUPERNAL FLIGHTS OF SONG.

"Cloud splendors on the mountain-top of achievement."
Leyton District Times, England.
"Power and originality." - - - - - - Cork Examiner (Irish)
"The rarest verses of the time. Grip us hours after reading."
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"Genuine aspiration and power." - Occult Review, England.
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of extraordinarily fine qualities and entirely new designs and color effects.

Made of selected yarns of the highest grade (including camels'-hair and cashmere), the market cost of which has been tremendously advanced of late, these Sweaters have nevertheless been placed in stock at most reasonable prices, the scale ranging from

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The Men's Wear Department is easily accessible from the Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street entrances.

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Announce, Beginning This Morning, an Extraordinary

Sale of Men's Pure Silk Reefers, $2.15

Seconds of reefers that would ordinarily sell at $3.95 to $8.50 each

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Accordeon weaves in Black with White, Purple, Black with Blue, Black with Green, and Black with Red; Swiss hand-frame weaves; Crochet weaves; Club, Regimental and Roman Stripes.

At $2.15 they are Simply Wonderful!

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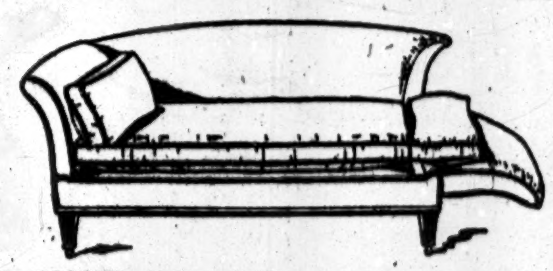

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Assuming an issue of $5,000,000,000 maturing in 30 years, to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent., $25,000,000 or only one-half per cent. of the entire issue could be appropriated each year for redeeming at a premium a certain number of the bonds to be drawn semi-annually by lot. If the prospect is for the necessity of a rate of 4½ per cent. on the next Loan, this plan would effect a saving in interest of 1 per cent. or $50,000,000 annually.

The premiums could be worked out along lines employed by the City of Paris, which for fifty years has availed itself of the allurements of a Premium Bond. The plan has been employed with unvarying success by the Crédit Foncier, and was used for floating the French Panama Canal issue.

There is a universal human instinct that reacts with promptness to the prospect of a prize. Mark the effort of the Government to touch this instinct in offering War Savings Stamps at $4.12, to be repaid at $5.00. If contravening the laws, consider the present force of the Sherman law.

The Harriman National Bank ventures the prophecy that subscription to the proposed issue would be overwhelming, for few there are who would not beg or borrow for such an investment with the added alluring chance. We should be pleased to have from any patriotic person his or her comment on the plan.

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SAYS WILSON WANTS A BOLSHEVIST PEACE

Dr. Magnes Tells Pacifist Convention President Opposes Annexation and Indemnities.

PINCHOT PREFERS FRENCH

Delegates Favor Admission of Japanese and Chinese and Object to Manufacture of War Materials.

Echoing the Bolshevist demand for the rise of the working masses all over the world against the "capitalistic powers that brought on the war," more than 2,000 pacifists and radicals, most of them proud to be known as the American Bolsheviki, clamored at the National Radical Conference at the Central Opera House yesterday for the conclusion of an immediate peace based on the principles of no annexations and no indemnities. If President Wilson had been there he would have undoubtedly been amazed to find himself virtually proclaimed the friend and ally of the Bolsheviki. From the tenor of the remarks made by the speakers, who included James A. Maurer, Amos Pinchot, Morris Hillquit, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, and Elizabeth Freeman, and from the enthusiasm of the audience for a world-wide revolt against the present ruling powers, it was apparent that almost every one present was eager to welcome a real Bolshevist régime, not only in Germany and in the allied nations, but also in the United States, where it was needed as much as in other countries, according to Morris Hillquit and others, for the complete overthrow of capitalism.

Within less than a half hour after Elizabeth Freeman called for contributions the audience had subscribed about $4,000 to pay the expenses of James Maurer as a delegate of the labor and radical movement in this country to carry the greetings of American Bolshevism to the Bolshevist "brothers" in England, France, Italy, Belgium, Russia, and wherever else they may have developed within the near future. It was agreed that the success of his mission would be entirely contingent upon the willingness of the American Government to provide him with passports, but Dr. Magnes, who was in a prophetic mood, assured the audience that the American Government, fearing the possible consequences of such a course, "would not dare" withhold the necessary passports, as it had done in the case of the labor delegates to the Stockholm Congress.

A woman made a contribution in the name of "Babushka" Breshkovskaya, the "little grandmother of the revolution," but, inasmuch as the "babushka" has been imprisoned by the Bolsheviki in Petrograd as being "counter-revolutionary," Miss Freeman called for contributions rather in the name of the "Bolsheviki, who have taught us so much." A lot of bills fluttered down from the gallery of the hall, with voices shouting "From an American Bolshevik," &c.

Predicts Wilson's Course.

"I claim to be a real Bolshevik," declared Dr. Magnes in opening his address. Citing President Wilson's "beautiful tribute" to the Bolshevist movement in Russia, he said he was in the position to state with absolute assurance that the President was prepared to accept and enunciate once more, and even more definitely than before, the principle of peace, "immediate peace without victory."

"I can say definitely," declared Dr. Magnes, "that the President of the United States in a very short time will issue an address to the allied Governments, the burden of which will be a call to all belligerents to conclude an immediate peace on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities. He is going to invite all the belligerents to a peace conference. He is going to demand an immediate peace on the simple basis laid down by the Bolsheviki of Russia."

The mildest address of the day was made by Amos Pinchot, who developed the proposition that the war was being fought only for the benefit of the banking interests. Alsace-Lorraine, he maintained, was an issue in the war merely because it meant so much coal and iron to the banking interests of France.

"Personally, I prefer that the French should have Alsace-Lorraine," said Mr. Pinchot. "I prefer French civilization to German civilization in any part of the world. But I'm not willing to die myself or have your sons die in order that these things might be brought about."

During the forenoon session of the conference a division occurred on the question of removing all restrictions upon Chinese and Japanese immigration as advocated by the constructive program which Scott Nearing and Louis P. Lochner of the People's Council had prepared for the indorsement of the conference. James Maurer, who had been elected by the conference as its delegate to the Interallied Labor and Socialist Congress, protested against the adoption of the immigration plank. Being a practical labor man, he said, he could see the grave danger to American labor in the removal of restrictions upon immigration. Nearing denounced Maurer and his position as "narrow-minded," and Maurer denounced Nearing and his position as "socialistic and idealistic."

"It's all very nice to be an idealist," declared Maurer. "You Socialists are all idealists. The Socialists talk and talk against war. Do they ever go on the firing line? The Socialists would bring immigrant labor into the United States, but I've suffered from the competition on cheap foreign labor, and I know what it means. My wife and my family starved at one time because of cheap foreign labor. Cheap foreign labor will always cheat the American labor out of its bread and butter. It's all right for you philosophers to tell us what to do. But what have you ever done but philosophize?"

Delegates With Nearing.

"Americans are always narrow minded on this subject," retorted Mr. Nearing. "The peace of the world is in danger as long as we refuse to allow Chinese and Japanese labor to come in on equal terms with our own citizens. If they can get more out of our industrial resources than we then in heaven's name they are justly entitled to it."

Most of the delegates supported Nearing, and Maurer's opposition was buried under the vote of an overwhelming majority.

Another discussion developed over the plank in the program which advocated no further production of any form of munitions or instruments of war either in private factories or public establishments. William A. Toole, a labor delegate from Baltimore, denounced the proposal as "silly, Utopian, and nonsensical." It made no provision, he said, for an international police force, which would be needed to keep order in the world.

"Why, if such a thing went through," he exclaimed, "you couldn't even get a hunting gun."

"So much the better," some one shouted from the rear.

"Furthermore," Delegate Toole continued, "what would become of a people that wanted to rise in revolution against an oppressive government? You can bet your bottom dollar the Government would find a way of getting guns, but the people wouldn't because the law would prohibit them from having them. It's the silliest thing I have ever heard of, this proposition of abolishing all production of munitions. For God's sake get down to reason and cut it out!"

The delegates didn't think it was so silly, and decided by an overwhelming majority that the world would be far better off without any guns or munitions, even if it did involve the sacrifice of an international police force. One woman delegate said the conference could leave the idea of an international police force to the League to Enforce Peace, which she "didn't trust, anyway."

The delegates unanimously advocated the abandonment of all standing armies and existing navies, and "every form of military training and military service." Full provision, the delegates agreed, should be made for the use of the initiative and referendum, and "for the purpose of constituting the international assembly." A world congress, they decided, should assemble at the conclusion of hostilities, representative of the people, with a due regard to substantial minorities. Finally, they held that all secret treaties should be considered void. The session closed with the discussion of William Haywood, the I. W. W. leader, as a possible alternate for Maurer, if the latter could not go. The suggestion, however, was voted down.

In the evening the delegates and guests of the conference concluded their proceedings with a dinner in the Central Opera House. Speeches were delivered similar in tone to those made earlier in the day. Louis P. Lochner told of revolutionary manifestations among the German people such as he witnessed when he was in Germany in 1914 and 1915, prior to the entrance of the United States into the war. Other speakers were James Maurer, Emily Balch, and Lincoln Steffens.

BECK IS CRITICAL OF "PEACE PARLEYS"

Regrets Discussion, Although He Admits Wilson's "Whole-hearted Purpose."

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—"For nearly three years America hesitated on the brink of the abyss, and even today, like Hamlet, she is parleying with the enemy to secure a 'peace by accommodation,' even as Hamlet parleyed with his fate," said James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney General, in an address here last night before 2,000 New England college men. Mr. Beck continued:

"No one can question that the peace parleys are actually in progress. It is true that the responsible diplomats are not sitting about a common table and within four walls, but in this day of the cable and the wireless the proximity of the negotiators is a matter of minor importance.

"If the great quarrel between the Central Powers and the rest of the world shall be compromised by conventional formulas and without punitive justice, then the dead will have died in vain. Such possibility fill men of vision with the greatest concern as to the portentous possibilities of the present peace parleys.

"I am not questioning the whole-hearted purpose of President Wilson to secure a just and durable peace. His felicitously phrased messages are obviously intended to concentrate the best opinion of the world against the common enemy and are masterly in their skillful dialectics."

Mr. Beck concluded by saying:

"If we are to have a liberal civilization there is no room for the Hohenzollern in it."

LIEUT. O'BRIEN LECTURES.

Aviator Describes How He Escaped from the Germans.

Lieutenant Patrick Alva O'Brien of the Royal Flying Corps, the American aviator who was captured by the Germans and subsequently escaped by jumping from a car window, after which he "crawled" for seventy-two days, finally landing in Holland, told the story of that escape to an audience which crowded Carnegie Hall last night. It was Lieutenant O'Brien's first appearance on the lecture platform. The United States had been at war five months when Lieutenant O'Brien was captured, and because he was an American and supposed to know something about the military activities of the United States he was subjected to a series of "third degrees" by officers of the German Intelligence Service. They did not get anything but "back talk" from the Illinois flier.

"The man who questioned me was the same German," said Lieutenant O'Brien, "who acted as interpreter for Casement when that Irishman was plotting against England in Germany. One of the officers said that it would be impossible for America to play any important part in the war. He said the maximum number of men the United States would ever be able to ferry over the Atlantic was about 250,000. I told him that he was in for a rude awakening, and that before it was all over he and the rest of the Germans would think that 'all hell had crossed over.'"

They also referred to the Vaterland, and O'Brien told them they would live to see that ship bring Americans against them by the thousands. The day he sailed from Liverpool for America, O'Brien added, he saw the Vaterland steam into that harbor with her decks crowded with cheering American soldiers. O'Brien was unconscious for twenty-four hours following his fall from an altitude of about 8,000 feet into German territory. When he regained consciousness he was in a hospital with a German doctor seated by his cot. The doctor asked him if he was an American, and when he nodded his head the doctor said: "I would take you out and shoot you, for you are just a common murderer."

ARMY IN SIX MONTHS COST $1,762,000,000

McAdoo Reports Expenditures of Departments in First Half of Year.

$550,936,000 FOR THE NAVY

$169,922,000 for Shipping Board—This and Military Totals Low, But Rising.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Details of how various Government departments are spending money in the war emergency were disclosed today in a financial statement by Secretary McAdoo covering the first half of the fiscal year, up to Jan. 1.

The military establishment expended $1,762,000,000 in the six months, as compared with estimates of War Department heads that expenses for the entire year ended next June 30 would be $8,700,000,000. Although the rate of expenditures consequently was far under the early estimates, the Treasury statement shows the outlay is increasing rapidly, amounting to $450,000,000 in December, as compared with $387,000,000 the month before.

A similar relatively low rate of expenses was recorded for the Shipping Board, which spent $45,774,000 in December, about $2,000,000 less than the month previous, making total expenses for the six months $169,922,000. Estimated expenses for the whole year were $901,120,000.

The navy expenditures were about equal to preliminary estimates, amounting to $550,936,000 for the six months, as compared with the estimated $966,150,000 for the year.

These three departments accounted for the great bulk of the Government's expenses. The outlay for most others was approximately the amounts anticipated.

The net public debt of the United States was $6,664,350,097, about a billion dollars more than one month before.

WAR CONDITIONS SWELL COAL MINE FATALITIES

Lane Attributes Increase of 470 in 1917 Largely to Irregular Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The demoralization forced upon the coal-mining industry by wartime conditions is declared by the Bureau of Mines to be responsible for the highest fatality record from accidents in that industry in the last seven years. In the year 1917 2,6?5 men were killed in coal mining, which is an increase of 470 over the previous year.

"At least temporarily, it gives a black eye to the splendid efforts of the Bureau of Mines in its campaign with the miners and mine operators for safer conditions," said Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, today. "Until the war struck us there had been a constantly dcreasing death rate, which was much gratifying to the men of the Bureau of Mines as well as to myself. There had been the utmost co-operation between the industry and the bureau, and it had begun to appear as if we had passed those disgraceful days when human life was cheaper than a mine mule.

"Although the war has changed all this for the time being, it is still our duty to analyze and see if we can not correct some of the conditions even during the war; for a single life saved is not only humane, but a step toward victory. The unfortunate death toll of last year is undoubtedly due to the fact that the industry has been speeded and retarded spasmodically throughout the year.

"There was the unusual demand for coal, the uncertainty of prices at the mines, the failure at times of the transportation facilities, and the changing of markets to avoid long unnecessary hauls, the difficulty in obtaining experienced men to offset enlistments, the draft, and miners voluntarily returning to their countries in Europe to take part in the war. All of these factors combined against the best efforts of the operators to produce coal in sufficient quantities to keep the country supplied with the necessary fuel, and also to have the safety conditions which we expect.

"The speeding up of the mines at times, under the circumstances, was conducive to a high death rate. Mines found themselves short of labor, and compelled to employ new and inexperienced men from other fields. Many of the experienced mine foremen and safety engineers had either enlisted or been drafted into the army, or obtained more remunerative employment elsewhere, with the result that less experienced foremen had to be placed in charge of some of the workings. With the exceedingly large demand for coal it was not possible for the operators and others concerned to give as much attention to accident prevention at the mines as in recent years under normal conditions.

"Mines which have not been able to obtain an adequate supply of coal cars have been operated only part time, which again is not conducive to safe conditions. This has resulted in an increase of certain dangers, especially those due to gas, dust, and falls of roof, which would not obtain in the case of the mines operating full time. An active mine will ordinarily be kept in better condition than one operated only part time.

"The remedy, therefore, both for a sufficient supply of coal and greater safety for men, lies in a continuous, steady flow of coal from the mines without these overstraining bursts of speed and these part-time operations that lead to a neglect of the usual precautions in the mine.

"I am satisfied from what the industry has done in the past that this year, with the bettering of the conditions over which the operators have had no control, there will be a greatly increased production of coal, and without an unusual sacrifice of life. Given the proper encouragement and co-operation, the coal-mining industry will not fail."

SPEEDING UP JERSEY FARMS

Farmers to be Taught How to Increase Crops This Season.

The New Jersey State Agricultural and Experiment Station at New Brunswick has set aside four weeks, beginning today, as a period for instruction of farmers in methods for increasing crops this season. Acting upon the theory that a week's delay in March is less serious than a delay in the planting or reaping seasons the committee from the station will devote this week to the attempt to get farmers to buy all their supplies for the season now.

The second week will be given to the inspection and repairing of farm implements so that every machine will be ready for its work on time. A third week will be used in a survey of farm labor and in finding men who will be willing to go to the farms for the season in planting and harvesting; the fourth week will be devoted to the testing of seed so that no crop will be lost because of lack of virile seed. A campaign to get the farmers in associations to co-operate in their work and buying is to be undertaken.

Mistrial in Election Case.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 17.—The jury in the election conspiracy trial of Joseph E. Bell, ex-Mayor, and twenty-nine other Indianapolis men, was discharged in the United States District Court here today after it had reported to the Court that it was unable to agree on whether there was a conspiracy. The jury was out twenty hours, during which time it took many ballots, the vote of each being six to six, according to the jurors.

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of thrift is investing your savings in securities that return a good interest without any depreciation of principal. Our 5% Guaranteed Mortgages meet this test; they are favorites with wise investors.

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REPLENISHING STOCKS.
Merchants finding their stock running low may replenish it by sending a letter to The New York Times, describing what is wanted. A summary of the letter will appear the next morning on the Business Page as a small advertisement. Replies can be mailed direct to the advertiser, or The Times will supply a box number.
The cost of this service is 50c an agate line of six words.—Advt.

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Sale of Saks Overcoats for Men
Formerly $30, $28, $25, $23
Now $18.50

¶ No stretch of imagination is necessary for one to realize the importance of these reductions, especially at a time when good woolens are as scarce as harmony in Russia, and labor more costly than at any previous time. Every coat in the sale is Saks-made, and has never before been offered at a reduced price.

A Small Charge for Alterations

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Store Open All Day Today

Last Two Days
$27.75
for GIMBEL Made-to-Measure Suits up to now $35, $37.50, $40, $45

Final "Clean-Up" of every Suiting in our great stock. Many new! Not a pattern withheld.

We'll make your Suit to suit you, single or double breasted. You can choose from foreign and domestic materials. You can select Winter and Summer weights. You can be sure of a fit, no matter what your size.

This Sale Only Two More Days. Today, as early as possible, is the best time to get here.

Add 10% for sizes 44 to 46.
Add 15% for sizes over 46.

GIMBELS Tailoring Department
—Fourth Floor

The Store Will Be Open Today As Usual From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Will Offer Today Remarkable Values in
Women's Fashionable Spring Suits
At $29.50 $35 $39.50

A good assortment of fancy tailored, dressy and sport models at each price. Many are skilful reproductions of high-priced imported models, and some are exclusive with Saks & Company. Braid bound and trimmed. New vestees of Satin, Rajah Silk, Khaki-Kool, Gabardine, Pique or Linen individualize a number of the styles, while collars and cuffs of contrasting color material accentuate the sport models. Sizes 34 to 50½.
Fourth Floor.

We invite comparison with any other offering in the city.

An Important Offering for Today Only
Fashionable Spring Coats for Women, Special at $29.50

A most unusual collection of early Spring models, displaying a number of new and exclusive features in pockets, belts and cuffs.

The model *illustrated* is developed in Wool Velour, lined throughout with Peau de Cygne or fancy Silk, and may be obtained in Grey, Sand, Taupe, Pekin Blue, or Monaco Blue.

Other models may be had in a splendid variety of the most wanted materials, in all the new colorings. Sizes 34 to 44.

Smart Serge and Tricotine Frocks For Women, Special at $29.50
—Reproductions of much higher-priced models

Plaited, yoke and tunic styles, also other unusually attractive models, very carefully tailored throughout in materials of excellent quality, lined with Silk. Vestees and collars are of Silk Gingham or White Satin.

Very modish Dresses of Serge and Taffeta will also be offered today in models that reflect the newest note in Paris fashions for Spring. Sizes 34 to 44. $18.50

Man-Tailored Dresses for Women at $39.50 to $79.50

Tailored with that skill and care characteristic of custom-made gowns. Made in Tricotine, Poiret Twill, or Serge, trimmed with Braid. Colors: French Grey, Beige, Navy Blue and Black.

A Special Sale of Morning Dresses
At prices most remarkably low

At $2—Striped Percale house dresses with long fancy collar of Pique. Smart patch pockets are trimmed with white.

At $3—New Gingham dresses in a variety of striped patterns with collar, pockets and trimming of White Pique. Also one model in Plaid Gingham with collar and cuffs trimmed in White.

At $4—New pleated model house dresses, in solid color Chambray with collar, cuffs, belt and pocket elaborately braided in white. To be had in Pink, Blue, Green, and Grey. Third Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

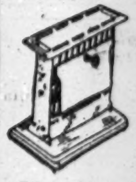
Store Open Today 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

When Time Counts It Must Be Right At Hand

There are no jewelers' windows along the battlefront—no street clocks to tell the time of day or night. Every man must keep his own time—it must be correct — convenient to tell. For the man in the service and the efficient business man who operates close to schedule, we suggest one of these

Kitchener Strap Watches, $10.89
Well made with Sterling silver case, ten jewels, Swiss lever movement. Radium figures and hands make reading the time at night an easy matter. Fitted with broad Kitchener strap.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Electric Toaster at $4.23



A handy, always-ready-to-use housewife's helper. Will toast two pieces of bread at one time. Heavily nickel plated, it presents a neat appearance. Fitted with cord and plug for attaching to wall or lamp socket. Verified price elsewhere $5.00.
Macy's—Basement, Centre.

Men's "Chamois" Gloves $1.74
Get them now—you will want them for early spring wear. Of good quality, natural color, prixseam sewn with either double draw hand finished spears or four rows of black embroidery One clasp or one button fasteners.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Just Arrived—Men's Jap Crepe Pajamas, at $1.89
Carefully tailored, comfortably fitting garments of excellent quality. Desirable neat patterns; finished with ocean pearl buttons. All sizes from 14 to 18 neck. Elsewhere they would cost you more.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Accidents Will Happen

Many a time a treasured vase or other ornament has been broken—and thrown away without an attempt at repair. In our Studios, artists and skilled artisans repair the damaged and replace the lost. Porcelains, silverware, glassware, clocks and bric-a-brac present no unsolvable problems to them.
Macy's—Eighth Floor, Rear.

THE DEPTHS

of the ocean would keep your valuables safe. An open desk drawer will keep them accessible. The problem is to combine security with convenience—a problem answered by a safe deposit box in the vaults of

THE MERCANTILE
Safe Deposit Company
115 Broadway, New York
Established 1870.

Stop In
at the
Collaborative Eixhibition of
The
Architectural
League and
The Building Crafts
at the Fine Arts Building
215 West 57th Street
Near Broadway

You will be pleased with the blending of architecture, decoration, furniture, sculpture, painting, wrought-iron and other metals—all in their proper setting.

Don't miss it. Open all this week
Admission 25 Cents

Protects your automobile from damage.

"ON GUARD!"
Protects it from strain and you from disagreeable bumps. The
Hartford
BUMP ABSORBER
is deservedly known as
"The National Guard for Motor Cars"

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is a wartime word. It applies to cooks and cooking. It applies to nutritious dishes whose flavors are made delicate, snappy and appetizing by the efficient sauce—

LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It "wakes up" tasteless cooking.

Patriotic Americans!
DO YOU KNOW?

That Germany's Imperialistic Purposes were known to our Statesmen in 1896?

That Germany attempted to protect Spain from a war with the United States and tried to persuade England to join against us?

That Germany purposed taking the Philippine Islands and sent a fleet there?

That Germany intended seizing Venezuela and what steps the United States took to prevent her?

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Garden Seeds IN BULK for all who will plant liberally this spring CABBAGE, ONION, PEAS, BEANS, CORN, ONION SETS.

Highest tests for purity and growth.

Vaughan's Seed Book for 1918 tells the whole story. Mailed FREE east and west. Largest growers of Onions, Cabbage and Radish have used Vaughan's Seeds for more than forty years.

Onion Sets, pint, 30c; qt., 50c, prepaid.

Vaughan's Seed Store 31 W. Randolph St., Chicago
43 Barclay St., New York

CONTRACT BONDS
American Surety Co.
of New York. Founded 1884.
Home Office, 100 Broadway.

BLUES Causes: Poor digestion brings on sleeplessness, wears out the system and exhausts nerve energy. Eat BOAL'S LAXATIVE FRUIT ROLLS and notice how many more sunny, bright, cheerful days you have. 6 Rolls 15c. Druggists.

Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

NEGROES TO MARCH IN UPTON PARADE

Brig. Gen. Johnson Promises at Least a Battalion Will Visit City.

HOPE BAKER WILL ATTEND

If Secretary Can Review Troops on Friday, General Johnson Will Lead His Men.

In making arrangements here for the parade of 10,000 National Army men from Camp Upton Governor Whitman took steps yesterday to have negro troops represented in the parading brigades, and he was assured by Adjt-Gen. Charles H. Sherrill that Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, acting commander of Camp Upton, had promised to send at least a battalion of the colored troopers. Assemblyman Schuyler M. Meyer, secretary of Governor Whitman's Committee of the National Army Parade, received this message from the Governor last night:

> Albany, N. Y., Feb. 18.
> Hon. Schuyler Meyer, New York City:
> General Sherrill wires as follows: As requested by you I have taken up with General Johnson the matter of colored troops joining in the parade this week. He reports that a large number of them cannot be sent from camp at this time, but hopes to bring at least a battalion for next Friday.
> CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

It was not determined last night who should be the reviewing officer of the parade, but it was hoped that Secretary of War Baker would be able to spare the time for this purpose. Should he do so, General Johnson will lead the soldiers. If the Secretary cannot come here, General Johnson will then be requested to act as reviewing officer.

Among the 10,000 soldiers will be 1,000 from upstate, and these must be provided for with sleeping quarters, food and amusements, before and after the parade, as they will begin to arrive on Thursday. All of the other 9,000 are residents of the city and all they ask for is permission to spend all their leisure time here at their homes. This will be granted, and each man will be permitted to take his rifle and other military equipment to his home.

In addition to the cost of the care and entertainment of the 1,000 soldiers the Governor's Committee and the Mayor's Committee on National Defense and the Women's Auxiliary Committee, of which Mrs. Nelson Henry is Chairman, must raise $12,000 to pay the railway fares of the soldiers from and back to camp. All of the expenses of the parade is estimated at $20,000. George McDonald, Vice President of the Governor's Committee and Director General of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, after a conference yesterday with other members of the committees at the Hall of Records, said:

"The members of the committees in charge of the National Army parade do not feel disposed at this time to ask either the city or the State to make an appropriation for the event in view of the fact that economy is the keynote in time of war. We believe that the patriotic citizens of New York City will respond liberally to a fund to meet the expense to enable our soldier boys to be seen by their relatives, friends, and fellow-citizens. Donations and checks for this purpose may be sent to Louis G. Kaufman, Treasurer, Hall of Records."

It was reported through the committees that General Johnson had said the health record at this camp of approximately 44,000 men was most remarkable in army records. There had been only twenty-nine deaths since the camp opened. The record was equally good, he was reported as saying, regarding offenses at the camp, as there had been only forty-nine court-martials, only twelve of which were as important as desertions or attempted desertion.

NEW TROOPS AT WADSWORTH

Bay State Regiment Arrives for Incorporation in Pioneer Infantry.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Feb. 17.—The concentration of surplus Guard regiments for reorganization as Pioneer Infantry began today, when the 5th Pioneers, formerly the 8th Massachusetts Infantry, arrived. The regiment, consisting of about 1,450 officers and men, commanded by Colonel William H. Perry, came from Camp Greene.

During the week five other New England Guard regiments will come here, including two from Massachusetts and one each from Vermont, Maine, and Connecticut. These, with the seven surplus units of the New York Guard, will be filled up by national army men.

As soon as the 5th Pioneers detrained they were placed in quarantine for two weeks. As the other units come in they also will be quarantined. An additional plot of 1,000 acres is being improved to accommodate the newcomers. The training of the Pioneers will be conducted independently of the Empire Division, much of which will be mobilized at the rifle and artillery ranges during the coming months.

First Sergeant Walter Nelson Horsburgh, Company C, 108th, and Sergeant Robert C. Munroe, Company K, 107th Infantry, were notified today that they had been commissioned Second Lieutenants and would be assigned to their present regiments.

PROPAGANDA AT UPTON.

Books by German Authors, Sent from State Library, Halted in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Feb. 17.—It was learned here today, through unofficial sources, that in the recent shipment of books from the State Library at Albany to the new library here, three volumes were found that were considered to be works of German propaganda. They were caught in time to prevent them from being placed on the shelves for public inspection.

One of the books was by Count zu Reventlow and was dated 1916, the second was by Professor Vondewitz, and the third by Captain Paul Koenig. The titles of the volumes were not made public. Very little literature of that sort has reached this cantonment and all that has been discovered was very crude.

SETS CAMP VISITING DAYS.

Civilians Admitted at Merritt Cantonment Sundays and Wednesdays.

Officers at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, announced yesterday that hereafter there will be two visiting days each week at the cantonment, Sundays and Wednesdays. On these days civilian visitors who have bona fide relatives among the enlisted men will be admitted to the camp, subject to certain regulations, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. These visitors will be required to stay within a designated area, which will be indicated by the military police, but they will have an opportunity to meet relatives among the troops. On other days no visitors will be admitted to the camp, excepting upon official business, in which case the possession of a special pass is necessary. The camp officers request that civilians who have relatives whom they expect to visit arrange their trips for the days specified, so as to avoid inconvenience and confusion.

CAMP THEATRE TO OPEN.

"Smileage Books" in Plenty for Men at Wrightstown.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Feb. 17.—Hundreds of "smileage books" will be used for the first time tomorrow night, when the new Liberty Theatre is dedicated here. Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott said tonight that there are already more "smileage books" than there are seats in the theatre, and when the first performance takes place tomorrow night there will be "standing room only" signs out. "Sadie Mine," presented by the Liberty Opera Company, will be the opening performance.

The "Army Theatre," which opened about a month ago, is given over mostly to movies and vaudeville, and the "smileage books" are not good there.

Governor Edge and ex-Governor Fielder of New Jersey were visitors at the camp today. Their call was entirely informal, and they visited the New Jersey regiments mostly.

For the first time in a month, or since the measles quarantine was established, religious services were conducted today in all the Y. M. C. A. huts and those of the Knights of Columbus. Lieutenant Howard Davis, Chaplain of the Delaware regiments, today was elected President of the Chaplains' Association.

New Camp Community Series.

The second series of vaudeville entertainments for soldiers and sailors given by the New York War Camp Community Service was held in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre yesterday afternoon. The program included selections by the Police Department Band, Burr McIntosh, the Slayman Ali Arabs from the Hippodrome, Morton and Clare, Lewis and Leopold, singing by members of the Clef Club, Mrs. Henry M. Day, Miss Randolph and Mr. McCallion, Janet Spellman, and Lieutenant Bert Hall of the Lafayette Escadrille. Among the guests in the boxes were Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. H. S. Hollister, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Mrs. Insull of Chicago, Miss Mary Hoyte Wiborg, Mrs. Fahnestock, Mrs. F. V. S. Crosby, and Mrs. Nelson Borland.

Big Athletic Field for Naval Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 17.—One of the largest athletic fields in the United States, for the use of the thousands of enlisted and enrolled men of the Second Naval District and marines, if present plans carry, will be established at Coddington Point, covering 150 acres, connected by a bridge with the naval training station. The project has been recommended by Dr. Tillinghast Bull, athletic director of the district, and by Walter Camp, Chairman of the Navy Athletic Committee. Captain Thomas J. Senn, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with Captain Edward H. Campbell, commanding officer of the training station, has inspected the site.

TELLS HOW COLLEGE ASSISTS THE FRENCH

Dr. Bertha Tallant Describes Conditions in Evacuated Part of the Country.

GRATEFUL FOR SOCIAL AID

Smith Hospital Unit Director Says Greatest Work Will Be in Educating the Children.

Dr. Bertha Tallant, the Medical Director of the Smith College Hospital Unit in France, who has just returned from the evacuated part of the country, where the unit is working from the Château de Grécourt, told of the work of the organization at the home of Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, 925 Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

"One thing that is not understood over here," she said, "is that there is not the kind of social work to be done among the people in the devastated districts of France that there is in our so-called slums at home. The people there are either small landowners or those who had large farms and orchards. The Germans destroyed everything and placed every one on the same footing. You may find now a family living in one room with an earth floor, sleeping four in a bed and eating with their fingers, but it is not that they were brought up to live that way.

"I consider it one of the most insidious acts of the Germans to reduce these self-respecting, honest people to such living conditions. The great work in France will be with the children who had been well brought up to the time of the war and then reduced to these conditions. They have also suffered greatly in the way of education.

"It is difficult to understand here how such conditions were produced. The part of the country we are in is not one where there have been great battles, but it was occupied by the Germans. In one of the villages I was told how the inhabitants were awakened one morning and told that they must leave immediately. You can imagine how much they could take with them. When they returned two or three days later, when the English and French had come in, everything was gone. What could not be taken away had been destroyed. Everything upon which their living conditions depended had disappeared. The entire village was a smoldering ruin. The people had no houses, no furniture, no cooking utensils or dishes.

Amazed Over Help.

"One thing we found in France was that we were received with great gratitude. We had been told in Paris that the people were suspicious; but we did not find it so. They are amazed at our going to them. They thought we must be paid by the Government, and they could not understand that we had come of our own accord to help them.

"'But you must have left your friends to come this long way from America,' they said.

"Although so much has been said of the deportation of the inhabitants, I don't think we can yet really understand what a terrible thing it has been. Every one who was strong and well in the villages, except the mothers with children, were taken away to work for the Germans. Occasionally some one is repatriated and comes back. Some have never been heard from. Sometime one is heard from once in a year. I visited one woman whose nephew had just received a letter from one of his expatriated friends, who said:

"'Tell Madam Blank that I have just seen her two sons, Charles and Jean.'

"The mother was radiant with delight to hear that her sons were alive. There was another aged woman in one of the villages who was continually talking about her son. She was sure that he would return. Others had, and she felt positive that hers would be one to come. I spoke to the other villagers about it.

"'Her son is dead,' they said, 'but she does not know it. Why should she be made unhappy.'"

What Unit is Doing.

Dr. Tallant says the medical practice where the Smith College unit is working is much the same as that of a country doctor who has a practice within a thirty-mile radius.

"The people are a little more undernourished and the children have troublesome skin diseases, caused probably by the lack of food and the conditions under which they have lived recently," continued Dr. Tallant.

"The unit has one feature which is appreciated by the people among whom its members are working, a traveling store. The unit has a store at Grécourt, and on certain days they take a truck filled with kitchen utensils and other supplies, soap being a popular one, and always many galoches."

The galoche, Dr. Tallant explained, is a heavy shoe with a wooden sole, not a sabot, but very serviceable in getting around in the mud.

These supplies come from Paris and from Noyon, where Baron de Rothschild has a supply centre which the Smith College women patronize. The unit has its own motors and chauffeurs, but the motors sometimes are out of commission and the medical director is obliged to walk.

"A sous prefect in one of the villages was much exercised about this and applied to the French Government for aid," said Dr. Tallant. "I finally got an army horse, somewhat the worse for wear, a vehicle, and a soldier for a driver. The soldier was instructed to take orders from no one but Mademoiselle la Directrice, and it was somewhat embarrassing, for he obeyed so literally that he would do nothing for any one else unless I said so."

RED CROSS FARM IN FRANCE.

Organization Will Train Crippled French Soldiers in Husbandry.

The American Red Cross announced last night that a 500-acre farm near Tours, France, had been acquired by the society, and was to be used for the education of crippled French soldiers. At the farm school the soldiers will be taught how to use farm machinery and to care for animals. The Red Cross has also an electrical training shop for crippled French soldiers in the National Institute at St. Maurice.

A cable dispatch from Major James H. Perkins of the Red Cross Commission in Europe makes the following reference to the education of France's maimed men.

> The mutilated soldiers should and must be returned to ordinary community life and should re-enter industry on a basis of competition with able-bodied workmen. Cripples who have lost an arm or leg and who at first seem hopelessly disabled can be taught many processes of industry, such as running a lathe, operating a motor tractor, controlling a drill and other skilled operations. Professions which offer the greatest appeal are industrial drafting and design, making surgical instruments, watchmaking, &c.

A course on emergency nursing will be inaugurated in the public schools by the Red Cross this week. Arrangements have been completed with the hospitals and school superintendents whereby instructors will be sent from hospitals to the classroom to teach the pupils the rudiments of nursing. Any high school girl or member of the more advanced classes in the elementary schools may avail herself of this free course in nursing.

The first steps toward the raising of a $2,000,000 fund for the Navy Relief Society will be taken at a luncheon at the Down Town Club tomorrow. The Navy Relief Society, which is officially recognized by the United States Government, has headquarters in the Navy Department at Washington, with Rear Admiral C. J. O'Neill, U. S. N., the head of the society, in charge. The society cares for the dependents of American sailors who give their lives in the line of duty. Edmund K. Baylies will preside at tomorrow's luncheon.

The New York Committee of the society has offices at 280 Broadway.

Bread Used in Rites Exempt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Breads used in the observance of religious rites are exempted by the Food Administration from the regulations which require the use of wheat flour substitutes in the manufacturing of bread and rolls. This will remove any uneasiness that may have existed regarding the use of bread or wafers at communion services and the use of matzoth by orthodox Jews during their Passover festival, March 27 to April 4.

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LINIMENT
Trade Mark reg. in U. S. Pat. Office
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I'll Soon Be Rid of
This Neuralgic Pain!

YOUR grandfather, my dear, brought me my first bottle of Sloan's Liniment.

I know of no neuralgic pain, no rheumatic twinge, no stiffness of the joints, sore back, bruised and lame muscles, it won't quickly and effectively relieve.

And it's so clean—you just apply it without the least trouble and positively *no rubbing*, and it penetrates at once, leaving no muss or skin stain, and promoting a refreshed, relieved, glowing, soothing, comfortable feeling. You must always keep it in your medicine cabinet.

The whole wide world gives Sloan's Liniment preference. Say "Sloan's" to *any* druggist—he'll have a generous sized bottle.

KILLS PAIN

Sloan's
The World's
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One Way To Help The Food Administration

Eat cereals that conserve sugar and milk as well as wheat.

Grape-Nuts

—made partly of barley, contains its own sugar-developed from its own grains in making; and needs less milk than the ordinary cereal.

A WONDERFUL "SAVING" FOOD FOR THESE TIMES.

[illegible]

Conserve your coal!
Consult this "Comfort Engineer"

A most important expert in your locality is the heating contractor or steamfitter—he is really your "Comfort Engineer." Go to him for advice once in a while, in order that you may get the very highest heating results from whatever fuel you burn.

The heating industry is fast progressing. New and successful refinements in the way of inexpensive, coal-saving accessories have been perfected (see below). The Fitter knows about these and will explain how they increase comfort and save care-taking, fuel, and money.

IDEAL
ARCO
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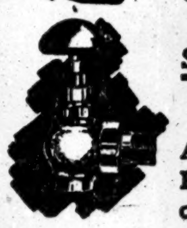
AMERICAN RADIATOR CO.

Cut coal bills with these IDEAL specialties:

ARCO TEMPERATURE REGULATOR

Keeps the house at right temperature without care or attention—prevents under-heating and over-heating. Clock turns on dampers in early morning to give comfort at rising time.



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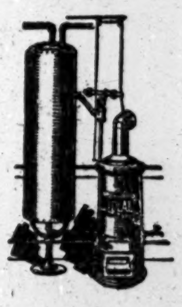
A great improvement over the old style valve. Positively will not leak; has no packing; turns on or off easily; always cool handle.

NORWALL AIR VALVES will make every steam radiator in your house perfect in operation—no cold loops, is noiseless and works automatically; easily put on and no adjusting.



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Used in homes, barber shops, stores, factories, garages, restaurants, hotels, clubs, etc. Two scoops of coal will supply warm water for kitchen, bath and laundry when the boiler is equipped with a Sylphon Water Regulator (as shown)—the water is always just hot enough—never cold—never scalds.

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All the above specialties can be readily supplied by your heating or plumbing contractor or dealer, who will give you full, valuable information, and thorough installation. The service he is prepared to furnish will protect your family health and enable you to obtain the *largest measure* of heating and ventilating comfort with the *least possible amount of fuel and attention.*

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ADVISES ENLARGING HOUSING OF INSANE

Broad Program to Relieve Overcrowding Recommended by State Commission.

CONDITIONS WORST HERE

Report Calls for Additions to Four Institutions and Erection of Two New Hospitals.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Hospital Development Commission, created, with Senator Henry M. Sage as Chairman, to find out why the State has fallen behind in caring adequately for the insane and feeble-minded and to suggest an orderly plan for catching up with the problem, will submit its preliminary report dealing with the insane only, to the Legislature tomorrow night.

The commission points out that in 1897, when the population of the State was 7,015,749 the number of inmates of the hospitals for the insane was 20,211, whereas, in 1917, with the population of the State 9,917,438, the number of inmates of the hospitals is 36,138. The certified capacity of these institutions is 28,997. No new State hospital for the insane has been provided since 1898.

The most rapid increase in the State's population has occurred in the metropolitan district, and the greatest increase in the number of insane has taken place there. The commission finds that the greatest overcrowding exists in the State hospitals in that district.

Based on the rate of increase of the insane during the last ten years, the commission estimates that additional accommodations for 19,618 patients should be provided during the next ten years, giving the State total accommodations for 48,615 of its insance by that date.

Policy of Improvement.

In brief the commission recommends:

1. Prompt increase of facilities in the metropolitan district by the erection of additional buildings at the Manhattan, Kings Park, Central Islip, and Brooklyn State Hospitals, and the construction of a new State hospital for 3,000 patients at Creedmoor, in the outskirts of Brooklyn.

2. Pushing to completion the up-State developments already planned at Marcy, near Utica, and at Middletown, for part of which funds have already been authorized.

3. Pursuing an orderly, continuous, and sensible method of making appropriations for upbuilding the State hospitals.

4. The early establishment of a 200-bed psychopathic hospital in New York City for incipient, acute, or recent mental disorders, in order to return as many as possible short-term cases to their homes without the necessity of long treatment in a State institution, and for intensive study of obscure cases before they are committed to a State institution. Study to see whether similar psychopathic hospitals are needed up-State is also recommended.

5. More orderly and far-sighted planning of State institutions so that the maximum capacity is determined in advance and the institution planned and built to accommodate that number of patients, in suitable buildings without crowding and with adequate facilities for modern treatment which will effect a maximum of cures.

6. Greater emphasis on measures to prevent insanity through popular education and increasing the number and effectiveness of free clinics for nervous and mental disorders, with field agents connected with all State hospitals to aid preventive and convalescent cases in the community.

7. Continued and adequate emphasis on research work into the causes and prevention of mental disorders and the education of hospital staffs (and the medical profession generally) as to the most improved methods of treating mental disorders.

The commission recommends appropriations this year for construction in the metropolitan area.

It recommends that Manhattan State Hospital be developed to a capacity of 4,500 patients (at present it has over 5,400 patients crowded into its inadequate accommodations); that buildings now being erected at Brooklyn State Hospital be pushed to completion, that some of the existing old buildings there be torn down and replaced with new ones, and that the institution eventually be developed to a capacity of 2,100; that a new State hospital at Creedmoor, to be a department of the Brooklyn State Hospital, be developed to a capacity of 3,000; that Kings Park State Hospital be developed to a capacity of 5,000, and that Central Islip be developed to a capacity of 5,250.

The commission recommends that "the hospital spirit of cure should dominate in every building and ward," and that this standard of hospital care be maintained even for incurable cases. It points out that the application of such treatment to them raises the level of their mental condition.

Institutions Well Conducted.

"It is now known," says the commission, "that feeble-mindedness, at least in adults, is incurable, and insanity has been regarded as so nearly incurable that our plain duty in attempting to cure the incipient cases has been sadly neglected. And yet, this commission feels positive that a considerable percentage of these sufferers can be cured; that nearly all of them can be helped, and that the responsibility for an apparent lack of results rests almost solely with those outside of the institutions.

"Every insane hospital in the State is spotlessly clean and well kept. In every hospital the facilities at hand are used to the utmost, and everywhere the patients are treated with humanity, kindness, and understanding. But it is impossible to accomplish cures where a condition of overcrowding exists to such an extent that new arrivals and chronics must be cared for in the same wards, where the day room space is filled with beds, where the dining rooms are in cellars which cannot be ventilated, and where the employes, with duties almost entirely disagreeable and often revolting, have sleeping rooms improperly lighted and ventilated over kitchens or in the midst of bedlam. For such conditions neither the Hospital Commission nor the superintendents are in any way responsible. The responsibility rests with a so-called economy, (unwise, inhumane, and ignorant, for which a better name is parsimony,) in needed appropriations."

OPPOSES NEW STATE TROOP

Sage Resists Whitman Proposal on the Ground of Economy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—If Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, can have his way no appropriation will be made by the Legislature this Winter for an additional troop for the new State police, as recommended by Governor Whitman in his annual message. That does not mean that the Albany Senator is sharpening a knife for the Governor, but merely reflects his determination to eliminate from the General Appropriation bill every item he considers unnecessary.

Senator Sage says that people who continually knock at the doors of the Legislature to urge that the State become sponsor for all sorts of schemes involving large expenditure will be compelled to take a back seat, at least until the war is over.

Those who urged the creation of the constabulary feel that a fifth troop should be authorized. Assemblyman H. Edmund Machold, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced a bill last week making the necessary appropriation, and incidentally raising the salary of the Deputy Superintendent of the force from $2,500 to $3,000. The same bill was sent to Senator Sage for introduction, but he refused to have anything to do with it, and let it be known that he would fight the proposal.

"Our expenses are increasing," said Senator Sage, "and they are increasing faster than our resources. We have several propositions before us now looking toward largely increased expenditures, and the end is not yet. Just as soon as the people of the State of New York feel that the war is over, they will be more active than before, because they will not have so much to do, in trying to make the State the father, mother, and the wet nurse of every person in the State who has not quite as much as somebody else."

The big task of Senator Sage and his associates on the Finance and Ways and Means Committees these days is the whipping into shape of the General Appropriation bill. Items are being chopped right and left. One of the biggest cuts so far made is that of $1,600,000 from the appropriation proposed for the maintenance of State and county highways. From 1907 to last year the expenses of the State have increased on an average $27,709,987 annually.

WOULD CODIFY LAWS TO GUARD ELECTIONS

Bar Association's Committee Assails Present Statutory Conditions.

OPPOSES WAGNER'S BILL

Asserts Measure Would Increase Confusion—Wants No Telephone Wire Tapping.

In a communication sent to the Governor and to members of the Legislature yesterday by the City Bar Association's Committee on Amendment of the Law, the members of which have given consideration to 100 of the more important measures pending at Albany, the committee disapproves of attempts to legislate "piecemeal" on matters affecting political campaigns and elections, and advises that the most certain way to reach crimes against the franchise will be by having all the laws on these subjects codified in a single chapter of the penal law.

The committee, which is composed of Louis Marshall, Chairman; Emory R. Buckner, Wilbur Larremore, Robert Lee Luce, Thomas I. Parkinson, John Godfrey Saxe, Nelson S. Spencer, Harlan F. Stone, and Curtis A. Peters, takes up the two bills introduced by Assemblyman Meyer, one of which provides against corrupt practices and the other requiring every candidate and political committee to file itemized statements of contributions and expenses within five to ten days preceding a primary or general election. Concerning these measures the committee says:

> These bills are two of a series dealing with the subject of corrupt practices and with crimes against the franchise. At the present time, statutory provisions dealing with these subjects are scattered in multitudinous statutes, among others the penal law, the election law, the civil service law, the general corporation law, and the consolidated laws here and there. The present state of our statutory laws is chaotic and confusing. Important requirements are, in consequence, frequently overlooked. The committee recommends that all these laws be codified and compressed into a single chapter of the penal law, with separate sections dealing with corrupt practices.

Wagner's Bill Opposed.

Senator Robert Wagner's bill to prevent corrupt practices in elections and regulating the contribution of money to candidates and to political committees, and the use thereof, which he introduced at the request of District Attorney Swann is disapproved by the committee. The District Attorney drafted this bill, and said it was necessary because of the situation that existed in the campaign here last Fall and at the November election, as shown by his investigation of the campaign fund of the Fusion Committee of 1917. But the Bar Associations Committee condemns this measure in the following words:

> The enactment of this bill into law would cause even greater confusion than now exists, because it is neither an amendment of the election law nor of the penal law, but it is a special act. Hence, in order to ascertain the law bearing on this important topic, a citizen would not only have to consult the various consolidated laws, but he would also have to search the session laws. The bill in its present form is, therefore, disapproved.

In opposing the enactment of Assemblyman Snyder's bill providing for a party convention and for committee designations for direct primaries the committee reports:

> This committee is in favor of the reestablishment of the State Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for office to be voted for by all of the voters of the State, subject to a provision that the delegates to the State Convention shall be certified by the Secretary of State, so as to abolish for all time the so-called "Committee on Contested Seats." If, however, it is deemed that the time is not yet ripe for that reform, your committee does not approve of any such convention as is contemplated by the present bill. For offices less than those to be voted for by all the voters of the State, this committee believes that the system of party designations to be filed prior to opposing designations is preferable to the present system of designations by petition all to be filed at the same time.

Changes in the general election law are urged for the purpose of obtaining for women their equal rights in the franchise. The committee approves of legislation prohibiting "wire-tapping" or eavesdropping on the telephone, but disapproves of any exception, permitting wire-tapping upon the written approval of the United States District Attorney or other public officer. On this point the committee says:

"No one should be permitted secretly or clandestinely to intercept conversations over the telephone. The maintenance of the fundamental principle of civil liberty and constitutional right is of paramount importance."

Senator Slater's bill to facilitate the taking of acknowledgments of men in the military and naval service is approved. Senator Brown's bill authorizing the Industrial Commission to suspend temporarily, in whole or in part, any provision of the labor law "is clearly unconstitutional," the committee announces.

The committee disapproves the "Trust Fund" bill of Senator Gilchrist, which seeks to widen the sphere of legal investments by executors, administrators, trustees, or other persons holding trust funds for investment. The objection to it is stated by the committee, in part, as follows:

> The present bill would authorize executers, administrators, and trustees to invest trust funds in so-called participation, or sundry trust, mortgages, and the committee is opposed to it because it would interfere with an essential element of a trustee's duty, enabling him to shift to another to a large extent the burden of exercising good judgment and vigilant care.

The proposed State compulsory labor service law, for which two similar bills have been introduced by Assemblymen Martin and Decker, is characterized by the committee as "legislation of the most extraordinary and revolutionary character. It carries paternalism to a degree hitherto not conceived."

Either of these measures, if enacted, would seek to authorize the Governor of the State to place any able-bodied unemployed man, between the ages of 21 to 50, at work for the benefit of the State. The committee contends that this power rests only in the National Government, and that the State may exercise power only as a war measure relating to military service.

To Attend Speedway Bill Hearing.

The Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, it was announced yesterday, will be represented at the hearing tomorrow in Albany on Bill No. 121, introduced by Assemblyman Amos and Senator Dowling, the purpose of which is to place in the hands of the Board of Estimate the authority to decide the class of traffic that shall make use of the Harlem Speedway. The association's delegation will be accompanied by representatives of other civic organizations in the upper part of Manhattan, who favor the release of the Speedway from the present restrictions.

WORK FOR AMERICANIZERS.

Headquarters Opened for Centralizing Efforts in That Line.

The Conference Board of the Council of Women's Organizations has issued a call for volunteers to do Americanization work among aliens in this city. At a meeting of representatives of organizations, which are often called upon to furnish volunteers for Americanization work, it developed that there was no central clearing house for directing women who want to assist, so a resolution was adopted asking the Conference Board to take over the work.

Volunteers, men and women alike, who want to do any kind of Americanization work are therefore urged to register with the Conference Board of Women's Organizations, 4 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Lamar Hardy Resumes Practice.

Lamar Hardy, who was Corporation Counsel under the Mitchel administration, has opened a law office with Stanchfield & Levy, 120 Broadway. When Mr. Hardy went into the city government in October, 1915, he was a member of Boothby, Baldwin & Hardy, which firm has since been dissolved.

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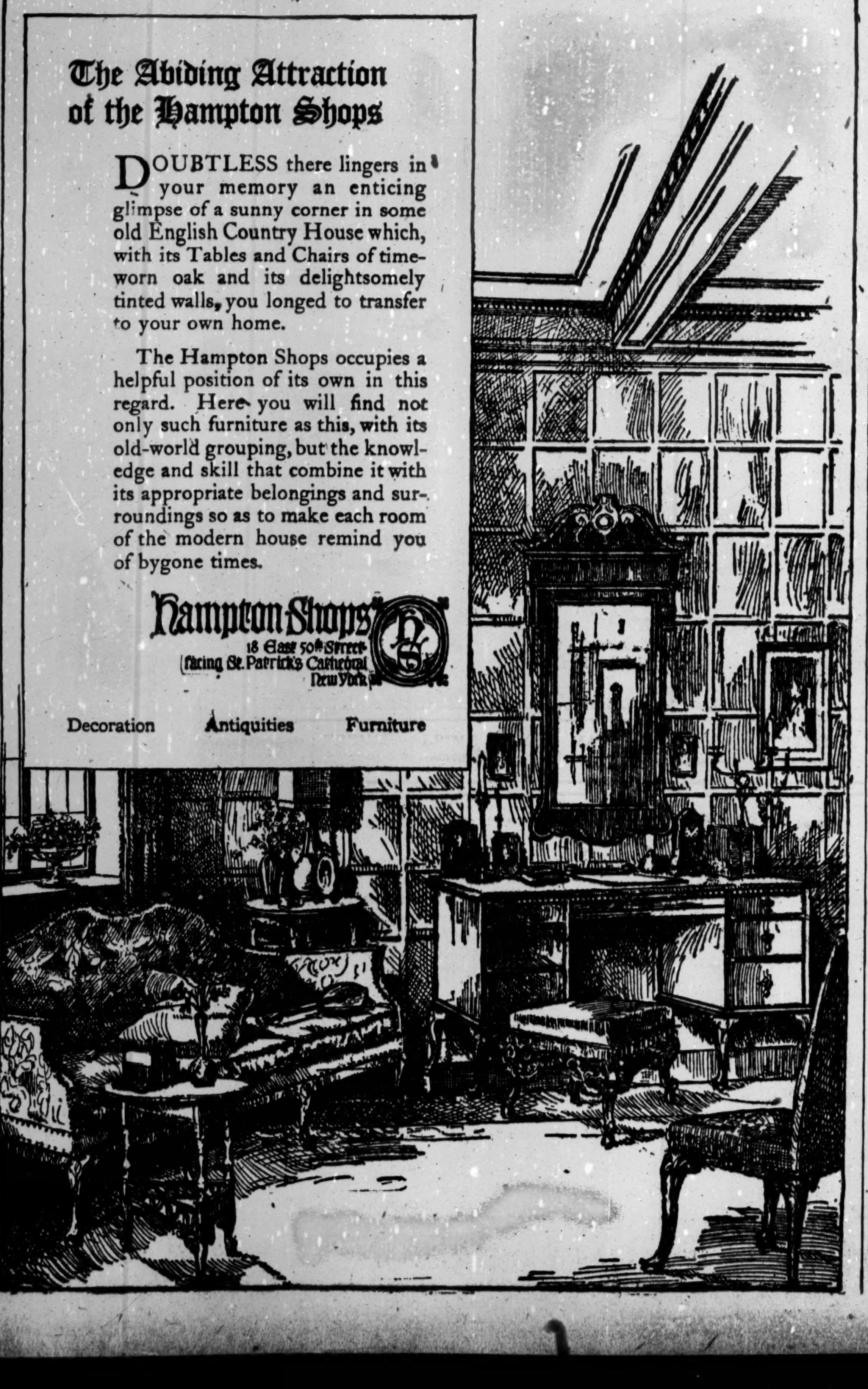

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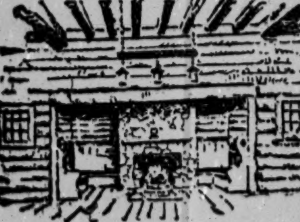

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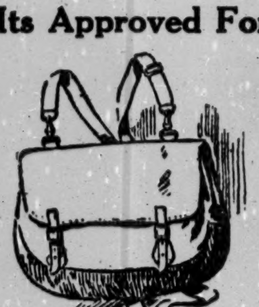

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HUGGINS IS DETERMINED TO ADD A POWERFUL BATTER TO ROSTER OF THE YANKEES

HUGGINS IN HUNT FOR HEAVY HITTER

Chicago White Sox Now Said to be Ready to Trade Jackson for Pitcher.

COBB DEAL NOT CLOSED

Yankees Still Seek Detroit Star—Veach and Heilman Also Mentioned as Obtainable.

The smooth, persuasive oratory of Miller Huggins, Colonel Jacob Ruppert's check book, and the sacrifice of one or more Yankee pitchers may or may not influence the Detroit Club to part with Ty Cobb, Bobby Veach or Harry Heilman this week. If the Yankee manager's offers are sternly rebuked, Huggins will not be discouraged, for he will move on to Chicago and will try to separate the world's champion White Sox of one of their outfielders.

The sudden decision of Manager Clarence Rowland to attend the baseball meeting here last week was to go gunning for a high-class pitcher who would be free from the draft. Rowland is worried: He is pretty sure to lose Red Faber, the pitching star of the world's series against the Giants, in the draft, and he must have an experienced flinger to take his place.

Faber has sent word to Rowland from his home in Cascade, Iowa, "I'm in Class 1 and I won't ask exemption on any ground; I'm an able-bodied person, and I'm ready to go when Uncle Sam says the word." This message accounted for Rowland's hurried trip to this city last week.

When Rowland got here, however, he found himself in the midst of a whirlpool of trading negotiations which took his breath away. He found Connie Mack, Harry Frazee, Miller Huggins, Hughey Jennings and Bobby Quinn standing off in corners behind curtains whispering so busily that he didn't have a chance to state his case. So he went back to Chicago without doing any business.

But this is the situation which Rowland is up against. He assumes that he will lose Faber, and for an experienced pitcher he is willing to trade one of his outfielders—Joe Jackson or John Collins, both players whose work in the world's series will be remembered by New York folks. He will consider no deals involving Happy Felsch. So one of Huggins's stops on his flying trip West will be Chicago, and when he returns he may have some tidings in the form of an announcement that Jackson or Collins may come to New York for one of the Yankee pitchers.

There has never been a time in the history of the major leagues when there has been so much trading and dickering over ball players as there has been during the last few months. It is as Manager Huggins of the Yankees says: "As soon as it gets rumored about that a club is after a certain player, two or three clubs jump into the market and also want to get him. Then the bidding gets so warm that it is almost impossible to get a player at reasonable terms. Everybody is out to get as much as he can from the trade, and I can tell you, where the Yankees are concerned, they can certainly make some strong demands for anything we are after."

It is getting so close to the time for the Spring training trips that Huggins is more than anxious to get his team strengthened, and he will not rest until he has sounded every club in the league.

Another pitcher has joined the Brooklyn club, the signed contract of Norman W. Plitt having been received at headquarters yesterday. Plitt was purchased last Fall from the Portland (Ore.) club of the Pacific Coast League. Brooklyn is one of the few clubs that is not having much trouble with holdouts this season.

For the first time in many seasons, the National League schedule favors the Giants at the start, and McGraw's club should be able to take advantage of the situation of opening on its home grounds and get away to a good start. The Giants first tackle Brooklyn for four games, and then Boston follows at the Polo Grounds in a three-game series. Next the Giants will go to Brooklyn for four games on April 24, 25, 26, and 27, and then there is a three-game series in Philadelphia and Boston, after which the team will come back to the Polo Grounds for a three-game series with the Phillies, and then they will go West on their first Western trip, opening in Pittsburgh on May 10.

This gives New York twenty games before the first trip West, ten of which will be played at the Polo Grounds. Giant fans figure that this home stay will be a great help to McGraw's club and that they should go West on the first trip well among the leaders in the race. McGraw plans to have his pitchers in much better shape than in former seasons because of their early workout at Hot Springs which begins on March 3. The trip North with ten exhibition games with the Cleveland Indians should put the Giants on edge for the opening clash here with Brooklyn.

The principal reason that Manager Fred Mitchell of the Cubs made no advances for trades at the meeting last week was because his plans have been upset because of the sudden illness of Phil Douglas, one of his crack pitchers. Douglas was recently operated on for appendicitis at his home in Birmingham and, according to the reports from his physician, it is doubtful if Douglas will be able to start the season. With Douglas lost, for a time anyway, Mitchell will have to retain some of the young pitchers he planned to use in trade for a new infielder.

President Branch Rickey of the Cardinals is a great believer in youthful baseball talent, and his latest find is Bobby Larmore, a St. Louis high school boy, who will get a trial with the Cardinals this Summer. If he shows as much talent as Rickey expects him to Larmore will be a member of the St. Louis Club this Summer. The boy will finish his high school course and will join the club in June. He is an infielder and an all-around athlete, his best assets being batting and base running ability. He is big for his age and weighs 175 pounds.

SOLDIERS TAKE TO BOXING.

Benny Leonard Tells of His Work with Troops at Upton.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., Feb. 17.—Every soldier at Camp Upton, where the 77th Division is stationed, is now receiving instruction in the boxing course that the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities has established in national army and guard cantonments, and Benny Leonard, lightweight champion of the world and camp instructor, is more proud of his success as a tutor than of his ring laurels.

When Benny talks about his part in the work—which is not very often—his eyes gleam and the words leap forth with a snap like his punch. He says:

"It's almost incredible the way boxing has taken hold of the men here. They're simply wild over it. In the classes, when I am explaining and illustrating the blows and positions they pay the closest attention.

"The results of the instruction are plainly seen in the bouts the men hold in their barracks and in the camp recreation buildings. Instead of lowering their heads and swinging wildly in windmill fashion, which is the style of the novice, they square off and sail into each other with heads erect and their guards up, just like real professionals.

"In bayonet work, where the boxing instruction is particularly valuable because the principles are so much alike, the results are even plainer. The men charge the dummies with more dash than before, and send their blades through the figures of boughs and burlap with a force that speaks volumes for the boxing training. When some of these men come back from France our champions will have had to improve mightily in the meantime if they expect to hold their titles!"

HEFFERNAN NOT TO PLAY.

Only One Regular to be Missing in Wanderers' Hockey Game.

Despite reports to the contrary, the Wanderers Hockey Club of this city will have its full strength, with the exception of Heffernan, when it meets the Charlestown Navy Yard seven of Boston in the St. Nicholas Ice Rink tonight. The rumor that Roach and McCarty would not play is untrue.

The Wanderers have not been seriously weakened by the loss of Heffernan. McKinnon, who made a great reputation with the Boston Arena team two years ago, will play in Heffernan's place and will be with the local seven the balance of the Winter. Tonight's lineup follows:

Wanderers.	Position.	Charlestown.
Lewis	G.	Lacroix
Dufresne	P.	Howard
McCarty	C. P.	Skilton
Roach	R.	Geran
Smith	C.	Hutchinson
McKinnon	R. W.	Shaughnessy
Crovat	L. W.	Downing

W. VA. FIVE STARTS ON TRIP.

Basket Ball Team to Play Six Games Away from Home.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Feb. 17.—West Virginia carried only eight players on its Eastern trip, for which the basket ball team left today. They were Captain Latterner, Rodgers, and Cutright, forwards; Hawkins and Aikens, centres; Whetzell, Swiger, and Dawson, guards. Niagara University will be played Wednesday instead of Alfred University. The team will play Allegheny, Syracuse, Niagara, Buffalo, Colgate, and Army in succession.

PILGRIM LEAVES FOR CAMP.

N. Y. A. C. Official Will Be in Charge of Athletics at Tenafly.

Paul H. Pilgrim, for the last three years athletic manager of the New York Athletic Club, will leave this city today to take up his duties as athletic director at Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J. Pilgrim was recently appointed to the position by Professor Joseph E. Raycroft, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities. At Camp Merritt the New York A. C. athletic manager will have the task of supervising the athletic education of some 30,000 soldiers.

Pilgrim is admirably fitted for his new task, with an enviable career in this line of work, both as an athletic competitor and as a director of athletics. In his competitive career he attracted attention back in 1906 by winning Olympic championship titles for 400 and 800 meters at the classic games held in Athens. These performances were the outstanding features of the Mercury Foot official's career.

He started competing for the Winged Foot organization in 1902, and had varying success. In 1910 he assumed the duties of track lieutenant of the club under Matt Halpin, who was then athletic captain of the club. Pilgrim served in this capacity for the following two years, and in 1913, when Halpin was selected as Chairman of the club's Athletic Committee, the Olympic champion succeeded to the office of captain. This position Pilgrim held until 1914, when he was made athletic manager. He retained the latter office until he was appointed to Camp Merritt.

WRESTLERS MEET TONIGHT.

Nelson to Face Peterson at Bothner's Gymnasium.

Louis Nelson, claimant of the welterweight wrestling championship, will appear in a bout at George Bothner's Gymnasium, West Forty-second Street, this evening against Gus Peterson, wrestling instructor at Columbia University. Nelson has a wide local reputation, gained in bouts with men of his weight, and is credited with a victory over Will Bingham. Peterson, according to George Bothner, has been after a match with Nelson for the last two years. The match will be to a finish, catch-as-can-style, best two out of three falls. Henry Jackel of the New York A. C. will referee.

POSTPONE SOCCER MATCH.

Lenox Oval Not in Condition for Playing a Cup Tie Game.

Despite the fact that much had been done to get the ground in shape for the big soccer game at Lenox Oval, yesterday, and both of the elevens representing the New York Football Club and the Scottish Americans of Newark were on hand ready for the fray, the referee, T. Cunningham, decided to postpone the replay from the second round of the United States Football Association's cup tie competition

Next Friday, the holiday will be devoted to a doubleheader at Lenox Oval, where the annual Interborough match, Manhattan vs. Brooklyn, will be followed by the second match of the international series—Ireland vs. the Continent.

HONORS FOR MURRAY IN HANDICAP RACE

Has Lead of 100 Yards at the Finish of Lower Manhattan Athletic League Run.

Aided by a handicap of three minutes and thirty seconds, one minute below the limit allowance, J. Murray of the Paulist A. C. carried the West Sixtieth Street organization's emblem across the finish line in winning position in the weekly handicap road race of the Lower Manhattan Athletic League, yesterday afternoon, over the course of the Greek-American A. C. The distance of the chase was about four miles and Murray's time at the finish was 23 minutes. The victor had a lead of about 100 yards over S. Devine, a clubmate, who started fifteen seconds earlier, while G. Gataky, Greek-American A. C., finished in third position.

The day was ideal for road running, although the athletes on the return journey were forced to combat a stiff head wind. The course over which the harriers ran was in better condition than heretofore this season and some good times were recorded. A field of twenty-four harriers got away from the starting mark, representing four clubs, and all finished. In this collection of athletes three organizations had full team representation.

Murray ran a well-judged race from start to finish and led over the greater part of the course. He overtook the limit handicap starters about one and one-half miles away from the starting line and thereafter, for a distance of about two miles, jogged along with the pace setters. About half a mile from the finish he set out in a sprint that carried him to the front and he maintained the advantage to the finish line. His stiff run in the final stages of the race told on him, however, and he staggered past the timers at the end of the journey.

J. Giorgio, the Paulist A. C. star harrier, started from the scratch mark and after an excellent race pulled up in fourth position, close on the heels of Gataky. His time was 20:00, giving him the fast time honors of the chase. Al Hulsebosch, another Paulist harrier, started thirty seconds earlier than Giorgio and finished in sixth position in 20:35. The team laurels went to the Paulist Club athletes, with the low total of twenty points.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hdcp.	Actual Time.
1	J. Murray, Paulist A. C.	3:30	23:00
2	S. Devine, Paulist A. C.	3:45	23:28
3	G. Gataky, Greek-Am. A. C.	2:30	22:21
4	J. Giorgio, Paulist A. C.	scratch	20:00
5	G. Efantias, Greek-Am. A. C.	3:30	23:32
6	A. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C.	0:30	20:35
7	T. Ruffino, Ozanam A. A.	4:00	24:18
8	J. Phillips, Paulist A. C.	0:30	20:50
9	M. Zucker, Clark House A. A.	4:00	24:26
10	P. Berry, Paulist A. C.	4:30	25:01
11	A. Inselbasch, Clark H. A. A.	4:30	25:03
12	H. Chaikin, Clark House A. A.	4:00	24:35
13	P. Trivoulidas, Greek-Am.A.C.	0:45	21:25
14	I. Jacobs, Clark House A. C.	4:30	25:17
15	H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C.	0:45	21:37
16	J. McCormack, Paulist A. C.	2:15	23:19
17	B. Jacobs, Clark House A. A.	2:00	23:12
18	P. McManus, Paulist A. C.	3:00	24:13
19	D. McCormick, Paulist A. C.	4:30	25:44
20	D. Pappas, Greek-Am. A. C.	4:15	25:30
21	P. O'Connor, Paulist A. C.	4:00	26:00
22	G. Mundopulos, Greek-Am.A.C.	4:15	27:35
23	G. Leakos, Greek-Am. A. C.	4:15	27:41
24	G. Sklavos, Greek-Am. A. C.	4:15	27:43

Team Scores.

Paulist A. C.	1	2	4	6	7—20
Greek-American A. C.	3	5	12	14	15—49
Clark House A. A.	8	9	10	11	13—51

Joe Daly, the Morningside A. C. harrier, competing unattached, yesterday captured first place and the fast time prize in the weekly handicap road race of the Harlem Athletic League, held over the Harbrook A. C.'s course of about five miles. This is the first time since the origination of the Harlem A. L. that an athlete has carried off both the first prize and fast time laurels.

Starting with a handicap allowance of one minute, Daly trailed the field for about three-quarters of the five-mile journey. I. Kruss, a clubmate who had an allowance of 3:15, set the pace, up to this point, when Daly went into the lead. For several city blocks Daly romped along at a fast gait and successfully repelled a challenge by E. Lehman, a clubmate, who also started from the one-minute mark.

On Lehman's second attempt to wrest the lead from the pacemaker, about 500 yards from the finish, Daly went away with renewed speed and thereafter to the finish line, engaged in a spectacular duel with Lehman. At the finish line Daly had an advantage of about three yards on his clubmate, while Willie Rompainen of the Glencoe A. C. was third. Daly's actual time was 29:37.

The team laurels went to the Morningside A. C. athletes with a low total of 23 points, nine better than the total of the Glencoe A. C.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hdcp.	Actual Time.
1	J. Daly, unattached	1:00	29:37
2	E. Lehman, Morningside A. C.	1:00	29:40
3	W. Rompainen, Glencoe A. C.	3:30	31:01
4	M. Ciringione, Harbrook A. C.	2:15	31:43
5	H. Shuster, Morningside A. C.	1:00	30:46
6	I. Kruss, Morningside A. C.	3:15	31:23
7	M. Tea, Glencoe A. C.	1:15	31:07
8	J. Silverdollar, Glencoe A. C.	4:30	34:42
9	H. Spies, Morningside A. C.	1:00	31:11
10	T. Halpine, Morning. A. C.	scratch	30:11
11	I. Lehman, Morningside A. C.	0:30	30:44
12	H. Brown, Harbrook A. C.	scratch	30:22
13	P. Kallivas, Morningside A. C.	4:30	35:04
14	W. Stokeley, St. Chris. Club	0:30	31:30
15	C. Mitchell, St. Chris. Club	1:00	31:44
16	H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.	3:15	32:29
17	H. Mayer, Glencoe A. C.	4:00	34:48
18	G. Staib, Glencoe A. C.	3:45	32:17
19	T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C.	3:30	32:25
20	W. Brock, Harbrook A. C.	3:30	34:40
21	J. Sweeney, Glencoe A. C.	5:00	36:00

Team Scores.

Morningside A. C.	1	3	4	7	8—23
Glencoe A. C.	2	5	6	9	10—32

In one of the closest road races held by the Bronx Athletic League this season R. Brand of the St. Anselm's A. C. yesterday won the weekly scratch run held over the Bellwood A. C.'s course of about four and one-quarter miles. Brand, jumping to the front of a pack of twenty-eight harriers shortly after the start, remained in the van of the field for the greater part of the journey, and with an unexpected burst of speed managed to cross the finish line about three yards ahead of J. Hall of the Hollywood Inn A. A.

The order of finish follows:

R. Brand, St. Anselm's A. C., 25:23; J. Hall, Hollywood Inn A. A., 25:24; J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C., 25:30; J. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., 25:48; P. Gregory, Pennant A. C., 25:51; R. Gunther, St. Jerome's C. C., 26:09; W. Franz, Mohawk A. C., 26:15; L. Major, Pastime A. C., 26:16; L. Lieberman, Pastime A. C., 26:26; J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C., 27:16; W. Boak, Mohawk A. C., 27:17; J. L. Devlin, St. Jerome's C. C., 27:23; J. Donohue, Mohawk A. C., 27:44; P. Dwyer, St. Jerome's C. C., 27:49; E. Persau, St. Jerome's C. C., 27:53; F. Titterton, Pastime A. C., 27:54; J. E. McLaughlin, St. Jerome's C. C., 28:05; H. Elias, Pennant A. C., 28:07; J. Primoshic, St. Anselm's A. C., 28:26; M. Mosher, Pennant A. C., 28:35; T. Birch, St. Jerome's C. C., 28:51; W. Sandt, Bellwood A. C., 28:56; M. Barrish, Pastime A. C., 29:06; J. Kurtzo, Pennant A. C., 29:53; F. Wolfe, Pennant A. C., 31:08; S. Murrice, Pennant A. C., 31:15; John McLaughlin, St. Jerome's C. C., 31:21.

Team Scores.

Mohawk A. C.	1	5	8	9	11—34
Pastime A. C.	2	6	7	14	18—47
St. Jerome's C. C.	4	10	12	13	15—54
Pennant A. C.	3	16	17	19	20—75

A small field of harriers took part in a blind handicap road race under the auspices of the Long Island A. L. yesterday. The chase was held from the clubhouse of the Brooklyn A. A. and led over a course of about five miles. J. Cohen of the Brooklyn A. A., who had a handicap of 4:15, finished first, in 29:17. On announcing the handicaps, however, first place was awarded to J. McNeill of the Comet A. C., who had a handicap of one minute and was credited with the actual time of 27:24. Second place went to F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., with a handicap of two minutes, and third place to Eddie Mayo, Brooklyn A. A., junior metropolitan cross-country champion, who started from scratch.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	H'cap.	Actual Time.
1	J. Cohen, Brooklyn A. A.	4:15	29:17
2	F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A.	2:00	28:00
3	J. McNeill, Comet A. C.	1:00	27:24
4	B. Moore, Brooklyn A. A.	4:00	30:30
5	R. Schmidt, Brooklyn A. A.	4:15	31:03
6	A. Ecklund, Brooklyn A. A.	4:00	31:02
7	A. Fredericks, Kings Co.A.A.	4:30	31:48
8	H. Gross, Brooklyn A. A.	3:50	31:24
9	E. Mayo, Brooklyn A. A.	Scratch	28:03
10	F. Schultz, unattached	2:30	30:48

HIGH WINDS BOTHER GUNNERS AT N. Y. A. C.

Only Dan McMahon Has Good Success in Sunday Shoot at Travers Island.

High winds made it impossible for the gunners of the New York Athletic Club to return good scores at Travers Island yesterday. Not a single straight was made, and all the usual fixtures were taken with full scores. Dan McMahon made an excellent run of 92 out of 100 targets in the high scratch race.

McMahon had his full share of prizes, as he scored legs on both the Monthly and the Tournament Cups. In the former event legs also were scored by Conrad Stein, Dr. Culver, G. D. Buckley and A. P. Bennett. In the Tournament Cup race legs went to F. J. Ham, W. C. Bowers, G. S. McCutcheon, A. P. Bennett, Z. Rogers, R. R. Debacher and W. B. Short.

Three gunners scored in the Byronel Cup at fifty targets. They were W. C. Bowers, G. S. McCutcheon and C. A. Brown.

The score:

	Mo. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byronel Cup.	Scr. & Hcp. Cups.
F. M. Wilson	5 21	5 17	9 44	63, 20— 83
F. J. Ham, Jr.	3 23	3 25	5 42	81, 14— 95
C. Stein	2 25	2 23	3 41	83, 12— 95
W. Kennedy	5 21	5 22	9 40	69, 22— 91
W. B. Ogden	2 20	1 22	3 48	85, 10— 95
Dr. Culver	2 25	2 23	4 48	68, 9— 77
F. A. Baker	4 22	4 22	8 49	62, 18— 80
S. Conway	1 22	1 17	2 39	74, 6— 80
W. C. Bowers	4 23	4 25	8 50	83, 17—100
G. D. Buckley	3 25	3 21	6 47	82, 15— 97
J. H. Vanderveer	1 23	2 21	4 46	83, 12— 95
H. H. Duden	4 23	4 24	8 49	59, 16— 75
E. H. Locatelli	5 17	5 14	10 40	51, 20— 71
G. S. McCutcheon	6 24	6 25	11 50	77, 22— 99
A. P. Walker	5 18	5 21	10 36	55, 20— 75
J. P. Donovan	1 24	1 18	1 46	85, 6— 91
A. Sullivan	1 22	1 21	2 43	82, 9— 91
A. P. Bennett	2 25	2 25	4 49	91, 12—100
Z. Rogers	0 21	1 25	1 41	85, 6— 91
R. R. Debacher	6 23	6 25	12 48	72, 25— 97
R. B. Cole	3 24	3 17	5 42	72, 15— 87
M. Murphy	0 14	0 11	0 27	52, 0— 52
E. H. Jones	4 22	4 19	8 40	51, 16— 67
F. W. Fullerton	0 12	0 19	0 33	64, 0— 64
R. L. Spotts	0 24	1 21	2 45	87, 5— 92
D. S. McMahon	2 25	2 25	4 49	92, 10—100
F. Hopkins	5 23	5 21	9 45	70, 20— 90
F. E. Holt	3 21	3 20	6 42	71, 12— 83
G. W. Lembeck	2 19	1 21	4 46	79, 8— 87
L. W. Thompson	2 22	2 24	3 45	84, 10— 94
W. B. Short	2 21	2 25	4 46	84, 8— 92
C. A. Brown	6 24	6 24	12 50	75, 26—100

WINNERS.

Monthly Cup—All gunners with 25.
Tournament Cup—All gunners with 25.
Byronel Cup—All gunners with 50.
Benefit Cup—Ham, Bowers, McCutcheon, Rogers, Debacher, and Dr. Short.

Snooker Schedule at Doyle's.

The second round in the snooker pool tournament now in progress at Doyle's Forty-second Street billiard room will commence this afternoon, when Schuyler Greene will play Henry Browe. In the evening W. Downs will play C. Browning. The remainder of the draw provides for the following matches: Cole and Livingston, Potter and Flynn, Paley and Bernstein, Pope and Lake, Healey and Crane, while Farnsworth will meet the winner of the Shoemaker-Johnson game.

DALY IS LEADER AT TRAPS.

Wins Scratch Laurels at Weekly Shoot of New Rochelle Y. C.

Ten gunners faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on Harrison Island yesterday in the club's weekly shoot, and, although bothered considerably with a strong wind, returned some excellent scores. S. S. Daly won the high scratch prize, after a shootoff with A. P. Bennett, and the fifteen-bird scratch event. Daly also carried off a special trophy offered by B. R. Stoddard for high scratch gun throughout the months of January and February. He won four legs. In gaining the high scratch prize yesterday Daly registered twenty-four breaks in the shootoff.

High handicap laurels fell to B. R. Stoddard on a shootoff with four other nimrods. Stoddard also won the Take Home trophy after two shootoffs and gained a leg on the accumulation cup.

The summaries:

Name.	T. H.	Feb. Cup.	Accum. Cup.	Handicap and Totals.
S. S. Daly	1 23	0 21	0 24	91 2— 93
A. P. Bennett	1 25	1 20	0 24	91 3— 94
F. J. Ham, Jr.	3 25	2 21	0 25	90 10—100
J. J. Herold	6 25	6 22	6 25	69 26— 95
G. B. Currier	5 24	5 24	5 25	71 17— 88
B. R. Stoddard	4 25	5 23	6 25	81 25—100
A. B. Stoddard	0 20	0 18	0 17	75 0— 75
G. P. Granbery	5 26	1 25	4 25	83 19—100
E. H. Jones	4 25	3 25	4 25	84 18—100
S. W. Fullerton	4 25	3 24	3 25	87 15—100

WINNERS.

Ten-bird event, scratch—Won by S. S. Daly.
Fifteen-bird event, scratch—Won by B. R. Stoddard.
Take Home Trophy—Won by B. R. Stoddard.
February Cup—Legs won by G. P. Granbery and E. H. Jones.
Accumulation Cup—Legs won by F. S. Ham, Jr., B. R. Stoddard, E. H. Jones, G. P. Granbery, and S. W. Fullerton.
High scratch gun—S. S. Daly.
High handicap gun—B. R. Stoddard.

CURLERS IN CLOSE MATCHES

Hodgman Team Wins Morning Game at St. Andrew's—Second a Draw.

Curlers of St. Andrew's Golf Club, at Mount Hope, N. Y., took part in two matches yesterday on the club's links, in morning and afternoon sessions. In the morning match the team skipped by W. E. Hodgman was victorious over the regulation seventeen heads, trouncing the team led by F. V. D. Longacre by the score of 17 to 16. In the afternoon the same two teams lined up, with only one change in the order—C. H. Jennings replacing F. W. Longfellow on the Longacre team. After sixteen heads the battle was called a draw on account of darkness, both sides being tied in the score at 12.

The summaries:

MORNING MATCH.

TEAM NO. 1, (17.)	TEAM NO. 2, (16.)
1—G. Clapperton.	1—J. R. Mix.
2—G. H. Hazen.	2—F. W. Longfellow.
3—F. Holbrook.	3—Austen G. Fox.
Skip—W. E. Hodgman.	Skip—F.V.D.Longacre.

AFTERNOON MATCH.

TEAM NO. 1, (12.)	TEAM NO. 2, (12.)
1—G. Clapperton.	1—J. R. Mix.
2—G. H. Hazen.	2—C. H. Jennings.
3—F. Holbrook.	3—Austen G. Fox.
Skip—W. E. Hodgman.	Skip—F.V.D.Longacre.

Billiard Title Play Begins Today.

Play for the national Class B billiard championship will begin this afternoon at the New York Athletic Club. Five contestants are entered for the event, among them Charles E. White of Brooklyn, the present title holder. His rivals for the honor this year will be Julian Rice, George T. Moon, Jr., Charles P. Mathews, and David Weiner. The game this afternoon will be between Rice and Mathews. In the night game White will play Weiner.

JACK FROST LEADS FIELD FOR TROPHY

Heads X L N C in Race for O'Brien Cup—Hazel L. Meets with Misfortune.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 17.—Ice yachting by the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club today was enlivened by a fifteen-mile race for the O'Brien championship cup. The Hazel L., a one-time State champion, went through the ice in a five-mile match race with the Princeton, but finished the course and beat the former Monroe yacht by thirty-eight seconds.

A half dozen yachts lined up for the major event, all finishing but the Margaret B. and Princeton. The former withdrew at the end of the third round, while the Princeton broke her mainsheet and quit after sailing the first round.

In the cup race, the Jack Frost, X L N C, and Atlanta figured. Captain O'Brien's Jack Frost led the X L N C by forty-four seconds at the five-mile stake and a minute and sixteen seconds at ten miles, rounding the home stake in 49:39, a minute and seven seconds ahead of the second craft, with the Atlanta third, nineteen seconds away.

The summary:

O'Brien Championship Cup Race.

Start—2:18:40. Course—15 Miles.

Boats.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Jack Frost	3:08:19	49:39
X L N C	3:09:26	50:46
Atlanta	3:09:45	51:05
Hazel L.	3:14:13	55:33

Margaret B. and Princeton did not finish.

MANY ICE YACHTS OUT.

Red Bank Enthusiasts Crowd the Shrewsbury with Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, Feb. 17.—In a gale of wind the Banshee II., piloted by Clarence E. Fisher of Newark, with Mrs. Fisher tending sheet; Let's Go, sailed by Robert G. McDermott of East Orange, with Miss Isabelle Mulvey of Newark sheet tender, and the O U, handled by H. C. Page of Newark, sailed three races from the Independent clubhouse to the Oceanic Bridge and back today. I. T. Straus, owner of the Imp and Silver Heels, also was out for a spin.

Commodore Ralph B. Sickels, with the jib rigged as a mainsheet on the P D Q, was spinning up and down the river, and Fred Fisher's Piffle, as big as a minute, was also doing stunts.

Andrew White was sailing his Brownie when a shroud parted, and the mast was carried away. Nobody was injured.

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St. Louis, U. S. A.

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Men's soft hats, cloth hats and derbies.

250 were $3.00.
651 were $3.50.
935 were $4.00.
211 were $5.00.

$1.95.

Men's caps.

262 were $1.00.
327 were $1.50.
157 were $2.00.
317 were $2.50.

55c.

Men's shoes — odds and ends.

298 were $5.00.
265 were $4.50.
219 were $8.50.

$3.75.

At all stores — extra values in men's suits and overcoats.

Open today as usual.

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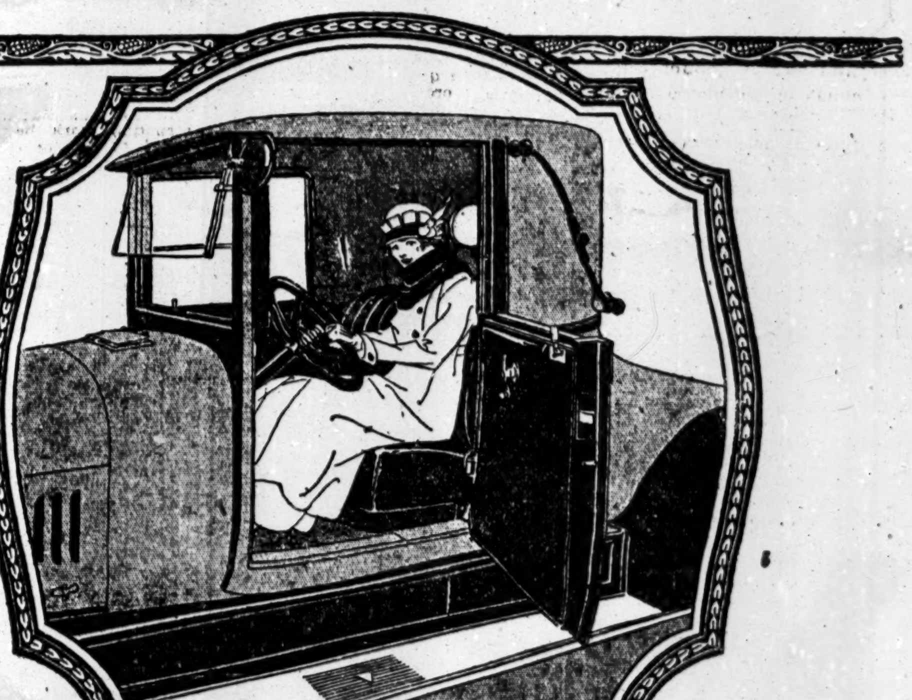

This Year Choose a Car That Won't Require Repair Men

The Best Mechanics Have Gone to War. Fifty Thousand Owners Know the Reliability of the Hudson Super-Six

When one could turn his car over to an expert repairman every time it failed to operate just right, it wasn't so important that the car itself should be one of proved reliability.

But this year it will not be so easy to get such efficient service. The best men have been enlisted to repair aeroplane, truck and tank motors. Every repair shop has lost one or more of its best mechanics. This makes it more important than ever that cars as they leave the factory must be of right design and right construction.

There is no question about the way the Hudson Super-Six qualifies in this particular. There is hardly a person who does not know the intimate history of some Hudson Super-Six as it has served its owner. There are fifty thousand Super-Sixes now in service.

They have proved their reliability and endurance in every kind of test that could be thought of in the way of speed, long and constant operation in the hands of every type of user.

What it has done is the assurance that makes it the car you can rely upon when you know expert service men are not always at hand. You must have observed how your neighbor's Super-Six has met every requirement he has made of it with the same reliability with which you depend upon a tried and proved time-piece.

With these facts in mind there is no need to call attention to such details of design and body detail as is usually referred to in an automobile advertisement. There are ten different body types of Hudson Super-Six cars. Every taste can be satisfied.

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Foresight

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¶ We have saved thousands of dollars for our customers.

¶ These prices indicate why our customers save money:

	Per Bottle
John Jamiesons Irish Whiskey	$2.20
Hennessy Three Star Brandy	2.55
Haig & Haig Three Star Scotch Whiskey	2.35
Gilbey's Spey Royal Scotch Whiskey—ten years old	2.25
Dubonnet (Wine Tonic)	1.40
Fairfield Whiskey—fine old blend—½ gal.	1.75
Hygrade Dry Gin—½ gallon (Crystal Purity—Delicious Flavor)	1.50
Old Spanish Port (A rich fruity Wine)	1.00
Del Morton Sherry (Pale Dry Spanish Wine)	1.00

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Quality same as Always
Quantity same as Always

HYGRADE WINE CO.

Largest retail wine and liquor dealers in the United States

60 Stores in Greater New York

Look in the telephone book for address of a store in your neighborhood.

GALLI-CURCI GOES AWAY FROM HERE

Entire Hippodrome Filled to Overflowing at the Prima Donna's Farewell.

HER RETURN ANNOUNCED

Italian Singer Coming Back Again on St. Patrick's Day—Will Be Star of Symphony Tour.

Seven hundred standees who lined up on a cold Sunday for the last of Mme. Galli-Curci's appearances with the Chicago Opera Company's orchestra, at the Hippodrome, had a bitter time of it yesterday, shivering in Sixth Avenue, and no great consolation for most of them afterward in the scant space the police allowed for standing room in the vast theatre, whose 5,000 chairs had been sold out a week in advance. Some men offered $5 for a standing admission, and a $2.50 orchestra seat was said to command $25, or as much as a Broadway "Carmen" a few seasons back, with Farrar and Caruso. One hotel reported $40 paid for a pair. The streets were blocked, but in the theatre there was no disorder.

There were ten numbers in the farewell concert program, the only soloist besides the prima donna being the orchestra's concert master, Pierre Henrotte, who carried the violin airs in Handel's "Largo" and Massenet's "Meditation" from "Thaïs," which, as usual, was encored.

Galli-Curci's name was three times in the list, first with Delibes's "Bell Song" from "Lakme," which she had introduced in the lesson scene of "The Barber of Seville," at the Lexington last week; then an aria from "La Sonnambula" of Bellini, which she had not sung in opera here, and, finally, the "Shadow Song" from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," with which she captured New York three weeks ago. The crowd, for its part, had evidently come determined to hear the prima donna again in "Home, Sweet Home," and it made its demand for the added number early, often, and emphatically.

The crowd had its way, though there were five other encores before the singer gave the old English opera air, first made famous when adapted to its present words by John Howard Payne, an American. Galli-Curci played the piano part herself, as simply as a child's five-finger exercise, and there was applause as the tune was recognized.

Her voice carried too all corners of the hall, her words as clear as the intonation was pure; amid a hush that lasted moments after the old song ended, and that crept over the listening throng while the police forgot to keep the aisles open, the furnace men came up out of the Hippodrome basement to listen, the Chicago orchestra players laid down their instruments to applaud, and women in silks and sables waved their handkerchiefs when they weren't putting them to their eyes. It was the universal appeal that this artist had shown on three occasions here in the old, familiar air.

A riot of protest followed the orchestra's attempt to finish the concert after Galli-Curci gave another, her seventh, encore. The afterpiece was the march from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," and there was pandemonium in real earnest till the lights were turned out at the end.

After each of her earlier numbers the singer added Italian songs, accompanied by herself or by Marcel Charlier, who, with Arnoldo Conti, led the long program. At the recalls for her second aria, she also gave, in French, "Les Filles de Cadiz," by Delibes, and in English the archly humorous "If No One Ever Marries Me," during which a murmur of amusement at her deftly pantomimic comedy of gesture and action formed a popular obbligato to the phrases even as she sang.

Last night's audience was again of grand opera quality in all the Hippodrome's lower floors, while in quantity it was the limit of capacity from footlights to gallery, a $9,000 house for one woman alone.

Mme. Galli-Curci is to leave today for Boston, where she will sing on Wednesday evening in "Lucia." It was said that she would return here earlier than had been expected, as she is to give a special concert for members of the Rubinstein Club next month in Carnegie Hall, as well as another Sunday at the Hippodrome on St. Patrick's Day, in March. She will also interrupt her own Spring concert tour to go with the New York Symphony Orchestra on its April trip to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Cleveland.

MANY OTHER CONCERTS.

Metropolitan Holds Crowds—Matinees Hear American Composers.

The Metropolitan Opera House held a popular crowd at the fourteenth of its Sunday night "opera concerts" on Broadway last evening. Rudolph Ganz, the Swiss pianist, was the added star in Liszt's E flat concerto, the fifth such work Mr. Ganz has played with orchestras in this city in the last ten weeks. He also gave a group of solos at the program's end, including his own "Caprice" in E flat, for right hand alone, with Sibelius's "Romance," Chopin's F sharp nocturne and A flat waltz. Marie Rappold, soprano, sang Gounod's "Jewel Song" from "Faust" and several English songs. Pasquale Amato gave the baritone air from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," an opera never but once performed long ago at this theatre, and he also sang the "Largo al Factotum" from Rossini's "Barber of Seville." The orchestra under Hageman played Smetana's overture to "The Bartered Bride," and two movements from Tschaikowsky's "Symphonie Pathetique."

"Stevensoniana," by Professor E. B. Hill of Harvard was a long name for four short pieces in yesterday's Symphony Society matinée at Aeolian Hall, where Robert Louis Stevenson, who like Kipling once knew his New York, might have been surprised to hear "A Child's Garden" of his sympathetic fancy put in a "chest of whistles" of modern orchestration. The boisterous fun of a "Marching Song," where "Mary Jane commands the party, Peter leads the rear," pleased yesterday's hearers, as did the lullaby, "Land of Nod,' of the dreaming child who "could not remember plain and clear the curious music that I hear." A scherzo, "Where Go the Boats?" was a rippling barcarolle, and "The Unseen Playmate" proved a shadow song for the bell celesta, with Victor Kolar as its hidden player. Conductor Damrosch began the day with Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 4, and Gustave Langenus, the society's first clarinet, was heard in part of a concerto by Mozart for this unusual solo instrument, its liquid tones like a bubbling well in a Sahara of notes demanding all the performer's skill.

Clarinetists' day in two concert halls found the "standing room only" sign at Carnegie's doors when the Philharmonic Society yesterday gave a manuscript "Prelude and Fugue" by Mr. Chiaffarelli, a member of Mr. Stransky's wind choir, who bowed acknowledgments from the stage. The new piece, as concerns its prelude, was melodious rather than imposing, but the fugue was ambitious, as of one introducing Puccini to Bach. Eddy Brown, but once heard recently with orchestra, played Mendelssohn's violin concerto, and the orchestra gave Schubert's 'Unfinished" symphony, a pair of the most popular classics ever composed. There were Gretry's ballet from "Cephale et Procris," Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter," to fill a program of over two hours.

John Alden Carpenter of Chicago played accompaniments to his own songs sung by Mme. Camille Seygard at a benefit for French writers yesterday in the Princess Theatre. Mr. Carpenter chose his texts in two instances from the French, "Il Pleure dans mon Coeur" and "Dansons la Cigue," with an English "Looking Glass River" and an "Odalisque" from the Chinese. Mme. Seygard sang also many airs of Sinding and Grieg, assisted at the piano by Ethel C. Cole.

Raymonde Delaunois, the Belgian contralto of the Metropolitan, appeared with the Society of Ancient Instruments at that organization's farewell in the Vieux Colombier Theatre yesterday afternoon. Mr. Casadesus and his players, after two seasons in America, are returning to France. In their final program were quaint chamber works of Bruni, Benincourt, Niccolini, Destouches, airs for Mme. Delaunois from Mozart's "Figaro," Rameau's "Castor and Pollux," and two Breton folksongs.

BARRYMORE IN NEW PICTURE

Marie Dressler Appears in "The Agonies of Agnes."

John Barrymore made his screen bow as Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman, at the Strand Theatre yesterday afternoon and the audience seemed to like him in the part as much as both the victims and beneficiaries of the Raffles in the play liked that fascinating individual. Mr. Barrymore was at his motion-picture best in the play, which followed the well-known story with reasonable faithfulness.

The comedy of the Strand this week is supplied by Miss Marie Dressler in "The Agonies of Agnes," in which Miss Dressler's size and facial expressions are capitalized to the amusement of the audience.

William S. Hart in "Blue Blazes Rawden" appeared at the Rialto yesterday afternoon. In this picture Mr. Hart is without his familiar sombrero and other appurtenances of the cowboy. He is a boss lumberjack in the Northwest, who kills bears with his hands, thrashes bartenders and splits a two-inch plank over his knee. There is no love story in the picture but the introduction of the mother of a "bad man" gives the rough lumberman a chance to show his tenderer side.

The overture to "Martha" is the offering of the Rialto Orchestra and "Scientific Fish Farming" is an educational film.

"Veronica's Veil" Premiere.

The passion play "Veronica's Veil" was presented at St. Joseph's Hall in West Hoboken, N. J., yesterday afternoon, for the first time this year. It will be repeated each Wednesday and Sunday during Lent. St. Joseph's Church, of which Father Conrad Elben is rector, has given the play during Lent for the last three years. The cast of 100 is made up of local talent. Joseph Halsh took the part of Christ, Paul F. Koch played Judas, Mildred Koch was Veronica, and Leta Ingals impersonated Miriam. About 1,500 witnessed this year's premiere.

Helen Moller at Metropolitan.

Helen Moller and her ensemble of fifty young dancers will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House in a special matinée, Monday, Feb. 25, to accompaniments by the Orchestral Society of New York. Miss Moller will appear in Greek dances and interpretations of musical masterpieces. On her list are Schubert's C-major symphony, Tschaikowsky's "Overture 1812," Chopin's "Funeral March," Saint-Saëns's "Dance of Death," and Israel Joseph's "Lullaby."

Kreisler and Jacobi Collaborate.

Charles Dillingham announced yesterday that Fritz Kreisler had signed a contract to collaborate with Victor Jacobi in writing the music for an opera to be entitled "The Marriage Knot," which Mr. Dillingham will produce. Mr. Jacobi is the author of the music of "Sybil," "The Marriage Mart," and other operas. The libretto of the new opera will be written by William Le Baron, author of "The Very Idea." The opera will be staged by Fred G. Latham.

To Resume Regular Matinees.

Few, if any, of the theatres in the city will give the extra matinees today which they have been having on Mondays ever since the Fuel Administrator closed places of amusement on Tuesdays. The rescinding of the closing order will permit the theatres to open as usual tomorrow and on subsequent Tuesday evenings, so the regular schedule of matinee and evening performances will be generally resumed this week. There will, however, be extra matinees next Friday, Washington's Birthday.

Theatre Club to Give Musicale.

The New York Theatre Club, of which Mrs. Belle de Rivera is President, will give a musical afternoon with the Mozart Society on Tuesday at 2 o'clock at the Hotel Astor. Mrs. Noble McConnell will be Chairman of the day. Those who will appear are Miss Claire Lillian Peteler, soprano; Miss Cecil Arden, contralto; Miss Lucile Orrell, 'cellist; Aurelio Giorni, pianist, and Miss Daphne Hilmers, accompanist.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening of "The Copperhead" at the Shubert Theatre this evening will give Lionel Barrymore his first chance on Broadway as an individual star, and Lee Shubert has canceled the performance of "Peter Ibbetson" in New Haven this evening so that John Barrymore, who is playing in it, can attend his brother's first night.

"Maytime," which has been running at the Shubert Theatre since Aug. 16, will have its first performance at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre this evening.

A bronze tablet dedicated to the Strand Theatre employes who are in France in the military service of the United States will be unveiled in the lobby of the theatre at 11 o'clock this morning.

Miss S. Mildred Strauss, exponent of "Creative Development" in dancing, will give an exhibition of her art at her residence, 131 Riverside Drive, tomorrow evening.

Added to the five openings this week already announced will be that of "Under Pressure," by Sydney Rosenfeld, at the Norworth Theatre on Thursday evening. John Westley and Pauline Lord will have the principal parts.

The Theatre Workshop will present three one-act plays—"The Woman of It," by Mary Shaw; "Forgotten Souls," by David Pinski, and "The Barbarians," by Rita Wellman—at the People's House on Friday afternoon in connection with the Socialist women's bazaar.

Mary Garden has been announced to appear at the army and navy benefit performance to be given by the Real Estate Board of New York at the Hippodrome on Sunday, March 3.

Olive Wyndham, Hilda Spong, and Mrs. Thomas A. Wise have been added to the cast of "A Gauntlet," which will be presented by the Theatre Workshop at the Little Theatre, Philadelphia, this evening.

The Society of the Friends of Music announced yesterday that George Sterling's adaptation of "Everyman" would be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House under the direction of Richard Ordynski on Easter Monday.

Frances Kaufman and Claire Nagel have been added to the cast of "Rock-a-bye Baby," to be produced by Selwyn & Co. as their first musical play.

"Oh, Boy!" at the Casino Theatre, will celebrate one year's run of continuous performances tonight.

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BOLSHEVIKI MADE TARGET IN GERMANY

Fiercely Assailed in Press Before the Breaking Off of Peace Negotiations.

BERLIN POLICY UNDER FIRE

Criticised by Industrial and Commercial Interests as Well as by Political Writers.

Shortly before the Bolshevist delegates to the Brest-Litovsk peace conference broke off negotiations with the agents of the Central Powers on Feb. 10, declaring that for their part the war was over and that the Russian armies were to be demobilized, the German press appeared to have received a free hand in the matter of abusing the Bolshevist leaders, judging from items found in German newspapers reaching Switzerland and London. In an article on the Austrian strikes, the Bayerischer Kurier, a leading clerical paper of Bavaria, said:

"Messrs. Zederbaum and Bronstein may smile with satisfaction. These, it may be mentioned, are the real original names of Lenine and Trotzky, who changed their names because Zederbaum and Bronstein did not sound Russian enough for them. The strikes in Vienna lend support to their hope that the Central Powers may, by the action of the International, be robbed of the fruits of their victory and brought nearer to a general world revolution. This is the wish of the Zederbaums, Bronsteins, Rosenblatts, Goldsteins, and Joffes, who play leading rôles in the Russian revolution."

The Kurier pointed out that the Bolsheviki were not aiming at the conclusion of any ordinary peace, but were planning for a world-wide revolution, with peace merely a means to that end, and continued:

"Trotzky is undoubtedly playing a dangerous game. If he had a spark of understanding of the real state of things he would say to himself that developments may take quite a different course, for, as a matter of fact, there are already very noticeable signs that the course of events is undergoing a change. The Russian people as a whole are opposed to Trotzky's doctrinaire ideas; they want peace, and they will turn with fierce determination against any one who frustrates the attainment of this wish for the sake of fantastic schemes.

"Tottering on Edge of Abyss."

"The Maximalists will never solve with their inflexible doctrinaireism the task which they have professed to be able to solve and which they were called by the people to accomplish. They cannot maintain their position at the head of a nation hungering for peace and for bread by pointing to carefully conceived theoretical expositions at Brest-Litovsk, packed with all kinds of cunning sophistry; they can do this only by concluding peace. Trotzky is wandering alone, high up on the edge of a precipice, and he may fall into the abyss at any moment."

The Berliner Kreuz-Zeitung, leading organ of the Prussian militarists, also said that an early peace was not Trotzky's aim, but the prolongation of the negotiations. Trotzky, this journal said, was misled by a belief in the power and influence of the German Socialists not based on actual knowledge, and originating perhaps from the view of German conditions prevailing in Russia. The Kreuz-Zeitung quoted some of Trotzky's utterances to prove that he was deceived by the speeches and writings of a few "fanatics" in Germany.

In the meantime commercial and business circles in Germany were devoting much time to worrying about how the Central Europe idea was faring at Brest-Litovsk. Dr. Friedrich Naumann, the principal promotor of the Central Europe scheme, argued that the negotiations had already shown the imperfections of the present arrangement between Germany and Austria-Hungary, and said that it must be made much solider before peace negotiations began with the western powers. Writing in the Vossische Zeitung, Dr. Naumann recalled his demands for the perfection of the alliance in due time, and said:

"It has not been done. It is obvious that an opportunity has been missed and that the diplomatic work has failed to keep pace with the march of history. It is not necessary to discuss the personal and practical reasons why one of the most important situations finds us only half-prepared. I say half-prepared because the preparation of opinion generally exists, and it is only the technical political elaboration that is lacking."

Necessary to Act With Austria.

Dr. Naumann then observed that there were too many people in Germany "who did not regard as necessary any special agreement about the joint conduct of the peace negotiations, because they have all too naive an idea of the duty of Germany's allies to follow her." He said that "these brave fellows" are positively astonished that Count Czernin should have any share in the negotiations at all. He argued that from the beginning of the war there ought to have been "a permanent official commitee for the Central European policy." He insisted that it was absolutely essential that Berlin and Vienna should understand each other perfectly, and that there should be no reservations, and he said:

"Not only at Brest-Litovsk but in later negotiations with the world peoples, in the handling of the economic peace, in the new distribution of colonies, and in the discussions about freedom of the seas and arbitration ideas everything depends upon the preservation of unity. That will be the obvious lesson of Brest-Litovsk. Those who come home from Brest-Litovsk will, for the sake of the future negotiations, be more determined Central Europeans than they may have been before, for there simply is no other foreign policy for us."

As has been already shown by excerpts from German newspapers printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, German industrial and commercial circles were by no means agreed about the wisdom of the fiscal policy of the German Government as disclosed in the preliminary negotiations with the Bolsheviki. The Chamber of Commerce at Düsseldorf passed a vigorous resolution demanding that German industry and trade should be consulted before the German Government proceeded further with its "Central Europe" economic policy. The resolution said:

"The official statements do not make it plain whether the German Government intends to conclude an economic alliance with Austria-Hungary upon the basis of preferential duties, or upon the basis of a customs union, or by a mixture of both methods. The third course seems the most probable. We cannot agree with any of these methods. We are in favor of the closest economic association which is possible in view of the pecularities of Germany, Austria, and Hungary as economic areas. But the possibilities are by no means so great as the advocates of Central Europe suppose. Austria-Hungary and Germany are economic areas like in kind, but with different economic foundations; they can supplement one another only to a small extent, and their foreign trade cannot take the same direction or have the same importance for the economic system as a whole of the respective countries."

The resolution denied that it would be possible to prevent other countries from taking objection to the Austro-German agreements, and said that German foreign trade, which was infinitely more important to Germany that Austro-Hungarian foreign trade was to Austria-Hungary, could not possibly be made dependent upon Austro-Hungarian cooperation.

Political Aspect Criticised.

In criticising, from the political side, the attitude of Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister, at Brest-Litovsk, Professor Hoetzsch, writing in the Kreuz-Zeitung, said:

"The manner in which Germany is practically applying at Brest the right of self-determination of nationalities takes from the former Russian Empire more than we need, and has a more annexationist effect than the demands for the extension of our territory in the East which we make for military and strategic reasons."

Vorwärts, the organ of the pro-Government Socialists, criticised Dr. von Kühlmann as follows:

"If the right of self-determination of the occupied territories is not realized openly and without any annexationist ideas in the background, the confusion will not end, but will really begin, with the conclusion of peace. Will Russia, under the present or under another Government, be reconciled to the fact that between the Central Powers and the occupied territories of Russia perpetual treaties are concluded which exclude the conclusion of similar treaties with Russia herself? Will not these treaties meet with a strong and perhaps growing opposition in the occupied territories themselves? And will not difficulties and disputes of every kind arise in Germany itself from these efforts at 'Moroccanization' in the East?

"Imagine the case that a King is set up in Poland, but that after some time the Poles change their mind and want to drive the man out. Is it supposed that a single hand would voluntarily be raised in Germany to support the to drive the man out. Is it supposed German people would be willing to shed a single drop of its blood in order to prevent the creation of a Polish republic? The German Socialists are certainly not so Bolshevist as Herr von Kühlmann, who is willing to grant the right of self-determination even to sections of a people, but for Poland, Lithuania, Courland, &c., which are racial units, the German Socialists would always and in all circumstances recognize the right of complete self-determination —even to the point of separation from Germany. A treaty on the Morocco pattern could not create any lasting conditions, but must create fresh confusion and complication."

This German press controversy produced one phrase which is likely to stick to Dr. von Kühlmann. It came from the Pan German Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten, which, in an otherwise uncomplimentary review of Herr von Kühlmann's career, said that he "has shown brilliant ability to butter up the democrats in the Reichstag."

Following a bitter attack in the Reichstag some weeks ago upon his brutal administrative methods by the Socialists and Liberals, Prince Ysenburg has been dismissed from the post of Military Governor of occupied Lithuania. His fate is deeply lamented by the militarist press, which refers to it as "a grave loss for the German cause."

EXPECT LITTELL TO RETIRE.

Army Officers Look for Reshaping Cantonment Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Army circles are expecting the retirement from active service on his own application of Brig. Gen. Isaac W. Littell, chief of the cantonment construction work of the War Department, and a rearrangement of this branch of the department. General Littell's application for retirement is understood to have been due to a recommendation of Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General, that the cantonment construction work be transferred to the office of the Chief of Engineers.

No action in the matter has been announced by the Secretary of War. It has been held by the War Department that General Littell is not yet eligible for retirement in the grade of Brigadier General. There is no disposition to place him on the inactive list in the grade of Colonel, and this feature of the case probably will not be disposed of unless a way is found to give him retired rank equal to his present active rank.

Construction work in the army heretofore has been done under the direction of the Quartermaster General, but Secretary Baker made the cantonment construction branch independent of all War Department bureaus. General Goethals is credited with having recommended that all expenditures of the cantonment branch be reported to the Quartermaster General, and this is said to have been primarily responsible for General Littell's decision to ask for retirement. The recommendation of General Goethals that the cantonment construction work be transferred to the Chief of Engineers was made subsequently.

It is expected that there will soon be a general rearrangement of the administrative work of the War Department and that the future of cantonment construction will figure in this.

LAND FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

Plans to Give Them Grants in the South After the War.

According to an announcement made by Clement S. Ucker, Vice President of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization of Baltimore, Md., in a communication to the Cut-Over Land Department of the Southern Pine Association, plans for after-war colonization of American soldiers on the cut-over lands of the South will soon be taken up with the Federal authorities at Washington by that organization.

The British Government is also preparing, it is said, to finance a back-to-the-land movement for returned Tommies, and definite arrangements of a similar character have been made by the Australian Dominion in behalf of the Anzacs. Canada, by providing farms for the men who are incapacitated for further military service and who have been sent back from the front, is showing that she also is behind this movement.

"What will the soldiers do when the armies are demobilized at the close of the war?" asks Mr. Ucker. "What will the nation do to assist her heroes of foreign battlefields to return to peaceful occupations under conditions favorable alike to them and to the body politic?

"If the history of all great wars, including the war between the States, repeats itself, a large number of the returning soldiers, regardless of previous occupation, will go to the land and coastal plains of the South, which, with its millions of acres of idle agricultural lands, offers the one big opportunity to develop itself, and in that development to perform a great national service," says Mr. Ucker.

"It is a matter of common knowledge," he continues, "that at the close of the civil war thousands of soldiers on both sides, accustomed to the outdoor life of the army, losing places in various employments, sought homesteads on the free public domain in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, the Dakotas, and other Western States.

"I fully appreciate the difficulty in the way of providing homesteads in the South that will attract as did the free public homesteads of the West after 1865. The land here is in private ownership, in some cases the boundaries are not clearly marked, and at the present time there is lack of classification and lack of stabilization in price. But it is cheap. The Government's guarantee was behind the homesteads on the public domain; the purchaser knew he would get good title, and the price was low. These were the chief reasons for the rapid settlement of the public domain. The chief problem in adapting the cheap lands of the South to the homestead idea is that of stabilizing prices, guaranteeing quality by proper classification, providing a plan for long-time payments and working out an economic farm unit of 160 acres, more or less, according to the needs and resources of the purchaser."

All these questions, it is Mr. Ucker's belief, can be worked out by proper getting together of bankers, landowners, State Immigration Bureaus, and the Federal Government, so that all the transactions relative to the homestead shall have a sufficient amount of disinterested Government and State supervision to guarantee their integrity.

Hadassah Presents "The Hope."

At the Republic Theatre last evening "The Hope," an allegorical play, was presented by Hadassah, the women's Zionist organization. The play represented Israel's gloomy past and its present. "The Present," played by Dorothy Stern, was blind until "Hope," Julia Hill, came in. With her came new sight and rejoicing. "The Hope" was based on England's promise to restore Palestine to the Jews. Others in the cast included Minnette Kehlman, Olga Offner, and Ruth Frankel. Previous to the play Miss Bathsheba Askowitz danced in a pantomime called "Israel."

LAMBS' WAR GAMBOL.

$6,000 Realized at a 100 Per Cent. Relief Benefit.

The first and only public performance of the Lambs' War Gambol was given at the Hudson Theatre last night for the benefit of the Stage Women's War Relief Fund—and it was a 100 per cent. benefit, the expenses being reduced to the lowest minimum, and that minimum being met by members of the Lambs' Club. The receipts were estimated at about $6,000, approximately $500 of which came from the sale of programs. As the receipts at the box office of the Hudson Theatre for an ordinary public performance, when the house is filled, are $1,700, the premium at which last night's seats sold may be appreciated. Julius Fleischmann, ex-Mayor of Cincinnati, paid $1,200 for one box bought at an auction in the Lambs', and William Farnum, who lost the box after he had bid $1,150 for it, paid $25 each for a number of seats in the orchestra. Among the boxholders were Geraldine Farrar, Joseph R. Grismer, R. H. Burnside, and Roy Cooper McGrue.

The Gambol was a merry success. It was voted, by applause, the best thing on Broadway.

The evening began with an address by the Shepherd of the Lambs, Joseph R. Grismer. Following him came Augustus Thomas, and then "Waiting," by John Sainpolis, was presented by the author, George Le Guerre, and Harry Clarke. Ernest Torrence at the piano was next, and following him came "The Rejuvenation," an operetta, by Kenneth Webb, with the score by Roy Webb. The piece was produced by Percival Knight and directed by the composer.

Other numbers on the program were: Fred Walton in "Laughs Without Words." "A Trench Fantasy" by Percival Knight, produced by Author Hopkins; "The Market Place" by Robert Mears Mackay, staged by Edwin Mordant, with Charles A. Stevenson and George Le Guerre in the only two parts; "A New Idea, Entitled 'Business Before Lombardi, Ltd.,'" with Barney Bernard and Leo Carrillo; "Bethlehem 1917," described as "an intensity," by Edwin Milton Royle; Lieutenant Gitz Rice of the First Canadians, and "Uncle Tom's Saloon," "supposed and staged" by R. H. Burnside. There was also an entr'acte by Charles A. Prince.

Others who took part in the Gambol were Harrison Brockbank, Hal Forde, Francis J. Boyle, George Hamlin, Frederick Santley, Craufurd Kent, John Park, Scott Welsh, Captain William Harrigan, James Crane, Tom Wise, W. L. Abingdon, Richie Ling, Edmund Breese, Bert Lytell, Sam Colt, Charles Wells, Macey Harlam, W. Robins, Major W. McCutcheon, Walter Percival, Frank Doane, and Herbert Corthell.

NAZIMOVA SEES HERSELF.

Appears at Premiere of Her Film "Revelation" and Audience Cheers.

Some one among those who went to the Lyric Theatre last night to see the first evening showing of "Revelation," Mme. Nazimova's latest motion picture, recognized the actress herself in one of the boxes during the intermission, and shouted:

"There she is!"

The spectators turned and began to applaud. Nazimova seemed not to realize at first that she had been discovered, but as the applause became louder and louder she knew that it was for her, and rose to acknowledge it. The whole house greeted her with shouts and handclapping that did not cease until she had retreated from the box.

When the performance was over Mme. Nazimova hurriedly left the box, which she had re-entered after the lights had been turned out for the showing of the second half of the picture, but the people wanted to see her again, and applauded so insistently that she came back into the box and smiled her appreciation. Not until she had left the theatre did the people stop their applause.

In this way the spectators showed their warm indorsement of "Revelation." In the picture Mme. Nazimova was the central and at all times the thoroughly pleasing personality. She took the part of Joline, a Paris cabaret singer, whose life was of the Latin Quarter, at least, as it is known in fiction. She became the model and sweetheart of Paul Granville, an American artist, played by Charles Bryant, who achieved fame painting her as La Bacchante, Salome, Cleopatra, and other characters, somewhat akin in spirit and life to the real Joline. But Joline posed for Granville as The Madonna of the Rosebush—and was brought face to face with a miracle. She reformed, went to work among peasants, and, when the war broke out, became a Red Cross nurse. As such she rescued Granville after he had fallen wounded on a battlefield, and, at the end, married him.

CONTINUE SUNDAY SHOWS.

Vaudeville Managers Reach Understanding with Police Head.

The managers of vaudeville and concert entertainments in the city gave their performances last night apparently confident that, as a result, they would not be visited today or later by policemen with warrants for their arrest or summonses to court.

After the arrest on Thusday of a number of managers of vaudeville houses charged with violating the law against certain kinds of Sunday amusement, representatives of the Vaudeville Managers' Protective Association went to see Police Commissioner Enright and asked him to tell them just what could and could not be done legally in their houses on Sunday. According to report he told them that actors should not be allowed to change costumes, that acts of a specified character could not be performed, and that other regulations must be lived up to. The managers, it was said, agreed to the Commissioner's rulings and promised to see to it that they were observed.

It was reported last night that detectives were in a number of houses watching for violations of the law, but whether they found anything for which they will summon managers to court could not be learned.

AVIATORS' ROLL OF HONOR.

Germany Lists 28 Who Have Downed 12 or More Machines.

Twenty-eight aviators figure in the monthly "roll of honor" issued by the German military authorities on Jan. 1. This list, which is the latest found in German papers reaching London, contains only the names of aviators who have brought down twelve or more enemy machines. It is headed by Major Baron von Richthofen with sixty-three. The next nearest is Lieutenant Max Müller, with thirty-six, who was killed in action only a few days later. Second place now goes to Lieutenant Buckler, with thirty victims to his credit. There are eleven men with more than twenty victims.

The roll of honor no longer contains the names of airmen known to have fallen, but one, Lieutenant Dostler, with a record of twenty-six enemy machines, is marked "Missing."

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A Musical Tale of the East. Now in its 2d Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Economic Prices—Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balc. 75c-50c; Fam. Cir. 50c-25c. Always 500 Orch. Seats $1.50. Wed. Mat., 25c to $1.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat.
LAST WEEK EMMA DUNN in "Old Lady 31"
Evgs. & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1. Wed. Mat., 25c-50c. Wash. B'day Mat. 25c-$1.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 18, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOYCOTT.

Lord ROBERT CECIL is the most distinguished advocate abroad of an idea first formally expressed in the United States regarding a substitute for armament as the sanction of international law. The anarchy which followed the British Wars of the Roses was ended, he says, largely by the enforcement of economic decrees against the warring Barons. He thinks that the same weapon might be adopted by a League of Nations, which should refuse commercial intercourse to any nation making war without previous license from the league. If the world were once united in such a league, it would be a bold nation which should invite such a penalty. But there's the rub. Lord ROBERT CECIL's league might preserve peace, but only force can establish peace, which is the condition precedent to the formation of the league itself. The hare must be caught before it can be cooked. The beginning must be made "with a more restricted membership," that is, without the inclusion of the Teutonic allies. Naturally they would have their own league. In fact, its foundations have been laid in the peace with the Ukraine. Thus the world seems to be confronted with a war of commercial boycotts instead of a war of armaments. That would be a poor substitute for a peace worth the world's sacrifices in this war. It may be hoped that the cure of war fever will be so complete that it will extend to wars of commerce as well as of armies.

Representative KELLY has introduced a bill setting up the machinery of a boycott of Germany forthwith. He would punish any American trading with Germany, and the sentence upon both Germans and Americans would run for a year for each month that the war is prolonged by the loyalty of the Germans to the Kaiser and the acceptance of the bribe of profits by Americans. The idea is clear, but there are difficulties of detail about jurisdiction and the calculation of the sentences on the basis proposed. Moreover, American traders are less favorably disposed toward the economic sanction in the form proposed than the statesmen. Only last week was announced the dissent of the National Association of Manufacturers from the referendum of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States respecting an international commercial boycott as a safeguard of peace.

To the manufacturers it seems that the proposal is "not only futile but vicious, and meets our unqualified disapproval." The manufacturers stand upon President WILSON's declaration to Congress Dec. 17 last that the war should not end "in vindictive action of any kind." They believe that the boycott proposed by the Paris conference of 1916 is inconsistent with the President's program for the "removal as far as possible of all economic barriers and the establishment of equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance." When the same subject was debated by the Merchants' Association of this city such a disagreement of opinion was developed that the matter was referred to the Directors of the association, and they have not yet reported. The International Seamen's Union of America has rejected the boycott idea and is to be argued with by J. HAVELOCK WILSON, the General President of the National Seamen's Union, who will shortly tour the United States on that errand.

This brief record shows that the boycott promotes strife rather than peace even when the purpose is laudable. There is ample proof that the boycott is a game that two can play at, and that it leads to reprisals and hostility without end. It is necessary to draw a distinction between the boycott as a means of punishment of Germany for this war, and as a means for the prevention of future wars. When this war is ended it should be ended. It will have been fought in vain if it plants the seed of future wars. A thorough winning of this war will put the world out of such fancy for future wars that the door may be opened for a world league to administer world law upon universal principles recognized by all, and with an economic sanction for future offenses against the universal will. But that is a distant dream, without relation to the winning of this war. That task should not be impeded by private action in any way hampering national agencies specially charged with that responsibility.

"THIS IS LABOR'S WAR."

Mr. HUTCHESON deserves credit for his instant recognition of the situation created by the President's letter to him. That furrow, it is to be believed, will never have to be plowed again. The President laid down the principle that "no body of men have any moral right in the present circumstances of the nation to strike until every method of adjustment has been tried to the limit," and that those who refuse to act on this principle are "undoubtedly giving aid and comfort to the enemy." Labor as a whole has clearly accepted and loyally acted on this principle; the ship carpenters, as the President points out, were an exception whose action stood "in marked and painful contrast to the action of labor in other trades and places." The result was that their misleading leaders placed them, for a moment, in the disastrous position of challenging the American Nation, in time of war, to a trial of strength with them. The moment the nation, through its President, accepted that challenge the misleading leaders saw the impossibility of their position and abandoned it. Let them have the credit due for that; they are in line again with their loyal fellow-workmen, and the furrow is made, made deep and wide, and, we hope, for good.

That "marked and painful contrast" of which the President spoke is cut all the sharper by the fine and stirring declaration of labor's position in this war, made simultaneously with his message, by the Executive Committee of the American Federation. "This is labor's war," declares the manifesto of that body; "it must be won by labor"; and it tells a plain truth which is not apprehended by some outside labor's ranks when it says that the decision of the war

> will determine not only the destiny of nations but of every community and of every individual. No life will be untouched.

When RUDYARD KIPLING said, in the speech we published yesterday, that in the event of a German victory, "the Hun ideal, the Hun's root-conceptions of life, will take the place of the democratic idea throughout the world," together "with every belief and practice" that is based upon that democratic idea, he was speaking a dreadful truth of which the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor is fully aware. "Prussianism," says the Executive Committee, "has its roots in the old ideal under which men sought to rule by suppressing the minds and wills of their fellows," and if it wins, its victory "will vitally change our own lives." Therefore "there can be no neutrality among nations or individuals"; and men cannot strike against the war without striking for Prussia and striking against labor.

ARMY AVIATORS' PAY.

When General PERSHING, with the approval of General FOULOIS of the Aviation Field Service, recommends that extra allowances to army aviators be stopped, because "flying duty is no more hazardous than duty with other combat troops and involves nothing like the hardships endured by troops which occupy trenches," the soundness of the reasoning is not to be challenged; yet would it be wise to repeal all extra pay allowances and create a new grade of civilian aviator to be paid $150 a month, as Secretary BAKER has proposed in a bill submitted to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs?

It would be unfortunate to discourage volunteering for commissions in the Aviation Service when the demand for officers must rapidly increase if the enemy is to be driven from the air by America and her allies. Do the casualty figures really show that the men who fly bombing and fighting machines encounter no more risks than infantry officers in the trenches? Again, is not more skill required of the bombing or fighting aviator than of the infantry officer? The aviator whose duty it is to reconnoitre manifestly does not gamble with death as his more daring comrades do. Would it not be logical to give the latter extra pay?

There is another consideration. It may be reiterated a thousand times that flying at the front is not more dangerous than holding, or fighting in, trenches, but the average man cannot be convinced by the casualty lists. Offer him less pay than a First Lieutenant on the ground, who receives $2,000 a year, (not counting the extra percentage for foreign service,) and only $100 more than a Second Lieutenant, and his enthusiasm for the Aviation Service will surely wane. Does he not read of fatal airplane accidents at home, where there is no bombing or fighting to shake the flying man's nerve? Sometimes the victims are old hands at the game, too. Does he not hear that sooner or later the enemy "gets" the "aces" at the front, and that the fighting airman is lucky to retire with a "blighty" wound? The statistics of risk may be scientific, but give a man his choice of fighting on the ground or in the air and, unless he is an uncommonly daring spirit, he is quite willing to stick to terra firma and let somebody else yield to the fascination of flying. Therefore, it would appear that extra inducements must be offered if a full complement of officers is to be obtained for the American Aviation Service.

It may be suggested that the pay of the flying men be graded in proportion to the hazard of their work. As to the question of extra allowances, it is a condition that confronts the War Department; it needs men of skill and courage and will have to pay for them. The present schedule may err on the side of liberality. A First Lieutenant who obtains a rating as a military aviator receives, it has been said, the pay of a Captain, ($2,400 a year,) and this is increased by 50 per cent. extra for regular flying and another 20 per cent. for foreign service to $4,000, which is the pay of a Colonel. If that is true, it is no wonder the deeps are murmuring. Pay and allowances are excessive in this case. A compromise is in order. It should not be difficult to arrange a just and reasonable schedule for aviators. A rate of $150 a month, even for a Second Lieutenant, if his business is to fly, cannot be commended as a "square deal."

FORTINBRAS IN RUSSIA.

> In "Hamlet" one cannot approve unreservedly of the views of Fortinbras; but, generations of foolish actor-managers to the contrary notwithstanding, what true Shakespearean ever thinks of "Hamlet" without seeing Fortinbras, in his winged helmet, swoop down at the end, and take, by the divine right of a born "captain of his soul," the crown that slips through the dead fingers of the philosopher who went, at the bidding of his father's ghost, in search of a revenge which he did not feel and a throne which he did not want?—GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

Fortinbras was no philosopher, but he knew what he wanted; and his motto was, "I see what I want right here." After philosophy and murder, fine-spun theories, and coarse violence had brought Denmark into a blind alley, he arrived to clean up the mess and he at once set about it. He hailed from Norway then. Today, hailing from Berlin, he pauses on the threshold a little longer than he did then; he seems to have misgivings. True, he says, as he said then, looking over the wreck:

> I embrace my fortune:
> I have some rights of memory in this kingdom,
> Which now to claim my vantage doth invite me.

And, despite all his misgivings, embrace his fortune he will. But the burlesque Hamlets who have prepared it for him in the same old way, wrecking action on philosophy until their country is a desert, a swamp and a shambles, have not made the prospect so inviting. There is going to be trouble, great trouble, for Fortinbras.

And yet he will "embrace his fortune." No greater opportunity ever opened even to the imagination of Fortinbras of Potsdam. The decision he has reached to "renew military activities against Northern Russia" means that he will, indeed, "claim his vantage," and that before the new conquests he expects to make the demands he made at Brest-Litovsk will seem modest.

He wanted Courland and Lithuania then. Well, he has got them; and his "renewed military activities" will start with them as a basis. He intends next, it is said, to occupy Petrograd. The whole of Russia's seacoast along the Baltic, which is all the seacoast she has in Northern Europe, except on the Arctic Ocean, is cut away from her already. If this had happened a few months ago she would still have had the Black Sea to save her from the strangulation that is the fate of a coastless country; but the Ukraine, which is now Germany's ally, commands most of the Black Sea, and the independent republic of the Caucasus commands the rest of it.

Fortinbras has Poland in his grasp. Originally he proposed to make it nominally independent, though really ruled by a viceroy of his. The new shift in events has changed things so that if he sticks to this moderate proposal it will be because he has become modest, self-effacing. His advancing annexations in Russia will soon leave Poland far behind him in the west. Already, as any one can see who is not blind, Russia is in the same position as POE's hero in "The Pit and the Pendulum"; the walls between which she sits are creeping toward her. If nothing happens in the west to save her, there will soon be nothing left of Russia except Old Russia, Russia as she was before she began to make annexations and spread out over Western Europe.

It will not take much more German annexation to make Russia so powerless that she will not be able to resist anything that may be done to her. With the taking of the coast, the expected taking of Petrograd, and the detachment of the Ukraine, she is very nearly in that position now. On her south and east are independent republics. Finland, on the north, is ready to fall into the lap of any country that will set up order.

Conquering Russia, even an unresisting Russia, is not agreeable or easy, and Germany may be expected to stop before going a great way; but she will make her pause only when she has taken as much as she thinks safe at present. All that she sees fit to leave of Russia, coastless and helpless, will be reserved by her to become the stake in future wars; precisely as, each time a limb was torn from the Turkish Empire, the Powers used to pause and consolidate their interests before proceeding to the next mutilation.

Fortinbras may not want to keep all that lies open to him. He may choose to give some of it up; but it is much more likely that he will take all he can get as compensation in case he has to give up all his designs on Belgium and Northern France. He may, indeed, have the abandonment of his western plans in mind as a bribe to offer the Allies for being allowed to erect this vast new empire in the east. And yet not even the German domination of Belgium and France is so ominous a prospect as this which Fortinbras now raises; for if Turkey has kept Europe in discord for centuries, what will be the result of the creation of this new Turkey which stretches from the German conquests in Courland to Manchuria and finds no interruption till it meets Japan?

OUR TERMS FOR NORWAY.

It was known some days ago that several conditions in the proposed agreement with Norway concerning foodstuffs and raw materials which she needs had been rejected at Christiania, and now Dr. NANSEN, Norway's Special Commissioner here, has published his Government's reply to the War Trade Board's proposals. On the same day was printed the report of the Norwegian Legation at London that Germany had sunk 714 of Norway's ships, having a capacity of 1,008,583 tons. The Government at Christiania has said that the lives of more than 5,000 sailors were lost with these ships. In addition, there are fifty-three vessels missing. Probably these were sent to the bottom "without trace."

Norway's reply shows that nearly all of the terms were accepted. She was to receive about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat and rice, with specified quantities of sugar, meat, oils, cotton, wool, and lead. In return, her Government is willing to guarantee that no part of these exports from this country, nor any domestic products replaced by them, shall go to Germany; also, that the Central Powers shall have nothing manufactured in Norway with the help of machinery, oil, or other auxiliaries imported from the United States, England, or France. The limit of exported fish to 48,000 tons a year is approved. But Norway insists upon selling to our enemies certain raw materials for munitions. Part of the War Trade Board's list, however, is accepted. Our dispatches say that the Government "agrees to prohibit exportation to the Central Powers of antimony, bismuth, manganese, mica, nickel, tin, titanium, and wolfram." Norway's nickel has been used in making the torpedoes by which her ships were sunk.

The negotiations will be continued, and in the meantime no licenses for exports to Norway will be granted here. Although so much has been conceded, the Government at Christiania objects to the remaining terms because acceptance of them would "involve danger to Norway's position as a neutral, and possibly expose her to a war." But Germany's resentment may be almost as sharp on account of the conditions approved as it would be if Norway should consent to sign for the entire list. Undoubtedly our Government will insist that the shipment of munition raw materials to Germany shall cease. For its objections to any of the proposed terms the Norwegian Government will find no support in the opinions of relatives and friends of the thousands of sailors who went down with the 714 ships.

PROHIBITION AND THE PEOPLE.

The Springfield Republican, which "sincerely desires" the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment, speaks words of truth and soberness. Why do the friends of that amendment, or too many of them, shrink from consulting the will of the people? They have seven years to succeed or fail in. And here is a weighty consideration which they should ponder:

> It would be incomparably strengthening to the prohibition cause and particularly to the Governmental agencies required later on to enforce the law, in case Federal prohibition should be enacted, if it were demonstrated in an important Eastern State like Massachusetts that the amendment really had a tangible popular majority in support of it. There is now danger that the amendment may be placed in the Constitution by States whose population is less then the population of the States in opposition—a result not to be desired in the case of a sumptuary law of such rigid and sweeping character.

To win one of the great States by a vote of the people would be a notable triumph. It would be a demonstration. Why don't the Drys make the trial? Are they afraid of the result of a referendum?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Anxieties Prove Unfounded.

These must be sorrowful days for the pacifists of all breeds except those who are consciously as well as unconsciously pro-German. That is because they are obliged to observe, and even to admit, when sufficiently pressed, the ludicrously complete failure of all their prophecies of terrible results to follow the subjection of our youth to military training.

Such training, all the pacifists knew, brutalizes everybody on whom it is inflicted. It fills the man in uniform with an insolent contempt for civilians, deprives him of whatever mannerliness and consideration for others he may have had before his demoralization began, and leads to a constant succession of incidents like the one that gave fame to the crippled shoemaker of Zabern. These things and their like we were told a thousand times before the conscription law went into effect—told so often and so confidently that not a few of us who did not quite believe them more than half feared they were true and were reconciled to the turning of so many of our young men into soldiers only because desperate cases require desperate measures.

But for some months, now, we have been walking through streets where every third or fourth man, it seemed, had been trained for war, and yet never, or next to never, has there been presented the spectacle of a soldier misbehaving himself in even the mildest of the innumerable ways that were foretold. On the contrary, these products of militarism apparently have been as much improved over the common run of us in the practice of the gentler arts of human intercourse as they have been in physical bearing. Of the expected roughness not a trace is to be observed on the part of the uniform wearers. With curious unanimity they leave all that to their contemporaries who know not discipline as taught in the camps, and they are teachers of courtesy, unselfishness and thoughtful regard to all who can profit by good example.

This must pain the pacifists deeply. To think that they, who know so much, should know so much that isn't so!

Occasion Found the Hero.

As a rule almost without exception the men who become military aviators are not old enough to have acquired any sort of fame before they enter this arm of the service, and though some of them who develop a special skill as aerial fighters get mentioned often enough in citations to make their names widely familiar, as personalities they remain apart, really as unknown as before they went to war.

As a class, too, they seem to be strangely inarticulate. Only VICTOR CHAPMAN, so far as the public knows, put on paper before he died vivid and comprehensible descriptions of experiences in the upper air as felt by one sufficiently sensitive to respond to them all. Another exception, but in another way, was VERNON CASTLE. He, indeed, had gained a fame of a sort before he became a flier, and it, therefore, is within no small circle that the news of his death has stirred recollections.

Rightly or wrongly, CASTLE's later career has been followed, therefore, with something of surprise as well as with much of sincerest appreciation and admiration. Rightly or wrongly, it is not from what was his profession before the war that heroes are expected to emerge, and emerge he did to win and maintain recognition as heroic. It is significant, too, that, dauntless fighter as he had proved himself to be through many months of service on the French front, fate overtook him while he was trying to save life, not to take it.

The end was good—not better, certainly, than if he had fallen in battle with the German foe, but to be remembered with no less gratitude as the supreme sacrifice made in the performance of a real man's highest duty.

It is a poor tribute to VERNON CASTLE to emphasize the size of the income he terminated when he went to war. That abnegation was the least of his merits—a small, irrelevant fact, interesting only to statisticians. It was the aviator, not the dancer, who died as he had lived, for others. The rest will be soon forgotten, for it does not count on the record.

Let French Remain if Any Must.

One of our correspondents has called attention to a reason not often, if ever, mentioned before why German, even were other reasons lacking, should not be taught in our public schools. Instruction there in any foreign language is sure, as he wrote, to be imperfect and generally unsatisfactory, but this fact is of far more consequence in the case of a language as difficult as German than it is in the case of those comparatively easy to learn.

At the head of the latter class, almost certainly, stands French. An amount of time that would be absurdly inadequate for the production of worth-while results if devoted to the study of German will give to the fairly intelligent student of French enough knowledge of it to be of some real use. The French vocabulary is small, French construction is simple, French spelling is tolerably near to phonetic, and, for a speaker of English, the meaning of at least three-fourths of its words as they stand on the printed page can be recognized on sight, without the drudgery of resort to the dictionary.

To learn to speak or write French correctly is no easy task for anybody, but some facility in reading can be soon acquired, and to do that opens a wide door to one of the finest literatures in the world.

Our correspondent mentioned Spanish as also a language not hard to acquire. That may have been his own experience, but others have struggled long and almost in vain with a language that has two verbs for "to be" and two for "to have," and uses one or both of each in every sentence according to mystical rules made up mostly of exceptions.

SO SHALL WE FIGHT!

The days are long that lead to victory,
And on the hours are strung a million woes.
What more may come, none, not the wisest, knows,
But the keen eye of every dawn shall see
Our nation waiting with unbended knee
For that wide flag to be at last unfurled
Which shall mean safety for the peopled world.

Suns may go down on miseries untold
And every wind bring tidings of dismay;
The wraith of death may lead us on our way,
But when the tale of humankind is told,
Our history's pages shall this truth unfold—
We stood erect, complacent, unafraid,
Fighting the fight by which world peace was made!

Brave hearts may break with weight of sacrifice;
Homes, lands, be shorn of all we hold most dear;
Outrageous doom may thrall with terrors drear,
Yet shall no coward counting of the price
Dissuade our wills, nor love of ease entice.
Firm as the rocks that baffle wind and sea,
We shall fight on till all the world is free!

LURANA SHELDON.

JAPAN'S FULL STRENGTH.

An American Commission to the Far East is Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The next great international move which the Allies should make is one that should result in the placing of Japan definitely, actively, and whole-heartedly in the war. This could be done very effectively by the President of the United States. His leadership in the matter would be acknowledged and followed. The plan which I suggest is to send a commission at once to Japan; a commission composed of men whom the Japanese know and whom they have honored for years. Such a commission could easily be found in the United States, and the good accomplished would be inestimable and lasting.

It must not be thought that the Japanese have not been doing their full share in this war, for they have. The leaders of the Allies understand and appreciate this. The people of the allied countries do not; neither do the people of Japan, for all publicity, of course, cannot be given to those activities. The first duty, then of the commission would be to give the people of Japan the information they should have in order to get their whole-hearted support. Second, the information gained in Japan by our commissioners coming in contact with the people would result in overcoming the suspicion in this country about the Japanese, for there are Americans who, in spite of Count Ishii's trip here and his wonderful speeches, believe that Japan would rush over to the Germans the moment it was seen that it would pay her to do so. Distrust between allies is a terrible thing; and distrust between allies may soon arise if distrust between the people of allied countries is allowed to grow.

Besides, we owe Japan a visit. Several years ago Admiral Togo was a guest of the American people. That call has never been returned. The Ishii Commission surely deserves the recognition and courtesy of a return visit. Just being polite means much to the Japanese. Their formality is, of course, proverbial. Count Ishii's visit to this country did an immense amount of good, and, therefore, it should be followed up.

We hear much more on the other side of the Pacific about America's and Japan's lasting friendship, and this friendship has been nurtured, grown, and developed by international visits. The eternal gratitude of Japan to America is voiced in every schoolboy's valedictory for the first visit, the Perry expedition. The visit of President U. S. Grant in the seventies is still remembered by the older Japanese and talked and sung about by the younger. President Grant's acts were so impressive to the Japanese that he has been an idol to them ever since, and the Americans which he typified an ideal to them. In the great Ueno Park of Tokio two trees which President and Mrs. Grant planted have become almost a national shrine. The sacred red bridge at Nikko stands now as a monument to Grant, due to the following incident: The bridge is never used by the people; it was built for the use of the gods, and the Emperor, who is a representative and descendant of the gods, is the only one allowed to cross. As a great honor to President Grant, he was invited to use the bridge, but knowing its purpose, with truly American spirit, he declined the invitation. For this act Grant will never be forgotten by the Japanese people.

The visit to Yokohama of the great fleet in 1908 did wonders in the way of cementing friendship and clearing up misunderstandings. The American sailors will never forget their welcome. The writer was in Japan at the time. From correspondence which was received from America, and from the American newspapers, I judged that the American people felt that this visit was not to be a visit of friendship; so great had been the anti-Japanese feeling in America that it had been reported, and this was believed by many in Japan, that the American fleet came through the Strait of Magellan cleared for action and prepared for attack. The jingo newspapers on both sides of the Pacific were working overtime. I don't know the effect in America but in Japan the fleet's visit and the splendid spirit of both the American and Japanese sailors cured for a great time this spirit of suspicion.

Since Commodore Perry's time the Japanese people have been admirers of America. America has been considered Japan's big brother for so long, and America's actions during the time of international difficulties have put her in that position as far as Japan is concerned and that feeling should be continued.

The Japanese Government responds splendidly to its people. In the great war that Government's leaders have responded splendidly to the call of the Allies. Japan as a nation has done her part, but the people of Japan have not yet fully sensed their responsibility in the war. They should be put whole-heartedly and forever on the side of the Allies. This should be the commissioners' greatest work and aim.

ELBERT D. THOMAS,
Associate Professor of Oriental Life and Culture, University of Utah.
Salt Lake City, Feb. 8, 1918.

Farmers in the Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed your editorial article in this morning's paper, headed "An Appeal to Farmers," stating that a forcible appeal had been sent by Assistant Secretary Ousley of the Department of Agriculture to the farmers in the South, urging them to produce enough food for themselves and their livestock, otherwise it would subject them to privation and put upon the nation a burden which may prolong the war and even imperil our victory. I have noticed these appeals for some time to the farmers of the country, but unless the Government itself will co-operate with the farmers I am very much afraid that these appeals will fall upon more or less deaf ears, because the Government must know by this time that the farmers are not only handicapped by the shortage of seed and fertilizer, but by the very great delay of delivery by the railroads, and, further, notwithstanding the great shortage in labor, the Government is making that shortage still greater by drafting the farmers into the army.

S. WOOD McCLAVE.
New York, Feb. 16, 1918.

To Hasten Unloading of Freight Cars

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a car arrives, say, today at the terminal and is placed ready for unloading, a notice of arrival is mailed to the consignee. The consignee gets the notice in the morning mail tomorrow at about 8:30 A. M. His truckman has arranged his work for that day and cannot start the car until the next day. Now, if the railroad would notify the consignee by telephone today he could notify the truckman before night, and tomorrow morning the car would be started and not the day after. This would get the car unloaded one day earlier, which to the consignee at the present demurrage rate is worth $3. This would also relieve congestion at the terminals.

The reason the New York Central gives for not doing this is that it would take one person all of the time to telephone. I maintain that it would be worth it. Even if one person notified only 100 in a day and only one-half of these were benefited by the advanced information, that would be worth $150. I am glad to say that the Lehigh Valley has a girl, whose voice has a smile, that does this. Why don't all of the railroads do it?

HOWARD R. CUMMINGS.
New York, Feb. 16, 1918.

NO AUTONOMY FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE.

The Provinces Do Not Want It, and Germany Could Not Be Trusted to Respect It.

By CLEMENT RUEFF,
Vice President of the Association Generale des Alsaciens-Lorrains d'Amerique.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We Alsatians and Lorrainers living in America do not agree with Professor W. E. Hocking when he insists that the spokesmen of the United States and Great Britain did not commit themselves regarding Alsace-Lorraine, as we consider that they have committed themselves and that, as they are fighting for right and democracy, they could not have done otherwise.

How can the telegram of the President to me be interpreted in any other manner, for, in answer to my message thanking him in behalf of my countrymen for having included the return of our provinces to France among the war aims of the United States, he said:

"May I not express the hope that the new year may realize for Alsace-Lorraine the hopes deferred?"

The words "new year" clearly mean that the President hopes that the war will be ended this year and that this year the deferred hopes of Alsace-Lorraine to be reunited with France, her mother country, will become an accomplished fact.

As far as the four questions of Professor Hocking are concerned, I shall answer them as follows:

1. It is for the following reasons that it would be impracticable to establish any form of temporary autonomy in Alsace-Lorraine:

The two provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, (and everybody will agree with me when I say that they are the principal interested ones,) do not want autonomy, be it temporary or final; they consider themselves parts of France, with which they want to be reunited.

To create a temporary autonomy would be simply a makeshift, a way of eluding, for the time being, the solution of this troublesome question, which, as President Wilson most justly said, "has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years and should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all."

History teaches us that there is nothing more dangerous to peace than makeshifts of this kind. The best means of assuring peace is to cut the evil out at the root, to sever the unnatural and undesired connection between Germany and Alsace and Lorraine and to return these to their natural and logical place at the side of the other provinces of France.

We know of no way of preventing Germany from unduly influencing a temporarily autonomous Alsace-Lorraine. When we consider the underground methods employed by Germany in the United States, while this country was still neutral, methods which brought this country to the verge of a conflict with Great Britain; when we remember France, with Caillaux, Bolo, &c.; when we think of the causes that brought about Italy's disaster; when we look at the Bolsheviki in Russia; when we see what Germany has done in Belgium, previous to the war and what she is doing during the war in Argentina, Mexico, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, &c., we fail to conceive how Germany could be prevented from employing unfair methods in autonomous Alsace-Lorraine.

2. I know of no possible way of causing the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine who fled from that country to return to it. There are hundreds of thousands in France, in England, in the United States, and elsewhere who, while they still love Alsace-Lorraine and France, would not think of giving up their new homes for the chance of participating in a plebiscite in their native country.

But, leaving this question entirely aside, I fail to see the reason of this insistence on the part of Professor Hocking and a number of other well-meaning but misinformed Americans for a plebiscite. There was no plebiscite taken in 1871, although France and Alsace-Lorraine insisted on one; why should there be one twenty-five years after the conclusion of the present war? On the other hand, there has been a continuous plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine from the protests of the elected representatives of these provinces at the National Assembly in Bordeaux in 1871 and in the Reichstag in Berlin in 1874 on up to the popular protest of Saverne in 1913. What would be Professor Hocking's stand as regards a plebiscite: what would Lincoln's stand have been, if, instead of Alsace-Lorraine, one or several States, torn by force from the United States, were in question?

3. After the experience gained during this horrible war, and after, as stated above, having seen Germany at work previous to this war, nobody can think of the possibility of a fair competition between Germany and France in an autonomous Alsace-Lorraine. Germany would use means similar to the sinking of the Lusitania, to the murdering of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt, to the placing of women, children, and old people on the front of the fighting line, to the bombing of undefended places, to the carrying into slavery of Belgian and French women, to the kind of fair dealing used by von Bernstorff in this country and by von Luxburg in Argentina. France would rather perish than to think of using similar methods, and consequently she would have no ghost of a chance against her unfair competitor. But on the battlefield France stands an even chance, and it is only by the show of force that you can win over Germany, as was so masterfully stated by Frank Bohn in these columns a few days ago. As to the private ownership of iron and coal mines of Alsace-Lorraine by Germans or German sympathizers, this will be easily, fairly, and satisfactorily settled in the peace conditions imposed upon Germany after the victorious conclusion of the war.

4. Concerning the period of transition which will follow after the war, we can leave this matter entirely to France, as, if anything, that country has been rather too respectful of the traditions and interests of the countries submitted to her dominion.

No better illustration to that effect is needed than the way in which France treated Alsace after it finally became French in 1648. In France at that time Protestants and Jews were persecuted. In Alsace under French domination tolerance has always been the rule. The Edict of Nantes was never revoked in that province; Protestants and Jews were left alone and allowed to worship according to their creeds.

The very question of language, which so often has been raised by Germany to prove that Alsace is German, is it not a conclusive demonstration of the extreme tolerance of France? If France had used the same methods that Germany has used since 1871, do you think for a minute that the Alsatian dialect could have remained the popular language of Alsace after over 200 years of French occupation?

And then let us not forget that an appreciable part of Alsace, with such towns as Thann, St. Amarin, Massevaux, Dannemarie, &c., has been occupied by France since 1914 and has been incorporated with that other part of the Department of the Haut-Rhin, Belfort and surroundings, which remained a part of France after 1871.

Numerous are the Americans, men and women, who have borne witness to the humane and considerate way in which the inhabitants of the reconquered parts of Alsace have been treated by the French.

The French Government since 1914 has not ceased to give this question of the period of transition the most earnest thought, and to this effect a special and official commission has been created, composed of prominent Alsatians and Lorrainers of all standings, with the purpose of studying this question from all points of view and of elaborating the means of preventing all friction with the people of Alsace-Lorraine regarding their religious, political, and economical relations after their reunion with France.

And I can find no better demonstration as to what will be the attitude of the mother country toward her recovered children than in repeating the words addressed by our great and good Joffre to the people of Thann when he first came to that old Alsatian city, words that made the tears rise to the eyes of all the old Alsatians who heard him and that still make the tears rise to mine, when he said: "Je vous apporte le baiser de la France."

CLEMENT RUEFF.
New York, Feb. 17, 1918.

THE PART OF LETTERS.

Deep Reasons Why Mail to and from Soldiers Should Not Fail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the various letters in your paper about mail delays to our soldiers in Europe. None of these, however, has put the matter distinctly on a broader basis than that of personal disappointment, whereas it seems to strike at the very heart of two of the most vital forces we must have for victory; the fighting quality of our men in the field, and the moral courage of the nation back of them.

Many of these lonely men in a strange land have been taken from homes which can ill spare them, have left a desperately narrow margin between those they love and sickness or privation. They are content to go because they know the need is great, but nevertheless they have been taken and the nation in return owes them all the comfort and courage it can give by making the distance as short as possible between them and the dark uncertainties which surround those at home.

From the point of view of military efficiency, our soldiers need the strength and happiness which the simplest message "from home" gives. If the strong and self-reliant depend so much upon the letters for which they look with "pathetic eagerness," and are cast into gloomy depths when they do not come, what must mail not mean to the simpler brother whose own philosophy is too limited to carry him far? And all through the ranks, the officer in command, be he only a "noncom," needs to be heartened and encouraged by the cheer of recent letters that he may have new life to put into his men. We are going to need every ounce of driving power we can get. Of course a small percentage of letters will not be inspiring or will contain disquieting news, but it is far easier to face definite, known sorrows than the long, wearing anxiety of the possible misfortune which so often never really happens.

And I wonder how frequently a letter from home has come just in the nick of time to save the vigorous manhood of another soldier for his country's use—how often that which might have done so did not arrive because the postal service failed.

Then the case of the women at home. We have given, some of us our all, as whole-heartedly as the men themselves have gone. We are glad and proud. The next greatest thing we can do is to give the best of ourselves through our letters and the little packages which mean real sacrifice for some.

But no one who has never experienced it can know the blank hopelessness which comes as the combined result of a rigid censor and letters which never arrive, here nor there, even in the face of direst need.

We are allowed no vital facts until suddenly news comes that "he" is no longer able to serve his country. We are forbidden, and rightly, to go to Europe to learn these things for ourselves. Even the officers are repeatedly refused permission to cable; there is nothing left to us but the mails. And how can we do our part in keeping up the morale and courage of the nation, the brunt of which falls on those who have given, if weeks and months pass and not a single letter comes through? If it were merely a question of delay, it would not be so difficult, but, as is so often asked: "Where do the letters go?"

We are in this war to succeed, no matter what the individual cost, and we accept without complaint any deprivations necessary to that end. But if the powers that be ever come close enough to the women here or the men there to feel the tremendous force which it is in their power to withhold or to give freely to our armies, surely they cannot rest until, as their share, they have done their utmost, and then kept constant vigil.

K. F. M. D.
New York, Feb. 15, 1918.

Must We Have Food Cards?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Another effective peace message could be published regulating the conservation and distribution of war foods. The Government has appealed to the patriotism of the people with great results, no doubt, but not with full results. There are three classes of people who are not conforming to the Government's requests. The ignorant, who do not understand the imperative necessity for saving food; the careless, self-centred and smug, who cannot be touched by anything short of positive regulation; the unpatriotic, citizens and aliens, whose narrow souls are bound up in the German idea. Altogether these wasters probably constitute 20 per cent. of our population, whose waste and hoarding may turn the tide of war against us.

The order compelling the sale of wheat substitutes along with wheat products only increases the waste. The sugar regulations tend to stimulate hoarding. With regard to meats, there seem to be no restrictions whatever. Of course, we do not want to have to use food cards to procure our daily supplies. But we didn't want the war. And the hardship imposed by a system of rationing will be insignificant compared with the sacrifices being made by the real defenders of our national life. Absolute conservation must come, and I wonder why we wait.

JOHN R. THOMPSON.
Pittsburgh, Penn., Feb. 15, 1918.

FAMOUS CHURCHES TO BE CONSOLIDATED

Madison Square, Old First, and University Place Presbyterian Bodies to Worship as One.

WILL RETAIN ALL PASTORS

Planned to Create Institutional Organization—Move Result of Shift in Population.

The shifting of population in New York has led to plans fo rthe consolidation of three downtown Presbyterian churches which are among the best known in the city. Announcement was made yesterday that these three bodies—the Old First Church at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, the University Place Church at University Place and Tenth Street, and the Madison Square Church at Madison Square and Twenty-fourth Street—would be united into a single congregation, the consolidation actually taking effect at some time in the latter part of 1918.

The pastors of these churches, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, are all of advanced age and have already indicated that they intended to retire from active service before long. Under the present plan they will continue as co-pastors of the united congregation until such time as a new pastor is chosen. It is said that no attempt has been made as yet to find a man to take the pastorate of the united body.

While details of the merger have not yet been compelted, it is understood that the three churches combined into one will worship in the present home of the Old First Church at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street; and in the vicinity of this church, somewhere in the northern part of the Greenwich Village neighborhood, there will be erected extensive institutional buildings to be maintained by the congregation which will have the effect of creating a new and powerful downtown Presbyterian centre.

The plan for consolidation was drawn by a committee consisting of the three pastors and the following laymen: For the Madison Square Church, Robert W. de Forest and Arthur Curtiss James; for the University Place Church, Waldron P. Balknap and Dr. John P. Munn; for the Old First Church, James K. Alexander and James Henry. Congregational meetings of the three churches will be held on Feb. 27 to ratify the action of the committee, to which, so far as is known, there is no opposition, and it is expected that the final steps of obtaining the consent of the New York Presbytery and of a Justice of the Supreme Court will be equally perfunctory.

Purposes of the Consolidation.

A statement issued by the committee explained the purpose of the combination thus:

"The purpose of this consolidation is to establish a downtown Presbyterian centre, with a strong membership and endowment and with a constructive program for both church and institutional activities. It is understood that this plan, which has recently been carefully considered by the pastors and some of the officers of all three churches, has enlisted practically unanimous approval.

"While this consolidation, if effected, will create a single church organization, it is not expected that it will make any change, certainly during the present season, in the services which are now being carried on in the three churches or in their other activities. The plan looks to the future and is incident to recent changes in the residential and hotel districts of the city. The former residential district between Thirty-fourth Street and Twenty-third Street, of which the Madison Square church is the natural centre, has been almost completely given up to business uses, while the residential and hotel population of the lower Fifth Avenue and Washington Square district has increased, and this increase, under the protection of the Zoning act, seems likely to be permanent."

Whether or not the church houses of the Madison Avenue and University Place congregations will be used for religious purposes is undecided, but a member of the committee which arranged the matter indicated that it was unlikely. The two missions of the University Place Church, however—Bethlehem Chapel at 196 Bleecker Street and Emanuel Chapel at 735 Sixth Street—will be operated by the united congregation, and the institutional church house adjacent to the Madison Square Church will also be continued.

Strong Financially.

Each of the churches has an endowment of about $400,000, and the combination of the three will insure large financial equipment. If, in addition, the Madison Square and University Place buildings are sold, there would be a material increase. The University Place Church is now surrounded by loft buildings used for factory purposes, and is on a street where such structures are allowed by the new zoning regulations, and the situation of the Madison Square Church, across the street from the Metropolitan Building and on a square which is all but surrounded by large business structures, is an extremely good real estate asset.

It could not be learned in which of the three congregations the suggestion of consolidation originated, if indeed it came from any one of them, but it was said on behalf of the committee of arrangement that the idea had grown up side by side in all three. "The Madison Square Church," said a member of the committee, "was situated for a long time in the midst of a residence district, and also drew much of its attendance from the population of the hotels, which were numerous in the Madison Square district. But in recent years the hotel district has moved uptown, and the residences which once surrounded Madison Square have almost wholly disappeared.

"The example of Trinity and Grace Churches shows that it is not essential that a church be situated in the centre of residence of its congregation; people will go to a church that is a considerable distance out of the way. But experience has shown that it is advisable that a church be as close as possible to the centre of its institutional activities. The combination of these three congregations and the establishment of new institutional facilities in the Washington Square district, which in recent years has greatly increased in favor both as a residence section and a centre of residence hotels, will make possible the centralization of Presbyterian activity and influence in a downtown quarter such as could not have been achieved by the three congregations acting separately and at some distance apart.

"The Brick Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, forms an effective centre of Presbyterian influence in the middle part of town, just as does the Fifth Avenue Church, at Fifty-fifth Street, further north. With the combination of these congregations at the lower end of Fifth Avenue there will be a well-balanced organization of Presbyterian effort along the centre line of the city."

Founded in 1716.

The Old First Presbyterian Church, which, in substance if not in name, will be the inheritor of the work and properties of the other two bodies, was founded in 1716, and celebrated its duocentenary with considerable formality two years ago. It originally met in a private house, which by an act of the City Council of Aug. 7, 1717, was recognized as "the Publick Meeting House for the Dissenting Protestants called Presbyterians." Later it held services in the City Hall, which then stood on the present site of the subtreasury, and a few years afterward erected its first building at the northwest corner of Wall and Nassau Streets on the ground now occupied by the Bankers' Trust building.

The church was considerably damaged during the Revolution, when the British Army used it as a barracks and riding school, and pending repairs the congregation worshipped in St. George's and St. Paul's chapel. From 1809 to 1811 the congregation were the guests of the French Episcopal Church in Pine Street. In the early forties, however, the New York Presbytery thought that "this church of unique eminence should leave the crowded region and occupy a frontier post on Fifth Avenue." Accordingly the property on the west side of the avenue, extending from Eleventh to Twelfth Street, was purchased; the cornerstone was laid in 1844, and the church building, a fine example of Gothic architecture, was dedicated in 1846.

George Whitfield conducted a revival in the old First Church in 1740; Jonathan Edwards began his ministry there; and John Rogers, one of Whitfield's converts, a friend of Washington, and moderator of the first Presbyterian Assembly held in America, was the pastor for fifty years.

Among the Presbyterian churches, which are wholly or in part offshoots of the Old First Church, are the Scotch, organized in 1756; the Brick Church, in 1768; the Rutgers Riverside Church, in 1798; the Fifth Avenue Church, in 1808, and the Spring Street Church, in 1811. The first Chinese printing press, built in Paris, was the gift of this church, as was the Lowerie High School in Shanghai. The Theological Seminary in Florence was built from its treasury, and much of the early support of Waldensian work in Italy came from its congregation.

Three Famous Pastors.

Dr. Howard Duffield, the pastor since 1891, was born in Princeton, the son of Professor John T. Duffield, in 1854. He received his A. B. from Princeton in 1873, and graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1877. He is a Director of the Princeton Theological Seminary, a Trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and a manager of the Presbyterian Hospital. At present he is a volunteer Chaplain, with the rank of Captain.

Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Church since 1884, was born at West Charlton, N. Y., in 1843, graduated from Union College in 1866, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1870. He was pastor of the East Avenue Church in Schenectady from 1870 to 1883. From 1877 to 1883 he was Professor of Logis and Rhetoris in Union College, and acted as President from 1907 to 1909. He has been a member of the Council of New York University since 1887 and its President since 1909, and acted as Chancellor during the absence of Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown two years ago. He is President of the New York College of Dentistry and of the Board of Trustees of Sao Paulo College, Brazil.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of the Madison Square Church has been famous for a quarter of a century for his active participation in movements for municipal reform and in anti-vice campaigns. He was born in 1842 at Framingham, Mass.; graduated from Amherst in 1866, studied theology at Halle and Leipzig, and, after holding a Congregational pastorate at Lenox for six years, came to the Madison Square Church in 1880. He became President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime in 1891, and was prominent in the agitation that led to the Lexow investigation, as well as in many subsequent reform movements.

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DUTTON'S
681 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite St. Thomas' Church

PALM BEACH GIVES $17,551.

Mrs. Oelrichs Arranges a Series of Entertainments for Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 17.—Two entertainments last night raised $17,551.50 for charity, and the money will build a hospital for use chiefly by Winter tourists. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who started the campaign, will furnish it, except for certain apparatus which Edward T. Stotesbury subscribed, these donations not being included in the above receipts. The fund also contains $6,000 raised largely by the late John D. Crimmins last Winter.

Nearly $9,000 of the fund was raised at a garden fête contributed by the Royal Poinciana and Breakers by the sale of tables, admissions, actresses' pictures, and flowers. Mrs. Oelrichs also got $6,500 cash and sold $2,240 worth of tickets at $15 each to a dinner at the Beach Club, the service having been donated by John R. and Edward R. Bradley. A feature at each place was the exhibition dancing of the Dolly sisters and of Ann Pennington.

Patronesses at the dinner were Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Edward Browning, Mrs. Gustave White, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Leonard D. Ahl, Mrs. John C. King, and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Barbay. There were twenty-five tables, and the hosts were Mr. and Mrs. Christopher D. Smithers, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Prime, Mr. and Mrs. Morton C. Nichols, Mrs. Harry Darlington and Mrs. Frank P. Frazier, Dr. A. A. Alexander, Adolph Smylie, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Schoonmaker, W. J. Baxter, John C. King, George F. McFadden, Henry T. Sloan, Frederick Lewisohn, E. Clarence Jones, John Kitchen, T. A. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Van Riper, Mr. and Mrs. Rose Campbell, R. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pope, and George F. Ahrens.

When the dinner had progressed the orchestra struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." The music switched to "Over There," and as the others sat down the Dolly sisters left their table, with Clarence Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hearst, and ex-Attorney General John C. Bell of Pennsylvania, and began dancing in the space in the centre. John B. Kitchen made a speech explaining the charitable work contemplated.

The tables in the front row were sold at auction to sixty-odd society people, bringing from $50 to $500 each, totaling $6,530. E. F. Albee sent Mrs. Oelrichs $1,000. Purchasers of the tables included Mrs. William Lowe Rice, Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, David Randolph Calhoun, Mrs. Huntington Wilson, Frederick Lewisohn, Thomas F. Hicks, Mrs. Kenneth R. Van Riper, Theodore F. Meyers, Ross Campbell, Mrs. W. B. Thompson, F. A. Glidden, F. S. Fish, Stephen Baldwin, Mrs. Douglas Paige, George H. McFadden, Michael P. Grace, Frank P. Frazier, Mrs. H. B. Crouse, J. G. Schmidlapp, E. R. Thomas, Mrs. John Clay, Kent Bolton, Harry Haskins, William A. Prime, Henry T. Sloan, Captain Isaac Emerson, Mrs. Harry Darlington, F. Griswold, Colonel Edmund C. Buckner, Walter A. Perry, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Jules M. Burguires, C. H. Pope, Mrs. Carrie Munn, Colonel J. Ernest Smith, Robert Appleton, and Lord and Lady Wellesley.

Mrs. Hepburn Dinner Hostess.

Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, President of the City History Club, gave a dinner last evening at her home, 630 Park Avenue, to representatives of thirty different societies who are working in the interests of the Americanization of aliens. The hostess made a brief address and other speakers were Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Frank Cromwell and others. The guests included Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Forbes Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Preston of Princeton, Professor John Bates Clark and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyker Warren, Mrs. David Rumsey, Dr. Robert Abbe, Mr. and Mrs. Stanwood Menken, and Mrs. Francis H. Geer.

HONOR MEMORY OF TUSCANIA VICTIMS

Messages of Condolence Read from Men in Public Life at Memorial Service.

WAR TRAGEDY, SAYS DANIELS

Men Died for Liberty, Declares Lord Reading—Cardinal Gibbons Pronounces Benediction.

At a memorial service for the victims of the Tuscania held in this city yesterday messages of condolence were read from Lord Reading, British High Commissioner to the United States; Cardinal Gibbons, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Stephan Lausaune of the French War Commission; Governor Charles S. Whitman, ex-President William H. Taft, Thomas A. Edison and other prominent persons.

Secretary Daniels's message was as follows:

> The brave men who gave their lives at the sinking of the Tuscania bring home to us all the tragedy of the war period. This tragedy emphasizes the sacrifice America is making to preserve for this country and other countries the liberty it won with the blood of the men of the Revolution period. I wish I could be present in person to join with others in the memorial in honor of these men who were early called upon to give all they had for their country, and to join in tender sympathy to the stricken families.
>
> JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

This was Lord Reading's message:

> I regret that it is impossible for me to be present at the memorial service to the brave American soldiers who went down in the Tuscania. I should like to express my deep sympathy with their families. They died for the cause of liberty and democracy as truly as if they had fallen on the field of battle. READING.

Cardinal Gibbons's Message.

Cardinal Gibbons's message read:

> In common with my fellow-citizens I deplore the untimely fate of the gallant young men whose memory you are keeping today. The reports that have reached us show them to have been possessed of a bravery and courage truly noble and inspiring.
>
> May the memory of the boys who went down with the sinking of the Tuscania be held in benediction. Faithfully yours,
>
> CARDINAL GIBBONS.

The message from M. Lausanne read:

> These boys have had a tragic but glorious death. They have fallen victims of the German barbarity on sea as other American boys have fallen victims of German aggression on land. All the hearts of the French people are with you today and deeply sympathize with the parents and the families of the dead.

Mr. Taft's message of sympathy said:

> To the mothers and families of the young soldiers who gave up their lives in the sinking of the Tuscania I extend my profound sympathy in their deep sorrow. Their sons head the long roll of honor of American heroes who are to offer themselves as willing sacrifices for mankind that this world may be worth living in and our own beloved nation may continue to enjoy independence.

Governor Whitman sent the following condolence:

> I regret sincerely that a previous engagement makes it impossible for me to be present at the memorial service to the Tuscania dead, but I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing the hope that you will convey my profound sympathy to the mothers and the stricken families of these heroic men in this dark hour of bereavement. The people of this State and of this country share in their grief and sorrow and will ever hold dear the sacred memory of these brave lads who sacrificed their lives in the performance of their duty to their country.

Justice Takes Issue.

Several clergymen who spoke had expressed the sentiment that, while the sinking of the Tuscania was an act of barbarity on the part of the German military machine, most of the persons of German stock living in this country were good Americans. Municipal Court Justice Blake, whose son, Roswell P. Blake, was one of the survivors of the Tuscania, said what they had stated was not true.

"I am tired of this slap-on-the-wrist campaign toward Germans here," he said. "These preachers have told us that Germans here are red-blooded Americans. I have reason to know that that is false.

"I also cannot understand all this talk of the German people not being with the German Government. The German people are back of the blasphemous and sacrilegious Hun who heads their Government. I tell you it is time the American people took on a spirit of revenge, and I hope that for every one of those scarred bodies thrown up on the Irish coast a thousand Huns shall fall. For the barbarity of the Huns let us return in measure ten thousand fold."

The services were in charge of a committee composed of the Rev. Nathan Seagle, Miss Elaine Hill, Mrs. J. Campbell-Bailey, and Arthur W. Covert. They were held in Frank E. Campbell's "Funeral Church," at 1,970 Broadway.

REPORTS MORE DEAD FROM THE TUSCANIA

War Department Issues List of 27 Names—All But Four Previously Known.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A list of twenty-seven of the known Tuscania dead, made public tonight, contained four names not previously reported in The Associated Press list of American soldiers buried on the Scottish coast. They were Chauncey J. Davidson, Anaconda, Mon.; Thomas A. Llewellyn, Scottdale, Penn.; Clifford Norris, New London, Wis., and Leigh A. Wright, Hillsdale, Mich.

The names as reported follow, the passenger list names in parentheses:

RAISNER, WILLIAM H., Corning, Cal.
AGREEN, R. A., (Peter A. Agren,) Jewell, Ore.
BESNER, C. M., (Herbert C. J. Besner,) Highland Av., East Side, Saginaw, Mich.
BERKLY, EDWIN R., (Edwin R. Burkey,) Bermidji, Minn.
COLLINS, ALVA N., (Alvin N. Collins,) Markesan, Wis.
DAVIDSON, C. N., (Chauncey D. Davidson,) 519 West 6th St., Anaconda, Mon.
DROGS, W. J., (William I. Droogs,) Mount Idaho, Idaho.
GURNEY, JACK B., (James B. Gurney,) Glide, Ore.
HERMAN, T. W., (Fred W. Herman,) 425 South 13th St., Lincoln, Neb.
HUTCHIN, OTIS E., (Otis E. Hutchins,) Box 193, Whitehall, Wis.
LLEWELYN, THOMAS A., (Thomas A. Llewellyn,) 412 Everson Av., Scottdale, Penn.
McCOY, OREL, (Ora L. McCoy,) El Monte, Cal.
McMURRAY, WILLIAM F., (William F. McMurry,) Rose City, Texas.
METZENBAUER, CAIRE, (Claire Metzenbauer,) R. F. D. 1, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
NORRIS, GIFFORD, (Clifford Norris,) 817 S. Pearl St., New London, Wis.
PAGE, H. E., (Henry H. Page,) Saratoga, Texas.
PETTICOST, SAM H., (Sam H. Pentecost,) Doucette, Texas.
PERCE, JAMES L., (James L. Pierce,) Creswell, Ore.
PLEDGER, FLETCHER O., (Fletcher D. Pledger,) Norman, Okla.
REINHART, GEORGE H., (George H. Reinhardt,) Jefferson, Wis.
RHOADS, JESSE N., (Jess M. Rhoads,) Halbert, Okla.
STEVENS, PERCY A., (Percy A. Stephens,) Bend, Ore.
SWANSON, G. E., (Charles E. Swanson,) Rothschilds, Wis.
TULLY, MILTON, (Milton Talley,) Union City, Tenn.
WEST, G. B., (Clayton B. West,) R. F. D. 2, Baxter Spring, Kan.
WILLSON, CURTAS, (Curtis W. Willson,) 1,207 N. 17th St., Salem, Ore.
WRIGHT, LEIGH, (Leighr A. Wright,) 237 Hillsdale St., Hillsdale, Mich.

The War Department has not yet been able to complete either the list of survivors or the roll of the lost.

Of 2,179 Americans aboard the Tuscania, there are still 128 names on The Associated Press record of those unreported.

DAY'S LABOR OF 75,000 GIFT TO NEEDY JEWS

Jacob H. Schiff Says All Garment Factories Have Responded to Appeal to Work on Holiday.

Jacob H. Schiff, head of the special committee of the American Jewish Relief Committee that arranged the plan whereby the workers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will forego the holiday on Washington's Birthday and give their day's earnings to the Jewish war sufferers, said last night that there was virtually not a factory where the 75,000 members of the union are employed that will not remain open on the holiday.

"The co-operation effected between the manufacturers representing capital on the one hand and the members of the union and its many locals, representing labor on the other, constitutes one of the most remarkable and striking instances of self-sacrifice in the history of the country," said Mr. Schiff. "It is impossible to overestimate the results that will be accomplished through this co-operation—through this willingness to meet upon a common ground for the relief of suffering humanity, entirely apart from the very large sum of money that it is confidently expected will accrue to the cause of Jewish war relief.

"Many generous manufacturers have offered to pay time and a half and double time, and in some cases have agreed to equal the offering which will be made by the workers in their shops, despite the fact that many of them have given to war relief time and again in the past.

"The workers may be proud of what they are doing. American Jewry should be even more than proud that those among us who have the least so clearly recognize the responsibility which every Jew owes to those of our race who, through no fault of their own, are starving and dying by the thousands in Poland, Lithuania, Palestine and elsewhere."

URGE PATRIOTIC TEACHING.

Forty Organizations Represented at Americanization Dinner.

Speaking at a dinner given by Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn at her home, 630 Park Avenue, last night for representatives of forty organizations interested in the "Americanization" of foreigners in this city, Frank Trumbull, head of the National Americanization Committee, said that never before had there been such great need of arousing patriotism among the foreign born of this country, to combat the forces of socialism and pacifism which had spread through the country.

Mr. Trumbull said that there were thousands of people in this city who had come from countries with widely different Governments who could not speak English and could form no idea of the meaning of the principles for which this country stood. He said there were 200,000 women in this city who could not speak English, and 18 per cent. of the inhabitants of New York were German born. Thousands of the soldiers at Camp Upton, he said, were unable to understand English.

Among the other speakers were Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, S. Stanwood Menken, and the Rev. John J. Burke. There were about 100 guests.

TELLS NEEDS OF Y. W. H. A.

Secretary Appeals for Funds to Aid Jewish Girls.

Mrs. Leon Schwartz, Executive Secretary of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, yesterday told Jacob H. Schiff, Felix M. Warburg, and the Board of Directors at the annual meeting in the association headquarters at 31 West 110th Street, that the organizations lacked facilities for accommodating all applicants. She said that every day at least three girls had to be turned away from the association headquarters. She added that homes were found for them in Jewish families previously investigated by the officers of the association.

She told of the plans of the association for expansion, and said that new branches would be established as the funds permitted. Other speakers urged that a greater interest be taken in the welfare of Jewish girls on the lower east side, and that part of the energies of the association be directed toward social uplift. New officers elected were: President—Mrs. Israel Unterberg; Honorary Vice President—Mrs. H. Pereira Mendes; Vice Presidents—Mrs. A. N. Cohen, Mrs. Adolph Guggenheim, and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg; Treasurer—Mrs. Simon Liebovitz, and Honorary Secretary—Mrs. Samuel I. Hyman.

MISS TROWBRIDGE A BRIDE.

Married in New Haven to Lieut. Lawrence N. Murray.

Lieutenant Lawrence Newbold Murray, 301st Field Artillery, national army, and a son of Dr. Francis Wisner Murray and Mrs. Murray of this city, and Miss Mary Brewster Trowbridge, a daughter of Mrs. Frank Dean Trowbridge, were married on Saturday at the home of Elford Parry Trowbridge, uncle of the bride, in New Haven. The Right Rev. Chauncey Brewster, Bishop of Connecticut and a cousin of the bride, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth.

Lieutenant Murray's best man was his brother, Ensign Francis Wisner Murray, Jr., U. S. S. Rhode Island, and among those acting as ushers were Lieutenant Kenneth O'Brien from Camp Upton and Lieutenants Phillips, Sanderson, and Carter from Camp Devens. The bride had her sister, Mrs. A. Fletcher Marsh of Washington, D. C., as matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Gertrude Murray of this city, a sister of the bridegroom; Molly Trowbridge, Anita Carrington, and Hilda Sargent of New Haven. Lieutenant Wisner is a Yale graduate of last year.

NOTES OF NEWPORT SOCIETY

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 17.—A ball for the benefit of the Newport chapter of the American Red Cross will be given April 8.

Chaplain Philip E. Donohue, U. S. N., recently commissioned, has reported for duty as assistant to Chaplain Matthew C. Gleeson, in charge of the Catholic Church at the station. Chaplain Donohue comes from Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Marrion Eppley have returned from Princeton and New York.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Dixon of Philadelphia is visiting Lieutenant and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice.

Meeting at Mrs. Speyer's Home.

Mrs. James Speyer will open her house, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon, for the annual meeting of the Grils' Branch Public Schools Athletic League. Mrs. A. Burnett Smith, an Englishwoman, who writes under the name of "Annie Swan," will give an address. Mrs. Smith has just arrived from England, and will talk on the work done there to conserve the lives of the children. The meeting will begin at 3 o'clock. Among those interested in it are Mrs. Monroe Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Edward C. Delafield, Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mrs. William Adams Delano, Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, and Mrs. Alfred Seton Post.

GERMANS SOFTEN TONE ON WILSON

Papers Which Attacked Him Say Now That Some of His Points Are Discussible.

SOCIALISTS HAIL SPEECH

Part of the Press Tries to Drive a Wedge Between President and Lloyd George.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 17.—From reports received here German official circles have decided to reconsider President Wilson's address to Congress, and newspapers which at first were somewhat bitter in their criticisms, have now discovered that certain points in the address are discussible. There is an obvious effort to drive a wedge between President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, and the press is at present busy trying to find points of difference between their utterances, asserting that the two speeches cannot be reconciled.

The Cologne Gazette remarks that "Wilson's speech, after the Versailles decisions, is so illogically opposed to them that there is no reconciling the two." The paper asserts that the only thing in which Wilson agrees with Lloyd George is in the effort to sow dissension between Germany and her allies and between the political parties in Germany.

The Weser-Zeitung says that the propitiating tone which some Germans find in the Wilson speech is not to be found in Entente speeches. This paper says Wilson has been "playing manager" more and more.

Trust in Wilson's Sincerity.

On the other hand, the Social Democrats appear to have received the Wilson speech favorably from the beginning. The Bremen Burger Zeitung says that it is out of the question that any one can doubt President Wilson's inclination for peace after his recent address.

Gustav Stresemann, leader of the National Liberal Party, in a review published in the National Zeitung, remarks on the more conciliatory tone of the latest Wilson address, and continues:

"It is not long since it was said in Washington that no peace could be concluded with the Hohenzollerns. It is not very much, but it gives us at least some satisfaction that we have compelled statesmen to adopt a polite tone in their discussions. There is no doubt that Wilson's speech is meant as an overture for general peace negotiations. The way for world peace will be prepared by all the speeches now being delivered by statesmen to their Parliaments, which are really addressed to the whole world."

Predicts Conciliation by Czernin.

A Vienna telegram to the Frankfurter Zeitung reports that Count Czernin, who was recently received at the Vienna station on his return "as no Austrian statesman ever had been received," will reply as early as possible to President Wilson. The paper says that naturally the answer will be in the same tone which met with such approval and which appears justifiable, as Mr. Wilson "has not adhered to the Versailles decisions."

It remains to be seen, says the dispatch, whether any practical results have been gained, but at least no harm can be done, as under no circumstances will it be possible to drive a wedge between Germany and the dual monarchy or to influence military decisions. The paper says that on principle Wilson and Czernin agreed, as there is in reality no difference between Washington and Vienna, "but the application is the problem, and Wilson should try his luck as Austrian Premier for just four weeks in order to acquaint himself with these problems."

A news agency sent out a report last night that in Budapest political circles it is considered that President Wilson's speech forms a basis on which negotiations could be begun.

The Turkish Grand Vizier, Talaat Pasha, interviewed by a Berlin journalist in Vienna, where he was on his way back from Brest-Litovsk, said:

"One can not quite make out what is behind Wilson's proposals. If he really does not want to interfere with our internal affairs we might find a way to meet him. Of course Turkey, as a country composed of various nationalities, could not tolerate any interference in the management of internal State business."

The correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, which prints this statement, intimates that the last time he interviewed Talaat Pasha the latter was more skeptical regarding President Wilson's policy.

Moderate, Says Socialist Organ.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.—The independent Socialist organ, the Leipsic Volkszeitung, a copy of which has been received here, sees in passages of President Wilson's recent address to Congress confirmation that neither Alsace-Lorraine nor Great Britain's demands for "lust" represent for the President a serious hindrance to peace.

"President Wilson," says the newspaper, "has given an example of moderation which is worthy of emulation. It appears, however, that the German Government again will not seek an understanding with Mr. Wilson, but, in view of the war aims of America's allies, will reject his fresh offer.

"At the same time it is clear that President Wilson's voice today is of decisive influence in the Entente. To seek an understanding with him would be a sagacious policy for every country which honestly wants peace."

PRAISES "PRESIDENTIAL ACID."

London Paper Says Wilson's Words Bite Into the German Mood.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—"The series of addresses which President Wilson delivers to a listening world," says The Sunday Oberver, "are among the most efficient weapons in the allied panoply. They are the rallying forces of freedom and democracy in all nations.

"There are unquestionably forces in Germany which make for reform and modernisation of the German system of government, and with these President Wilson's speeches will persistently and powerfully co-operate. Germany may have gathered some material profits from the Russian revolution, but the fact remains that the fall of Czarism has left the Central Empires the sole remaining examples of autocratic government in a modern, democratic world, and has sandwiched those obsolete systems between free France on the west and free Russia on the east.

"And in the midst of these highly infectious conditions the American President directs a steady educational influence upon public opinion in the Fatherland. The German will not believe in England's disinterestedness in entering the war. He can scarcely question the disinterestedness of the United States. And yet in his inner form he must allow that the great, powerful nation of 100,000,000 people, whose main interest is peace, and who might conceivably have gained by allowing 'la vieille Europe' to sink into chaos, does not go to war without good reason.

"How the Presidential acid must bite and burn into this mood! It is incredible that any Briton should be willing to compromise in his war aims or to succumb to mere war weariness at the very time when the most powerful nation in the world is moving slowly and majestically on his own side into the conflict."

8,000,000 WOMEN GET VOTE.

Breadth of New British Law Pleases Suffragists Here.

American woman suffragists are commenting upon the breadth of the Suffrage bill just passed by the British Parliament. It adds about 8,000,000 to the electorate, of whom 6,000,000 are women over 30 years of age, who are 'occupiers,' (rent or rate payers,) or the wives of "occupiers." It is believed that they will constitute about two-fifths of the whole number of voters.

The bill enfranchises sailors and soldiers over 19, but two years after the war ends the age is increased to 21, the same as for all men. It temporarily disfranchises "conscientious objectors" who refuse to perform any kind of war service. The measure lowers the required period of residence to six months; provides that all elections shall be held on one day; reduces their cost; simplifies the law, and redistributes the seats to give equality of "voting values."

Proportional representation was defeated, but a compromise was made in a so-called "alternative vote." The Liberals are disappointed that, while plural voting is diminished, it is not abolished. The Labor Party is dissatisfied because complete adult suffrage was not established. The Conservatives, of course, regret the widening of the franchise.

SOCIAL WORKERS TO MEET.

Henry Street Settlement Will Take Up War Problems.

A conference of more than 200 social workers will be held today at the Henry Street Settlement, representing all the leaders connected with the settlement, its two uptown branches, the house in East Seventy-ninth Street and Lincoln House; the branch for colored people, and its country homes. The conference will discuss the important questions that have developed as an effect of the war upon the activities of the settlement.

The conference, following a film exhibition of the settlement's activities, will touch on such problems as educational and social opportunities for foreigners and new Americans.

NET $11,576 FOR RED CROSS

Colorado "Grunts" Sell Live Stock and Eggs at Fancy Prices.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTE VISTA, Col., Feb. 16.—At our annual agricultural short course and stock show under the auspices of the High Order of Grunts we sold for the benefit of the local chapter of the American Red Cross one bull calf for $5,020, one ram for $4,100, one forty-eight-pound pig for $150, and one dozen eggs for $61 with other articles donated, making a total of $11,576.46.

This result was obtained in a Western farming community of 3,500 people, and made possible by the co-operation of the Monte Vista Hog Growers' Association and the junior organization of young men, the High Order of Grunts.

H. E. LAGUE,
Chairman Local Red Cross Chapter.
L. B. SYLVESTER, Mayor of Monte Vista.

Red Cross Mission on Trip.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—An American Red Cross Mission, headed by Dr. William Palmer Lucas, Chief of the Children's Division, and composed of several doctors and women workers, left today to visit the Prefect of Marty to study local conditions preparatory to giving financial and other assistance.

Kate Sarjeantson Power Dead.

Kate Sarjeantson Power, an actress known on the stage as Kate Sarjeantson, died on Saturday at her home, 50 West Ninety-fourth Street. Mrs. Power was born in Wales and was the daughter of Philip Sarjeantson, an artist and member of the Royal Academy. She appeared in many of the Barrie plays and was connected with Marie Tempest's company for a number of years. Her last part was in "Rambler Rose."

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, 74 years old, died at his home, 57 West Seventy-fifth Street, on Saturday.

FRIEDRICH PRILL of 218 Menehan Street, Brooklyn, died Thursday of pneumonia. He was 58 years old.

Mrs. MARY REID CLEARY of 515 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, died on Friday of pneumonia. She was 62 years old.

JOHN ECKHARDT, 40 years old, an expert accountant, died at his home, 27 South Oxford Avenue, Richmond Hill, on Saturday.

CHARLES FRITZ, a prominent baker of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 210 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn. He was 53 years old.

JOSEPH R. LANCASTER, 88 years old, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William M. Richards, Whitestone, L. I., on Saturday.

Mrs. MARY ADELA VIELE BRUMLEY, 73 years old, widow of Willis H. Brumley, died at her home at Plandome, L. I., on Saturday.

WILLIAM J. DOBSON, 56 years old, Superintendent of B. G. Hughes & Bros., paper box manufacturers, died at his home in Flatbush on Saturday.

THOMAS ROBERT McCANN of 1,220 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, a retired business man, died on Friday night after a short illness, in his sixty-first year.

JOHN RUSSELL HURD, 23 years old, died at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Feb. 13. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hurd of Huntington, L. I.

HELEN HAIGHT, 16 years old, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore S. Haight of Ballston Spa, N. Y., died of pneumonia at Hartford, Conn., on Saturday.

MARK H. BIRCHETT, 27 years old, formerly connected with the United States Hospital Service, died on Friday at his home, 106 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY AGNES BURNS, 68 years old, widow of John F. Burns, a Detective Sergeant of the old Brooklyn police force, died Friday at her home, 1,741 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn.

STEPHEN C. WHEELER, 59 years old, Superintendent of the Winsted Police Department, died at his home in Winsted, Conn., yesterday. He was born in Millerton, N. Y.

HOWARD DRAKE, 36 years old, employed in the engineering department of the Standard Oil Company, died of pneumonia at his home, Netherwood Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

GERTRUDE CLARK DRESSER, wife of Horace E. Dresser, head of Dresser & Olmstead, dry goods merchants, 343 Broadway, died at her home, 294 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday.

GEORGE J. SIMMONS, well known in Brooklyn as a mission worker and who was the superintendent of the Gospel Mission of 478 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly on Wednesday.

Mrs. MARY C. McCARTHY, widow of Francis McCarthy, died Friday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Andrew T. Nord, 265 Avondale Street, Woodhaven, L. I. She was 82 years old.

JOHN A. D. VICKERS, 60 years old, Vice President and General Manager of the American Express Company, died at his home in Chicago yesterday. He was born in Toronto, Canada.

CHARLES N. ROBBINS, 49 years old, of 1,438 Broadway, Brooklyn, the superintendent of the Thomas Schiefmeyer Merchants' Patrol in the dry goods district of this city, died on Friday of pneumonia.

HENRY B. NEWHALL, 73 years old, founder and for many years head of the Newhall Chain Forge and Iron Company, 90 West Street, New York, died at his home in Littleton, N. H., on Saturday.

JESSE B. MOORE, bookkeeper for the last four years at St. Anthony's Hospital, died at that institution on Friday, in his fifty-second year. He was the son of the late Ira Moore, a widely known Shakespearean actor.

MARK PETERSON, a retired insurance broker, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Emil Paaswell, 907 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-second year. He was noted as a Russian and Hebrew scholar.

THOMAS J. DALTON, 70 years old, died on Friday at his home, 240 President Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Dalton was employed in the United States Quartermaster's Department in this city and had been a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years.

WILLIAM BASLEY, 73 years old, an auditor and expert accountant, died at his home, 181 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in London, England, and came to this country when a boy. He was a member of Russell & Basley, expert accountants and auditors, 15 William Street.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BERNSTEIN.—Feb. 16, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Bernstein, a son.

BROMBERG.—Feb. 11, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Bromberg, a son.

LEVENE.—Feb. 16, Flower Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Levene, a son.

LOEWENBERG.—Feb. 15, 645 West 169th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Loewenberg, a daughter.

SCHWINGER.—Feb. 12, 640 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Schwinger, a son.

Engaged.

BASIN—ROSENTHAL.—Minnie Rosenthal to Max Basin.

BRASZ—ROSS.—Mignon S. Ross to Julius Brasz.

COHN—STRASSMAN.—Lillian Strassman to Joseph Cohn.

GOLDSTEIN—MAYER.—Carrie L. Mayer to Murray M. Goldstein.

HOFFMAN—AARONS.—Hortense B. Aarons to Louis Hoffman.

LEBLANG—SILBERBERG.—Belle Silberberg to Abram Leblang.

LOMBERG—HOFFMANN.—Evelyn E. Hoffmann to Harry Lomberg.

RICHLAND—OURY.—Daisy L. Oury to Lieutenant Herbert S. Richland, Q. M. C.

RUBENSTEIN—COHN.—Rae Cohn to Joseph Rubenstein.

SAMUELY—ROTHSTEIN.—Lillian Rothstein to Nathaniel N. Samuely.

SCHILLER—MISHKIN.—Daisy Mishkin to Irwin Schiller.

Married.

KAUFMAN—BUCHNER.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Buchner of 866 Kelly St., Bronx, announce the marriage of their daughter, Celia Pearl, to Dr. Maxwell Kaufman of Brooklyn on Feb. 15, 1918.

MURRAY—TROWBRIDGE.—On Saturday, Feb. 16, at New Haven, Conn., by the Right Rev. Chauncey Brewster, Mary Brewster, daughter of Mrs. Frank Dean Trowbridge, to Lieutenant Lawrence Newbold Murray, 301st Field Artillery, U. S. N. A.

SMITH—RAND.—At San Antonio, Texas, on Friday, Feb. 15, 1918, Eugenie Oakes Rand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ten Broeck Jacquelin, to George Valentine Smith, Lieutenant of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

BREMER—STRUTH.—Feb. 13, Marie P. Struth to Albert H. Bremer.

DE MOTT—COLEMAN.—Feb. 16, Rita Coleman to H. Warren De Mott.

HEINRICH—OCHS.—Feb. 10, Florence H. Ochs to Milton Heinrich.

HORN—LURCH.—Feb. 14, Angelica Lurch to John A. Horn.

STIGLITZ—MACHER.—Feb. 12, Sadie Macher to David Stiglits.

TRAUB—HERTZBERG.—Feb. 11, Sadie Hertzberg to Otto Traub.

Brooklyn.

PURVIS—JONES.—Feb. 14, Margaret Jones to Arthur P. Purvis.

Died.

BALL.—Suddenly, on Feb. 15, 1918, at Kings Park Hospital, Long Island, William H. Ball of Brooklyn, son of the late Sarah A. Ball, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral private.

BASLEY.—William, of 181 68th St., Brooklyn, husband of Ada Zetta, Feb. 17, 1918, aged 74 years. Funeral services, Masonic and civil, Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

BATTEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 16, 1918, George Batten, at his home, Montclair, N. J., in his 64th year. Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Montclair, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 10:45 o'clock. Train from Hoboken, Lackawanna Railroad, leaves at 9:37 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

BEACHAM.—On Sunday, Feb. 17, 1918, James F. Beacham. Funeral private.

BEHRE.—Entered into rest at New Canaan, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 16, 1918, Gretje, widow of August Behre, aged 87 years. Private funeral service will be held at her late home, New Canaan, on Monday, Feb. 18, at 7:45 P. M. Interment, Greenwood Cemetery, Tuesday.

BERGER.—Joseph, 638 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, aged 57; died Sunday, Feb. 17; survived by wife and nine children. Funeral today at 2 P. M. from his late residence.

BOAK.—On Feb. 16, at Middletown, N. Y., Abraham Vail Boak, beloved father of Mrs. Laurent Heaton, Mrs. F. S. Smithers, Jr., Mrs. H. Taylor Moore. Funeral services in Grace Church, Middletown, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 2 o'clock. Baltimore and Hartford papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Feb. 15, 1918, Mary Elizabeth, beloved wife of the late John Crosby Brown and daughter of the Rev. William Adams, D. D. Funeral services at her home, 36 East 37th St., on Monday, Feb. 18, at 2:30 o'clock. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

BRUMLEY.—Mary Adela Viele, after a short illness, at Plandome, L. I., in the 73d year of her age. Funeral private. Interment at convenience of family.

BUTLER.—On Feb. 17, Stuart A., at the home of Mrs. H. L. Pollick, 509 West 112th St. Services Tuesday, 11 A. M.

COCHRANE.—On Saturday, Feb. 16, 1918, at her late residence, 296 Halsey St., Brooklyn, beloved wife of the late James H. Cochrane. Funeral private.

COHEN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 16, 1918, Emma, beloved wife of Alexander Cohen. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 48 Cliff Av., on Monday, Feb. 18, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Chicago.

COOPER.—Captain James Fennimore, Jr., 308th Field Artillery, on Sunday, Feb. 17, 1918, at Camp Dix, N. J., of pneumonia, in the 25th year of his age, eldest son of Susan Sage and James Fennimore Cooper of Albany, N. Y. Services at Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y.

CORTAZZO.—Suddenly, at Lakewood, N. J., Feb. 16, Emma Cullum Cortazzo, in the 76th year of her age. Interment at Meadville, Penn. No flowers.

CURRIE.—Mrs. Lillian, died Feb. 17, 1918, at the home of her father, Charles H. Currie. Funeral private. No flowers. Interment Hudson, N. Y.

DOHERTY.—On Feb. 16, 1918, Thomas L., beloved son of Peter Doherty of 158 West 84th St. Notice of funeral hereafter. Flemington (N. J.) papers please copy.

DRESSER.—On Sunday, Feb. 17, 1918, at her residence, 294 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Gertrude Clark Dresser, beloved wife of Horace E. Dresser. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FARNHAM.—On Feb. 17, 1918, Eliza Cary Farnham, widow of Dr. Horace P. Farnham. Funeral services at her late residence, 165 West 58th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 3 P. M.

FORMAN.—Frederick J., beloved son of Cecelia A. Forman, nee Ryan, and the late John W. Forman. Funeral from his late residence, 743 East 179th St., Bronx, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, West Farms, at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

FRAZEE.—At New Rochelle on Feb. 17, Sarah Jane, wife of William C. Frazee. Funeral service Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 2:30 P. M., at residence of Mr. John S. Callen, 680 Belgrove Drive, Arlington, N. J.

GAFNEY.—At his residence, the "Apthorp," Broadway and 79th St., Michael Gafney. Funeral from the Paulist Fathers Church, Columbus Av. and 59th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

HAIGHT.—At Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 16, 1918, Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore S. Haight of Ballston Spa, N. Y. Born Nov. 28, 1902. Funeral services at the home of her parents, 10 East High St., Ballston Spa, N. Y., Monday afternoon, Feb. 18, at 3:15 o'clock.

HANCE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Saturday, Feb. 16, 1918, Irwin Howell Hance, Jr., husband of Jeannette Torrey and son of Irwin Howell Hance, M. D., and the late Isabel Clark Hance of Lakewood, N. J. Funeral service at his residence, 506 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock.

HEINRICH.—On Sunday, Feb. 17, 1918, Otto Albert Heinrich, beloved husband of Catherine Heinrich, in his 56th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 781 Prospect Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 8 P. M. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

HURD.—At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Feb. 13, 1918, John Russell, son of Russell Hurd and Edna S. Eden, in his 23d year. Funeral from St. John's Episcopal Church, Huntington, L. I., N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1918, at 2 P. M. Interment, Huntington Rural Cemetery. Boston, New Orleans, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

HUTTON.—Suddenly, at his residence, 116 East 63d St., John Hutton, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Monday, Feb. 18, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment private.

LANCASTER.—On Feb. 16, 1918, at 4 A. M., after a brief illness, in his 88th year, Joseph R. Lancaster, beloved husband of Elizabeth Lancaster, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. M. Richards, 17 East 26th St., Whitestone, L. I. Funeral private.

LATHROP.—On Feb. 15 at his residence, Livingston Manor, N. Y., Dr. George Henry Lathrop, beloved husband of Alice Wilkinson, aged 68 years.

LEWIS.—At the Osborn House, East Hampton, L. I., Feb. 17, 1918, Dora F., widow of James Lewis, in her 67th year. Services Monday, at 12 noon, 153 East 44th St. Boston, London, and Paris papers please copy.

McGINN.—Francis. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's) Monday, 12 noon.

NEWHALL.—Henry B., on Feb. 16, at Littleton, N. H., in his 73d year. Funeral private.

OSBOURN.—At Somerville, N. J., Feb. 16, 1918, John B. Osbourn, aged 73 years, husband of Anna Scoville and son of John Frederick and Miriam Osbourn. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 19, from late residence, 265 West Summit St., Somerville, N. J., at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

PETERSON.—Mark. Funeral from Dr. Paaswell's residence, 907 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, on Monday at 2 P. M.

SCHINDLER.—Hannah, in her 72d year, beloved mother of Pauline Bienenfeld, Sadie Elias, Gertrude Adler, and Byron, at her home 15 St. Nicholas Av., near 111th St. and Lenox Av. Funeral Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

SCHOENPFLUG.—Edward, aged 58. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Frank E. Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St.

SCHUCHMAN.—On Feb. 17, John Frederick, aged 28. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell Building,) Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Feb. 16, 1918, after a lingering illness, William H., beloved husband of Mary J. Smith, in his 75th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 57 West 75th St., Tuesday, 11:30 A. M.

SQUIRE.—George Alfred, suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 17, at his home in Morristown, N. J., in the 74th year of his age. Funeral private at convenience of the family.

STONE.—On Thursday, Feb. 14, at Montreal, Canada, of pneumonia, Howard Colton Stone, husband of Eloise Gould Stone. Funeral from his late residence, 156 Drummond St., Montreal.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday, Feb. 17, at 162 15th St., Brooklyn, Charles A., beloved son of Mary A., (nee Mackay.) Funeral Wednesday morning at 10 A. M. sharp.

WARD.—On Feb. 16, 1918, suddenly, in his 75th year, the Rev. Caleb T. Ward. Funeral services Wednesday afternoon at 1 P. M. from the funeral parlors of Milton L. Reeves, 313 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

WENDOVER.—At Warwick, N. Y., Feb. 16, Pauline Sanford, wife of Dr. William W. Wendover and daughter of the late Pierson E. Sanford. Funeral service from her late residence Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 2 o'clock.

BRICKELMAIER.—Bertha, 477 2d Av., Feb. 16.

BUCKLEY.—Martin, 439 West 34th St., Feb. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

CAFLISCH.—Bridget, 444 East 169th St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CLARK.—Louis H., 15 East 87th St., Feb. 15. Funeral today.

CLENCH.—Mary, 319 East 19th St., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CURRAN.—Agnes, polyclinic Hospital, Feb. 16. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DUANE.—Catherine, 57 East 86th St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DUNPHY.—Anna, St. Vincent's Hospital, Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

FARRELL.—Mary O'B., 328 West 17th St., Feb. 16.

FITZSIMMONS.—Rosanna, 65 Charlton St., Feb. 14. Funeral private.

FLANNERY.—Daniel R., 428 East 137th St., Feb. 15, aged 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GALLAND.—Margaret, 2,124 Lafontaine Av., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HANNIFF.—Richard, 571 East 141st St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HICKEY.—Lucy, 319 East 37th St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HOFFART.—Charles, 417 West 121st St., Feb. 16, aged 74. Funeral notice later.

KING.—Benjamin F., 342 East 146th St., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LAVELLE.—Delia A., Feb. 15. Funeral 153 East 44th St., today.

LEAHY.—Thomas, 231 West 20th St., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McGUIRE.—Patrick, 405 East 53d St., Feb. 15. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MAHONEY.—Andrew J., 6 West Fordham Road, Feb. 15. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MULRY.—Anna M., 343 East 139th St., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Mary L., 156 West 102d St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

PARK.—John, 74 University Place, Feb. 16. Funeral notice later.

PETERS.—Adolf, 19 Abingdon Square, Feb. 15. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

POPP.—Josephine, 735 Home St., Bronx, Feb. 16, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow.

SMIBERT.—William, Bellevue Hospital, Feb. 15, aged 63. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SOICH.—Mabelle S., 203 Edgecombe Av., Feb. 16. Funeral service today.

WALSH.—Bartholomew, 408 East 89th St., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WESTBROOK.—George W., 136 West 109th St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

COLLINS.—Edward, 31 St. John's Place, Feb. 16. Funeral notice later.

FULLING.—George, Jr., 481 East 28th St., Feb. 16, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HARVEY.—Earnest, 759 Greene Av., Feb. 15, aged 35. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HENIG.—Elizabeth, 679 Forest Av., Feb. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

LEIST.—Fred J., 497 Pine St., aged 31. Funeral today.

LENNON.—Martin, 334 57th St., Feb. 16, aged 68. Funeral notice later.

LOONEY.—Catherine A., 156 Nelson St., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow.

NOONAN.—Catharine, 88 Dean St., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

PHILLIPS.—Elnora B., 71 Jefferson Av., Feb. 16. Funeral service today.

REHM.—Jacob, 194 Stockholm St., Feb. 15, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHWARTJE.—Martin F., 528 74th St., Feb. 15. Funeral private.

SPECHT.—William, 1,430 Gates Av., Feb. 15. Funeral service today.

WEIGAND.—Fredericka, 354 Halsey St., Feb. 16. Funeral service today.

WILSON.—Charles F., 191 Lenox Road, Feb. 15. Funeral private.

ZETTERBERG.—Carl A., 370 47th St., Feb. 15, aged 47. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

PATTERSON.—Kate C., Long Island City, Feb. 15.

SMITH.—Barbara N., Jamaica, Feb. 16. Funeral Feb. 20.

STADTFELD.—Anna, Queens, Feb. 16. Funeral private.

In Memoriam.

CLEARY.—In memory of John M. Cleary, who died Feb. 18, 1917. Anniversary mass at the Church of the Incarnation, at 7 o'clock.

COHN.—In memory of a beloved husband and devoted father, Julius M. Cohn, who entered into rest Feb. 18, 1917.

DAUTEL.—William Henry Dautel, Jr. In memory of; died Feb. 18, 1917.

HALL.—In cherished memory of my dear husband, Thomas R. A. Hall, who departed this life Feb. 18, 1910.

KEENAN.—In beloved memory of the late James Keenan, whom God called unto Himself Feb. 18, 1917, at Daytona Beach, Fla. Blessed are the clean of heart, for they shall see God.

ARNHEITER.—Adelaide, in memory of; died Feb. 21, 1912.

BLOOMER.—Malvina, in memory of; died Feb. 18, 1907.

BODAMER.—Caroline, in memory of; died Feb. 19, 1914.

CUNNIM.—Rev. Maleck, mass St. Raphael's Church, today, 10 A. M.

DENNING.—Matt, in memory of; died Feb. 20, 1917.

DORF.—Henrietta, in memory of; died Feb. 21, 1913.

DONOVAN.—Elizabeth, mass Assumption Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

FABIAN UNION.—Deceased members, mass St. Ann's Church, Feb. 22, 9 A. M.

GREEN.—William J., in memory of; died Feb. 20, 1914.

LEVY.—Leopold, in memory of; died Feb. 20, 1910.

McLAUGHLIN.—Catherine, in memory of; died Feb. 23, 1917.

TALTY.—Thomas, mass St. Veronica's Church, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.

Unveiling.

BENJAMIN.—Marie. Unveiling of monument to memory of Marie Benjamin, beloved mother of Mrs. Oscar Schein, Mrs. Arthur Gold, and Mrs. Jacob Rapoport, at Washington Cemetery, on Friday, Feb. 22, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited. In case of inclement weather, postpone until March 3.

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ASSERTS GERMANY NEEDS MILITARISM

Von Freytag Denies That Militia Is Cheaper for the Great Nations.

DISPARAGES NEW OFFICERS

Says Disarmament Must Be Followed by Raising New Professional Armies.

How far from the minds of the Prussian militarists is any idea of a world peace involving the practical abolition of large standing armies is again emphasized in a book called "Trained National Army or Militia?" written by General von Freytag-Loringhoven, Deputy Chief of the German General Staff, as a sort of sequel to his "Deductions from the World War," which was reviewed and quoted from at length in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 9, 1917.

In beginning a review of General von Freytag's latest work The London Times remarks that the object of the book is to forestall all attempts to undermine Prussian militarism by the advocacy of democratic schemes of military service. The bulk of the book is historical; it deals in succession with the period before the French Revolution, with the French armies in the period of the Revolution and under Napoleon, with the Prussian Army in the nineteenth century, with such opposition as was offered to militarism in Germany during the nineteenth century, with famous "national risings," with the American civil war, and with the French Army down to 1871. It includes a chapter on the experiences of the present war and some "results" of the General's investigation.

On this occasion General von Freytag announces that he is "avoiding all actual political-military discussions, such as the future will produce," while "not renouncing the convictions which he has acquired by long experience and historical studies." For the purpose of his argument he is concerned to show that all improvisations—even Prussian improvisations—during the present war have proved unsatisfactory.

New Armies Weak in Officers.

After observing that Germany was able to multiply her forces during the war only because the military foundation was so sound, and the spirit of the people so firm, he gives the following account of the new formations:

"The first new formations did not stand the test. It was impossible to avoid the employment in the field as early as October, 1914—and that in particularly difficult circumstances—of the new reserve corps, the formation of which had been ordered in the middle of August. Hardly ever have troops, as a whole, consisted of material so splendid in spirit and will as these new regiments. Three-quarters of them were volunteers, and, apart from a number of older men, they were drawn from the youth of all classes, and included many university graduates.

"Nevertheless, it was found that enthusiasm and self-sacrifice cannot be a substitute for thorough training in soldiering. An additional factor was that the few men in these new corps who had had military training were men of the older classes of the Landwehr and Landsturm. In the later of the new formations the effort was always made to give the young troops more cohesion by including a larger number of men with war experience.

"The new corps which were put into the line on the Yser in the Autumn of 1914 lacked, above all, suitable officers and non-commissioned officers. The reserve battalions could no longer provide them in adequate numbers. The first battles had already greatly reduced the number of regular officers and young officers of the reserve, and the few that remained had to keep their places in the field. Consequently, it was found necessary to have recourse to older officers—retired regular officers and officers of the reserve—who had for a long time been unaccustomed to any military exercises, and a great many of whom were no longer at the height of their physical powers. The sure leadership in battle, which is particularly necessary for young troops, could consequently by no means be guaranteed. It was only gradually and in the course of the war, when their corps of officers had been freshened up, that the new troops became the equals of the old corps."

German "Work of a Century."

Freytag points out that the length of the war has necessarily solved many problems as regards the quality of troops that were at first untrained. But he insists repeatedly that it was "the work of a century" that really provided the foundation for the efficiency of the new forces.

The General is very cautious in his remarks about French, British, and Russian experience. As to France, he says:

"Although the whole French nation had been through the school of arms, the French units—unlike our units—lacked a cohesion sufficient to save them from being seriously affected by the numerous new formations and constant reinforcements."

As to England, Freytag relies upon the argument that the new British armies were given very long and thorough training, which was made possible by the continuation of trench warfare. He quotes Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch of Dec. 23, 1916, as proof that the results of the training were then still insufficient, and proceeds:

"The words of the English commander are an indirect admission that the German supreme command was right when it anticipated its enemies in the Spring of 1916 and initiated the attack on Verdun. The report is also an admission of the insufficiency of the British troops as late as the Summer of 1916, in spite of the long period of training that had been given them. Even then the English divisions were trained merely for the simple tasks of the war of position, with the co-operation of a great superiority in heavy and very heavy artillery.

"The army was by no means fit for the war movement; captured English officers themselves admitted it. Moreover, the higher leaders lacked the understanding which can be acquired only by long training from youth up and upon the basis of traditions such as existed in the German Army. English prisoners have often complained of the inadequate training of their officers. That is one of the main reasons why, in spite of their most ruthless and tough bravery, the repeated English attempts to break our lines have collapsed. They always led only to a more or less restricted gain of ground—not to a decisive victory.

"An army qualified to meet all the demands of the war can never be created during the war itself. The English million army is a proof of this. All the care that was spent upon it, its wealth in technical resources, the unlimited provision of munitions, could not alter this fact."

As to Russia, General Freytag is content to quote some remarks of General Alexieff about the extent of the army's collapse after the revolution, and to observe that "only an army whose foundations are insecure can reach such depths in so short a time."

Denies That Militia Is Cheaper.

The historical chapters are made to teach the same lesson. Freytag denies that a militia is cheaper than, or in any way better than, a standing army, and he says that far-reaching measures of disarmament are inevitably followed by the raising of paid professional armies—under the utmost difficulties and with every drawback as compared with the system of universal military service. He handles with extreme discretion the question of the object of military power. After paying some compliments to the Swiss militia system as such, he writes:

"The whole Swiss force is adapted only to the armed defense of Swiss neutrality—pure defense of that mountainous country. A great power—quite apart from the entirely different political conditions which for it determine everything—cannot, except to its own great injury, renounce in war that better kind of defense which consists in keeping the lead and in attack."

General Freytag insists that only an institution like the German Army can preserve "the warlike spirit and a healthy tradition." He asserts that the great object of military training must be "to educate warlike personalities," which needs time. He concludes thus:

"In view of Germany's central position, and when immense world political interests are for us at stake, we dare not play with the militia idea. It has been revealed all too plainly that the security of our future will be guaranteed only by a firmly established and well-trained national army, not by a loose-knit militia."

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on January 9, 1918, W. Freeland Dalzell et al. filed their petition praying for limitation of liability as owners of the tug C. P. RAYMOND, for any loss, damage or injury arising out of an accident which occurred on or about July 23, 1917, when the barge P. B. No. 8 collided with the steamship SAN GIOVANNI near Pier 22, Brooklyn, in consequence of which said SS. SAN GIOVANNI and said barge P. B. No. 8 are alleged to have sustained damage. The petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug C. P. RAYMOND and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $20,000 with lawful interest according to law. All persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of April, 1918, at 10:30 A. M.; And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the Shamrock Towing Co., owner of the Steamtug "Robert J. McGuirl," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 23rd day of March, 1917. Value of vessel and freight Twenty-five hundred ($2500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post-Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of March, 1918, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. Notice is given that the VIEROW TOWING LINE, INC., owner of the steamtug Downer No. 5, has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 7th day of April, 1917; value of vessel and freight, Fifty-five hundred ($5,500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of April, 1918, or be defaulted. THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

EXHIBIT OF WAR PAINTINGS.

Lieut. Farre to Show Official French War Canvases Here.

Lieutenant Henri Farre, who has come to America from France at the direction of the French Government as the official representative of the French Air Service at the front, will show while in New York the official paintings he made for the French War Department of combats between the French and allied air craft and the flying fighting machines of the boches. This announcement was made last night by Baron Huard of the French High Commission to the United States, and by a representative committee of New York citizens, among whom are Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, and Frank Crowninshield.

The first paintings made of battles in the air on the scene, the first contributions to art of the new science of aerial warfare, are to be shown from March 10 to March 20, inclusive, in an official French exhibition, to be known as "The Sky Fighters of France," and will be at the Anderson Galleries, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. There are 130 of these paintings, which were made literally at the front, by Lieutenant of Aviation Farre.

Lieutenant Farre, after the New York exhibit of his paintings, will show them under the auspices of the French Government in the important cities of the country. The proceeds of the New York exhibit are to go to the children of the French aviators killed in action.

Lieutenant Farre will be present during the exhibit. Others in French aviation who will speak are Commandant Tulasne, who is in this country as the official representative of France, and M. Frachere, who is now flying here.

In addition to the Farre paintings there will be shown "The Vieux Charles," Captain Guynemer's own fighting airplane, together with bombs and other weapons of French aerial warfare.

HELD IN RAILROAD MURDER.

Three Erie Employes Arrested After Detective Is Shot.

Three Erie Railroad employes were arrested yesterday on charges resulting from the murder of Howard Snyder, a railroad detective in Jersey City. Harry Propper, a watchman, was charged with the murder of Snyder, and his brother, Alfred Propper, also a watchman, was held as a witness. William Benton, a brakeman, was arrested on suspicion of complicity in the murder. They were locked up in Central Avenue Police Station.

Snyder was accompanied by Erie Railroad detectives Leon Clark, Dennis Carren, Frank Frost, and the Proppers Saturday night when they came upon a man crouching under a freight car. Carren called on him to surrender and the man under the car replied with two revolver shots. A fusillade followed and Snyder received a wound from which he died soon afterward. The man under the car disappeared.

There has been much stealing of merchandise from cars and railroad employes have been suspected. The three prisoners denied the charges against them.

DISCUSS WOMEN WORKERS.

Berlin Papers Comment on Manners and Morals of Conductors.

Despite the scarcity of print paper in Germany, Berlin newspapers recently received in London contained many columns of discussion devoted to the manners and morals of the some 3,000 women working as street car conductors in the German capital. The starting point of this discussion was the trial of a woman music student named Offmansky for boxing the ears of a conductress named Baum. Offmansky, according to Baum, pushed her way into a car before her turn, and when ordered to get off struck the conductress.

The student's defense was that Baum, besides having been coarsely rude, hit her first. Offmansky's counsel asked the Judge and jury to decide the case on the strength of their own experiences with conductresses' manners. They responded by fining the student the minimum of $1.19 for disorderly conduct. The Berliner Tageblatt, commenting on the verdict, says:

"It must be said that the women now serving on the tramway lines lack the self-control and presence of mind which only come from long experience with their occupation. But it must also be said that the traveling public often fails to make allowances for the great difficulties under which the women are working."

Speeding Up at Panama.

The operation of the Panama Canal has been speeded up so that vessels are now passing through it in a trifle more than four hours, a reduction of more than 30 per cent. within the last six months. Only a decade or two ago, big windjammers were sometimes four weeks in doubling Cape Horn, while steamships using the Straits of Magellan usually took a similar period in running around the South American continent. Surely the narrow thread of water raised above the oceans is fulfilling expectations.—Christian Science Monitor.

MISS MARBURY WINS CUSTOMS DUTY SUIT

Appraisers' Court Decides Her Personal Effects Should Have Been Exempt.

SAYS RESIDENCE IS FRANCE

Opinion Favoring Play Producer Defines Difference Between Residence and Domicile.

Judges Waite, Hay, and Adamson of the United States Appraisers' Court have given a decision in favor of Miss Elisabeth Marbury, who contested the assessment of duties upon her personal effects which she brought from France in October, 1916.

Miss Marbury was represented by Colby & Brown, attorneys, but soon after the opening of the case Bainbridge Colby was appointed to the Federal Shipping Board, retiring from the firm, and Mr. Brown continued as Miss Marbury's counsel.

Among other things the decision says:

"Elisabeth Marbury, the protestant, came to New York, Oct. 23, 1916, with her personal effects, which were assessed by the Collector of this port. She claimed that they should have come in free under paragraph 642 of the Tariff Act of 1913, which, in effect, provides that such articles as were actually owned and in the possession of persons coming to the United States before their departure from a foreign country—and not intended for other persons or for sale, and not in excess of $100 in value shall enter free—and that personal effects taken from the United States to other countries, without regard to values, shall be admitted free.

Entitled to Benefit.

"The collector assessed duty under the $100 limit. Miss Marbury claimed to be a resident of France, hence she was entitled to the benefit under the first clause of paragraph 642, the sole question being as to Miss Marbury's being a resident of France."

The court then cites the Mary Garden case and says: "It is a well settled question that residence is determined largely by the intention of the person. Residence is entirely different from domicile. The first involves intent to leave when the purpose for abode ceases. If a person seeks a place for pleasure, business or health, with intent to remain, it becomes his domicile, if with intent to leave as soon as the purpose is accomplished it is his residence.

"As in the Bradley Martin case, it must not be determined entirely by statements of persons testifying as to intentions, but by the circumstances growing out of which the claim is based for having established a residence.

"Miss Marbury was born in New York and has lived here for a considerable part of her life. For many years she has been engaged in the business of a producer and broker of plays, maintaining offices in New York, London and Paris.

Bought Home in France.

"In 1903 she purchased jointly with Miss Elsie de Wolfe a house for residence at 57 Boulevard Saint Antoine, Versailles, France, and has resided there a part of every year since 1903 until her return to New York in the Autumn of 1916 to engage in war work in the United States. While in New York she has sometimes kept house in a rented dwelling, lived in a hotel or in the Colony Club, and at present she lives in 123 East Fifty-fifth Street. She has testified that she owns other property in Versailles and that she owns no property in New York except a small piece of ground on Long Island which she bought as an accommodation and has never seen.

"In her application for a passport in 1916 she said: 'I am domiciled in the United States, my temporary residence being in Versailles, France.' Upon the evidence it is quite clear that Miss Marbury was not on Oct. 23, 1916, a resident of the United States from abroad, and as such is entitled to exemption provided for in Paragraph 642, which in this case includes all articles upon which duty was assessed. The petition is sustained."

BENNETT ATTACKS WHITMAN

Wants Hearing on Appointments to Farm and Market Council.

Ex-State Senator William M. Bennett last night sent to Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in Albany, a letter requesting that before the committee reports to the Senate on the nominations sent in by Governor Whitman for the State Council of the Department of Farms and Markets it give a hearing to those opposed to the confirmation of these nominations. He suggests that the hearing be held in March in order that ample notice may be given.

John Mitchell, nominated by Governor Whitman to serve for ten years as Commissioner at Large, is overburdened with work as Chairman of the State Industrial Commission and Chairman of the Food Commission, Mr. Bennett said. Regarding the nomination of Herbert L. Pratt, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, he said:

"I do not think the farmers and consumers of the State will look with favor on any attempt to turn any part of the Government over to the Standard Oil crowd. George D. Pratt, another Standard Oil man, is already head of the Conservation Commission."

Regarding the other nine nominated by Governor Whitman, Mr. Bennett says that only one can by any stretch of the imagination be called a farmer, and it is proposed to appoint him to a one-year term.

This custom of appointing one man to two or more positions, says Mr. Bennett, seems to be fashionable with Governor Whitman, as it is rumored that some of his appointees hold down five or six jobs, all paying good salaries. The people of New York City have just been subjected to the unpleasantness of having appointed to the Public Service Commission in this city a man whose main qualification has been that he is a politician, when the situation demanded a two-fisted business man. The Republican Party and the people of the State have been subjected to the degrading spectacle of the position of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee being filled by a $4,000 clerk, paid by the State and occupying a back room in the Governor's office at the Capitol. George A. Glynn should either resign as State Chairman or else resign as Executive Auditor, and open an office for the Republican State Committee at some place away from the State Capitol, where he will not have to punch a time clock whenever he goes out or comes in.

Advice to an Author.

The author who writes that he likes "the man or woman crammed with animal spirits, who isn't afraid to make motions, to laugh out loud, to run, to jump, to climb, to make a lot of noise," ought to trade flats with one who lives under a pair who are rehearsing for an imitation animal vaudeville stunt.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Benjamin Elec Co<Northwestern Elec Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Paulson<Gray.
Northern Transp Co<Chadwick Co.
Nessler<Thomas Lasting Wave Co.
Am Graphophone Co<Am Parlograph Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar:

Numer<Penn RR.
Szary<Erie RR.
Kristiansen<D, L & W RR.
Smith<Cunard SS.
McDermott<Cent RR.
Kingston<Lamport & Holt.
Roskoss<C RR of N J.
Steele<Glorieux.
Quattrocche<Cadillac Hotel Co.
Breslin<Textile Paper.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

Greenzweig<Napier et al, (on trial.)
Gusicki<Pine Hill Coal Co, (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—In Room 312, P. O., Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Criminal.

US<George C Goodman et al, (2.)
Same<G Di Benedetto.
Same<Frank Legano.
Same<Joseph B Cooper.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Erlanger J.—Litigated motions at 10:15 A. M.

Re Maltbie.
Edson<Bernhard.
Bloch<Koehler.
Cohen<Hecker Jones Jewell Milling Co.
Creuzberger<Percy.
Averett<Averett.
Re Comm'rs of Estim
Crawford<Leech.
Re Zang.
Catizone<Catizone.
Piper<Stand Knitting.
Re Sherr Bernstein Enterprises, Inc.
Re Rosenwald.
Brown<Actors' Fund.
CNY<Vreeland, Inc.
Migliaccia<Becker Rty
Roth<Merkel.
Weinrub<Block.
Ward Baking<Quinn.
Re Wagner Hoyt Elec Co, (Wagner.)
Tempelman<Coogan.
Union Mtg<Reilly.
Re Bernstein (Bishop)
Re J P Duffy Co.
People ex rel Leichter<Aust-Heb F B Assn
Deschanel Int'l Co<Krohneberg.
Boy Scouts of Am<US Boy Scout.
Re Maltbie.
Goldsmith<Goldsmith.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.
Franklin<Union Ry.
Peroutka<Beck.
Muldoon<Dock Cont.
Seidlitz<Auerbach.
Rutman<Rutman.
Lincoln Safe Dep Co<Hilton.
New Amsterdam Cas Co<Wallach.
Re Lyons.
People<Pater.
Berman<Gen Acci Fire & Life Ins.
Lynch Enterprises<Pathe Exchange.
Mackay-Smith<Schuster (2.)
MacAlpin<Chase.
Cannon<Broder.
Flammer<250 W 103d St Co.
Re Scanlon (Knatyszyn.)
Ruff<Autenreith.
Dyer Co<Pacific Sug.
O'Connor<United Elec Light & Power Co.
Loveland<Loveland.
Clements<Clements.
Clark<Gibson.
Re Siegert.
Tax Lien Co<Bird.
Re Canavan, (Seip.)
Peck & Peck, Inc<Cooke.
Goffin<Shenk.
US Trust<Lasky.
Soffer<Herd.
Horowitz<Horowitz.
Schwartz<Alexander.
Sessler<Strauss.
Morris<Morris.
Lambert Transp Co<Warehouses.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Ward<Ward.
Ginsberg<Bruckenfeld.
Master Drama Features<Mammoth Film Corp.
Re Morris Park Av.
Robson<Robson.
Leavens<Leavens.
Schlisselberg<Schlisselberg.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Preferred causes:
Lajotte<Lajotte.
Central Trust Co<Williams.
Heald<Marsden, Orth & Hastings.
Hausmann<Hausmann
General calendar:
Smith<Merch Real Co.
Donohue<Doebler.
Koch<Koch.
Cosby<Cosby.
Tapley Co<Newmann.
Rosenheim<Rosenheim.
Howard<Howard.
Schulte<Hart.
Guggenheim<Goldsmith.
Beeckman<Beeckman.
Benjamin<Jalkower.
Morris<Morris.
Ricci<Ricci.
Bostock<Jackolo.
Kahn<Saperstein, (2.)
Canadian Agency, Lim<Assets Realization Co.
Greenfel<Assets Realization Co.
Cudahy Packing Co<Paulsen.
Bloom<Bronner.
Rosenthal<Barron.
Unangst<Roe, (5.)
Berry<same, (3.)
Green<same.
Newcomb<same.
Gershel<Gershel.
Goldman<Goldman.
Leser<Leser.
Russo<Russo.
Levy<Louvre Rty Co.
Knickerbocker F'proof Co, Inc<Gerry.
Tua<Tua.
Ventre<CNY.
Gifford<Murphy.
Winburn<Day.
Spencer<Spencer.
Stephan<Stephan.
Clear.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Moll<Weissman.
Kantor<Miller.
Bachman<Cohen.
108 W. 54th St<Rosenzweig.
Law<Hunter.
Eaglinca<Italian Barbers' Ben Socy.
Molloy<Cockerill.
Kogut<Kosoff.
Hazelwood<Rothwell.
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse<Tanner.
Etler<Star Sport Gds.
Pure Oil Co<Malbone Garage.
McDavitt<Kahler.
A B Leach Co<Stillman.
Chernick<Packer.
Story & Clark Piano<Beal.
Falsch<Goldberg.
Blake<Hannon.
Wisker<Wadler.
Clear.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Reiff<Markel.
Reemer<Hillard Hotel.
Bromberg<Niedzielski.
Gallagher<3d Av Ry.
J Puttre<Schwartz.
G Puttre<same.
Sergio<Nassau El RR.
May<Yorkville Mot Co
Vartabedian<P Doelger Brew Co.
Murphy<McMahon.
Meyers<Penn RR.
Fox<Hay Foundry & Iron Works.
Sherwood<New Eng Theatres Co.
O'Connor<United El Lt & Power Co.
Panaggianti<Weil.
Kravitz<Fleischmann Co.
Norris<Shontal.
Halpin<Noillacs Rty.
Fernandiz<Horton.
Feigl<Dailey.
R Bey<Circlet Rty Co.
M Bey<same.
Lebolt & Co<Con Gas.
Broder<Columbus Wet Wash Laundry, Inc.
Kaufman<Klumpf.
Hirsch<Hudson Mtg.
Newfield<Schleisser.
Kreamer<Oliva.
Lore<Asphalt Cont Co
McMahon<Anastasio.
Lestragge<Int R T Co.
Newfield<Schleisser.
F. Sackler<N Y Cons & L I RR.
P Sackler<same.
Perel<NY Rys.
Kitz<Ruff.
Raff<Mt Sinai Hosp.
Nunes<Holding.
Jackman<Ischanatt.
Reimon<Bklyn Daily Eagle.
Beichert<Repetti.
Krack<NY Rys.
Spinelli<Shelton.
Hecker<Von Stade.
Marino<Splescia.
Birnbaum<Inter R T.
Kaiser<Heath.
Labolitto<NY Rys.
Krauss<Same.
Carreallo<Goodman Con Co.
Rafa<J J Jordis, Inc.
Laks<CI&Br RR.
Galati<NY Rys.
Ciani<Rich L & P Co.
Gallagher<Glass.
Czajka<Lampke.
Kaufman<O'Connor.
Kronpier<3d Av RR.
Schwartz<same.
S Gluck<CNY.
E Gluck<same.
Kayser<same.
Acetta<Davis.
Cusana<Harlem Bottle
Potozky<G Liss & Co.
Best<NY Rys.
Carroll<Silver.
Dougherty<Aztec Asp.
Moskowitz<NY Rys.
Bruckler<Arfman.
Colletto<Peyton.
Vass<NY Rys.
Turetsky<NY Rys.
Dreifach<Interstate Tr & Forward Corp.
Stainton<Union Ry.
H Schott<King Car.
W Schott<same.
B Schott<same.
McGovern<Birdsall.
Pollina<De Marco.
Ribustello<Burns Bros, Inc.
Normando<NY Rys.
Bergere<St Nicholas Ice Rink, Inc.
Grant<Wilgar Rty Corp.
Baker<Srebnik.
Traum<Queens Plaza Court, Inc.
Ryan<F A Ringler Co.
Vorob<Gen Chem Co.
Cohan<NY Rys.
Horner<Weiss.
Rodstein<Tischler.
Savarese<Levien.
G Curto<Int R T.
P Curto<same.
Ludmere<Most.
R Lehman<Jacobs.
H Lehman<same.
Silberman<NY Rys.
Baldwin<same.
Wittman<CNY.
Terradell<NY Rys.
Rubin<Rosenthal.
Richter<Rose.
Drucker<Barrett.
Florsheim<Watters.
Stoltmann<Int R T.
Leone<Hiller.
Littman<Bresky.
Stacio<Rodgers, Jr.
Drucker<Markantonis.
Browne<Barton.
Rosenblum<Press Pub.
Worrall<McEvoy.
Levy<Botsucol, (2.)
Geisler<NY Rys.
Worrall<Glasser.
Mazzatti<Montgomery Ward & Co.
Wogdor<Royal Oper Corp.

PART XIV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inquest—Snyder<Kelly Const Co.
Frankenberg<Spiegel.
Gargulio<California Wineries & Dist.
Petty<King.
Scheid<Hulsman.
Sisson<Harvey.
Carizzo & Co<Stramiello.
Un Paper Brand Co<Hooker Elec Chem.
L & D Waist Co, Inc<Haas.
Warren Fdry & Mach Co<H E Fox Const.
Kischer<Schwartz-Herrman Steel Wks.
Kuzdo<Miller.
J Monks & Sons<Renolds.
Renolds<J Monks & Sons, Inc.
Salwen<Walker.
Beck<Only Skirt Co.
Hollinger<Palmer.
Lunham<N E Nav Co.
E Maurer & Co, Inc<Wilson.
Mansolino<Cotton.
Goodwin<Mirrors Films Co, Inc.
Foster<Le Roy.
Berman<Gen Acci, F & L Assur Corp, &c.
Meyer<Meyer.
Experienca Corocoro &c, Co<Reitmann.
P Gerli & Co<Talcott.
Otto & Sons<Elco Co.
Hofflin<Halperin (5.)
Egger<Trondel.
Carlstrom<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
Mitchell<Thompson.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Rosenthal<NY Rys, (2.)
PART VII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Healey<Hallenbeck-Hungerford Rty Co.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Hang<Ling Sue Hoe.
PART XIII.—Sears, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Quincy<Emery.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Walter D Davidge,
Marie Koster,
Adolph Hyman,
Edward R Musgrave,
Cyrus Fasmire,
Mary M Quinn,
William A Boyd.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: Jennie Cypress, also known as Jennie Spring.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Miller<Stromberg Exp &c Co.
Same<Machinery & Metals Sales Co.
Connors Bros Co<Nat Surety Co.
Butler<Johnstone.
Madero Bros<Miller.
Castiglione<Austro-Am S S Co.
Warshaw<Lichter.
Foremit<Ehrlich.
Engelholm<Tarr.
A A Auto Service Co<Signor.
Arnstein<O'Shea.
Zimmerman<Harris.
Sprung<Goldstein.
Stock<Rabbino.
E Bunge & Co<Court.
Severin<Goldberg.
Abraham<Burger.
Crane & Mahoney<Litchfield.
Frost<Hocking Glass.
Lichstein<Dubinsky.
Miller<Quinn.
Re Frey.
Timolat<Kantrowitz.
Kupferberg<New Home Gas &c Co.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Wildofsky<I R T (2.)
Freiman<same (2.)
Gennaro<Cent Trust.
Pancer<Int R T.
Sapinoff<Campe Co.
Abrams<I R T.
Hellenberg<Schulman.
Sperling<Dolpfner.
Hazelkorn<Prayer, (2.)
Schwartz<Greenberg.
Yudelowsky<Walker Gordon Laboratory.
Schmetter<N Y Rys.
Kurzman<Lewis.
Jelot<Brindze.
Genser<Rosenthal.
Joel T Painter Co<Shalita.
Green<N Y Rys.
Wallach<Weingarten, (2.)
Edmonds<N Y Rys.
Gaynor<Saviano.
Zellen<N Y Cent RR.
Cantaro<N Y Rys.
Schmeidman<same.
Kasimij<Bartkeiv.
Estrades<Getty.
Lamicq<Bosch.
Halaburdu<Keller.
Conroy<Kurz.
Pontius<N Y Rys.
Moshansky<Silverman, (2.)
Ellentuch<Goodman, (2.)
Wohlfeld<Ladenheim.
Schneider<Shidlorsky.
Savage<Wachsman.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Meyer<J A Kirsch & Co.
Fowler<Michaelis.
Clear.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Sameth<Sigmund.
Lewis Fur<H Basch.
Bernstein<German Cutlery Imp Co.
Marks<Browning.
Chase<Ettinger.
Mautner<Villenevue Improving & Exp Co
Silverstein<Dolan.
Blumberg<Lynch.
Bk of US<Niagara Fire Ins Co.
Bougher<Schmed.
Gerst<Ins Co of No America.
Hydrex Felt & Eng<North Waterproofing
Strumin<Burnstine.
Abraham<Burger.
Patterson<Topping.
Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Hoffman<Macy Const. Co.—John G. Saxe. Matter of Harris, (Levine)—Marcel Levy. Matter of Pomeroy, Ltd.—Joseph K. Inness.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Bannon<B. & C. Gordon Co., Inc.—Frank T. Warburton. Hastorf<Stoloff—Hon. George C. Holt.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Harris D. Colt<Moses Heller—Alexander Rickard. Matter of Pomeroy, Ltd.—Alexander Rickard.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Fanny K. Gregory<Clara S. Dean et al.—Joseph A. Baccia.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Johnson<Jandorf.
Re Safety First Pharmacy, Inc.
Anderson<Anderson.
Walsh<Walsh.
Ellenzweig<Isear.
Cerlian<Potter.
Ewald<Walden.
Wray<Von der Heyde, (2.)
South Side Const Co<Reznick.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Lansing<Kahrs.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.

Inq.—Thomas<Damset.
Harrington<3d Av Ry.
Roth<Winnie Rlty & Const Co, (2.)
Chambers<Yonkers RR
Krebs<Waldman, (2.)
Kahn<State Silk Co.
Zanfardino<N Y Plumbers' Spec Co, Inc.
Brown<Union Ry.
Wolf<Jacob Const Co.
Regenstrief<Van Buren
Epstein<Epstein.
Penfield<Haas.
Lang<Gormly.
Rotondi<Trainer Cont.
Turetzkin<Streat Coal, (2.)
Mulligan<Terry, Jr.
Blakely<CNY.
Jurich<N Y Cent RR.
Spinney<Union Ry.
Macchio<Empire Const Co, (2.)
Comandy<J. & A. Cantor Ptg Co.
Rybicki<Union Ry.
Sperling<Cohen.
Stephens<Quinn.
Dreher<Krisky.
Nelson<Brody.
Etzkowitz<Kommel.
Horn<Silinsky.
Cotter<Union Ry.
Lietz<Foxvale Rty Co.
Kamholz<Male, (2.)
Cummings<387-389 So. 5th St Co.
McArdle<Hurley.
Gordon<Union Ry.
Warner<Holmes.
Danielson<Kummel.
Jaskari<West Shore RR.
Wray<Von der Heyde, (2.)
Link<Pike.
Einhorn<Simmons.
Fishbein<Union Ry.
Mulvey<Davies.
Kuninsky<Piermont Paper Co.
Kindler<Int R T Co.
Hartman<Willys-Overland, Inc.
Byrne<Kalbach.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1432.
PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions.
Estate of I. M. Eisenberg.
Estate of Augusta Barthold.
Wills for probate:
Mary E. Whittington,
Julia Ann Neis,
Moses W. Neitlich,
Sarah Leidner,
James A. Skinner.
Accountings:
Estate of Edward Brennan.
Estate of Michael F. O'Neill.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Deimling<Reilly.
TRIAL TERM—Russell, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Cosby<Schoen et al—Bernard Hahn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Anna L Allen<Adolph Alper and ano.—Henry K Davis. Amo Realty and Con Co<Filomena Pensante et al—Bernard J Isecke.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Re Scott Av, (Ege.)
Freeman<Freeman.
Warner<Warner.
Kenyon<Komp.
Same<Lansden Co.
Obernier<Biewiener.
L I RR<Stymus.
Chappelle<Chappelle.
Empire Security<Karl.
London<Fringo.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.

McArdle<McArdle.
Fisher<Fisher.
Morenz<Morens.
Berkowsky<Berkowsky
Bklyn Line Imp Co<L Perlowitz Realty Co.
Saks<Pollock.
Conway<Conway.
Barth<Schmitz.
Finch & Co<Howe.
Calfa<Cocroft.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 629.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Winifred Barnes,
Erastus Hayes,
Ellen Suydam,
Jane Bates,
E G Hewitt,
Henry Raick,
Frank Chierbe.
Accounting of:
James M Bebee,
Gittel Lenine,
Julius Tillinger,
Gustas Lies,
Henry Gall,
August Kraemer,
Isabella Johnson,
Estates of:
Johanna Leane,
Leonard J Brown.
Contested calendar:
Hannah Ruderman,
Charles W Gregory.

County Court.

PART V.—McDermott, J.—Civil calendar.

Bradley<Nass El RR.
Leichman<S Bkln Ry.
Christie<B H RR.
Bogoff<Stamm.
Berkowitz<Feteur.
Radinsky<Israel.
Barber<B, Q Co & S RR.
Suchodola<Nas E RR.
Kaplin<B H RR.
Grimaldi<Berk.
Mangenuelli<Transit Development Co.
Blautshaft<Monig.
Lang<Cooper.
Bowen<same.
Condon<East NY Auto Renting Co.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 685.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J.; Part III., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Vickern<Hickson.
Novak<Pennell.
English<NY C RR.
Koch<Waterbury.
Maxson<Bardeen.
Woolf<NY C RR.
Westchester-Dutchess Corp<Matthiessen.
Yodis<Leh Val RR.
Isyaznk<Atlas Portland Cement Co.
Moran<Kelly.
Witt<Purcell & Gilfether.
Brahms<Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Henne<Walsh.
Musha<Sklar.
Krone<NY Inter Ry.
Tynan<Ellice.
Gargan<Hanson.
Cont'l Paper Bag Co<Engle.
Scholeder<Mt Vernon Taxicab Co.
Hyman<Rowe.
Brown<Conant.
Howard<Doctor.
Wells<Werner.
Woodruff<Behr.
Gasbucorto<Inter R T.
Haster<Smith.
Polito Cons Co<Wolozinski.
De Angelic<Coles.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Zimmerman<Union Ry
Hyatt<City of New Rochelle.
Ries<West Elec RR.
Clarke<Union Ry.
Hunter<Mills.
Auer<Teschner.
Gordon<West Elec RR
Grindrod<West Co Brew Co.
Genoa<Funk.
O'Reilly<Union Ry.
Powers<West Elec RR
Fusco<N Y, N H & H RR.
Arion<Garrod.
Newell<Glickman.
Reynolds<Presbrey.
Dyke<Mott.
Towler<Santonic Cone.
Isyaznk<Atlas Portland Cement Co.
Kelly<Ill Surety Co.
Roche<St John's Riverside Hospital.
Earle<Earle.
Duffy<Oak Realty Co.
Rosen<Com'l Cas Ins.
Hughes<Leh Val RR.
Outhouse<Village of Ossining.
Kaplan<Netherlands Steam Nav Co.
McCormack<Holbrook.
Dando<Int R T.
Turner<NY, N H & H RR.

Highest number reached 770.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Scheeper<Sonberg (2.)
Baumgartner<Baumgartner.
Markennwich<Markennwich.
Fish & Marvin<Village of Scarsdale.
Davidson<Crawford.
Darrow<Sniffin.
Rangely Cons Co<Rush.
Sherwood<Evans.

Also for the hearing of motions.

PART II., (Special Calendar.)—Tompkins, J.

Short cause—Safford<Hugh.
Leyhane<Ossining Sav Bank.
Re Realty-Merc Assoc.
Santoro<Calabrese.
Ogilvy<Brennan.
Illingworth<Illingworth.
Pells<Pope.
Tompkins<Deugan.
West Trust Co<Hooper & Boyce.
Sinatra<Lanzer & Armino.
Contract causes:
Villa Park Assoc<Crowall.
Potter<Leib Federation Sloga.
Heller<Mt Vernon Bldrs Supply.
North<Wiggins.
McCord<Hungerford.
New<Harding.
Schwiers<Bannigan et al.
Peck<Woodward.
Wynants<Barrett.
Gately<Adams.
Walker<Am Express.
Halstead<same.
Meyer<Harris.
Wuestenhoefer<Martens.
Dow & Smith<City of Mt Vernon.
Blue Bird Motor Co<Starkman.
Moulton<Fritz.
Holzmuth<Ebling Brewing Co.
Reynolds Garage<Silver Motor Co.
Odell<Hallett.

County Court.

Young, J.

Paolini<Palm.
Silano<same.
Kasenetz<Matthews.
Bussing<Elliott.
Rocher<Village of No. Tarrytown.
Haller<Schmidt.
Bucci<Jacobs.
Murray<Peekskill Emery Co.
Strauss Prits Co<Hirschfield.
Foley<Lenny.
Rogers<West Co Brew
G H Dyer Co<Grossman.
Farnham<The Hooven, Owens, Rentschler.
Errico<Errico.
Brady<Fitzgerald.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Gaddis<Scarsdale Est.
Sansone<Village of Mamaroneck.
Carter<NY C RR.
Dosh<Kley.
Cheatham<Village of Scarsdale, (2.)
Village of Pelham<Highbrook Arms, Inc
Ullman<Lowthian.
Hendrickson<City of White Plains.
Zampana<Wein.
Sullivan<Bussing.
Scarsdale Supply Co<same.
Sukovsky<Lynch.
Brown<City of Yonk.
Rogers<West Co Brew

APPEALS FOR ZONE SYSTEM.

City Club Sees Danger to Building Operations in Politics.

In a letter to Acting Mayor Alfred E. Smith, Nelson S. Spencer, President of the City Club, asks that steps be taken to restore public confidence in the Board of Appeals, and to convince citizens generally that the administration does not intend to endanger the law which created the board or the successful working of the zoning resolution.

The Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill is commended in the letter, and the point is made that this bill contemplated the naming of only two new members of the Board of Appeals each year, so as to leave at all times four experienced members in the board, in addition to the Fire Chief. The Lockwood-Ellenbogen law, it is contended, sought to remove building operations and inspection as far from politics as possible.

"In addition to the considerations just referred to," the letter says, "is the fact that in the minds of many persons the Mayor's reorganization of the board will provide an opening for attacks upon the zoning resolution, which, after many years, was painstakingly developed and enacted into law with the full approval of real estate operators, home builders, and representatives of all parties."

BITTER OVER JERUSALEM.

Germans Object to Pope's Elation at City's Capture.

The enthusiasm expressed by the Pope over the capture of Jerusalem on Dec. 8, 1917, by the British troops was the cause of bitter comment in the German press, which was inclined to qualify Benedict XV.'s action as unneutral. Among the articles on the subject found in recent copies of German papers reaching London was one written for the Kölnische Zeitung by "A Catholic Theologian."

This writer maintained that Jerusalem had really no "religious value" for Christians. "We Christians," he exclaimed, "have another Jerusalem, which no vile Englishman can conquer." He developed this theme at length, and then condemned the reported attitude of the Pope as "very short-sighted." He concluded:

"The last military and political word in this war has not yet been spoken, and Turkey has not renounced Palestine. What, then, if Jerusalem were to be restored to the Turks? Would it in that case have been worth while to confuse the minds of Catholics in the various camps for the sake of something which is not essential to Christianity—and this, moreover, for the beaux yeux of the 'Christian' English?

"For us German Catholics the possession and fate of Jerusalem is a purely political question. And since Germany politically is closely allied with Turkey, the consequences are obvious. In this political question—let it be said aloud—we German Catholics as a matter of course stand absolutely on the side of our country. Let the Italians represent Italian interests; we represent German interests. So people in Rome had better consider whether it was wise of them to fix their positions so prematurely in this ticklish question."

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Berlin Library Includes 38,000 Volumes of Books on Conflict.

German newspapers recently received in London report that an exhibition has been held in Berlin of the "Library of World War Literature," assembled during the last three and one-half years at the instigation and expense of an anonymous German millionaire manufacturer.

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Phone 9296-9297 Spring.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 Bway
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2249.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, CANADA.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

SALE OF CAR FERRY STEAMSHIP "LEONARD."

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Steamer Leonard," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 22nd of February, 1918, for the purchase of the Car Ferry Steamer "Leonard" formerly engaged in transferring cars between Levis and Quebec.

The "Leonard" was built in 1914 and designed to fulfill the requirements of the highest class in Lloyd's for a vessel of this type.

Her principal dimensions are: length over all, 313 feet; breadth, 65 feet; depth, 23 feet; draught, 16 feet.

The "Leonard" is now lying at Levis, Que., below the dry dock where she can be examined.

Information as to the steamer's engines, boilers, steam pressure, speed, bulkheads, tracks, gangways, ice breaking, etc., etc., etc., and further full information can be obtained at the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

An accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of Canada for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total sum tendered, made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals, must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
J. W. PUGSLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, February 8, 1918.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that EGERTON TOWING COMPANY, owner of the Steamtug "EGERTON," filed its Petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on July 20, 1917. Value of vessel and freight, as per order, $14,000. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 8th, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated, January 3, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner,
No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that ACTIESELSKABET CHRISTIANSAND, owner of the bark Stifinder, her tackle, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury arising out of the collision between the Steamship Selje and the Bark Stifinder on or about the 24th day of May, 1917, or out of any other matter or thing occurring on the voyage on which the Stifinder was then engaged. Appraised value of vessel and freight $322,585.46, with interest from June 2, 1917. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 11, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and file their answers to the petition herein or be defaulted.
Dated, New York, December 10, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that JAMES BROOKS, owner of the steam tug WESLEY A. GOVE, filed his petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on March 22nd, 1917. Value of vessel and freight as per order of Court $4,725.00. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before E. Bright Wilson, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 141 Broadway, New York City, on or before March 18th, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated New York, December 14th, 1917.
[Seal.] THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner,
64 Wall Street, New York City.

Complete Digest of a Year's News.

The New York Times Index, in quarterly volumes, gives a complete digest of a year's news. By its arrangement of dates The Index is a convenient key to the files of every newspaper, and it is the only work of its kind on sale. Price $2.00 per volume, $8.00 per year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Suits, coats, dresses; also sample lines better grade; cash. 1,170 Broadway, Room 403. Telephone Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, better grade Suits, Coats, Waists, Dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL Wanted.—High grade Suits, Coats, Dresses for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—F. & H., taupe, deer, Santiago, and beige. Madison Square 6890.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F & H and Botany, also Tricotines. Farragut 5759.

BURELLA AND TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield 5051 and 4718, all colors. Farragut 2616.

BURELLAS, Delhi, and Velours Wanted.—American; Quaker, tan, clay, Pekin velour. Greeley 4376.

BURELLA Wanted.—Khaki, Buckley & Cohen. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

BURELLA and VELOUR Wanted.—In high shades. Phone Farragut 2815.

CHANGEABLE TAFFETA Wanted. — Also tussahs. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White, all qualities, at reasonable prices; also jobs of Fall coats of any description for cash; will buy any quantity. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th St. Stuyvesant 3757.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White soft or any other make. Gramercy 4241.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy styles coats and suits. 5th floor, 30 West 33d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at coats, suits all week. Joseph Sedwitz Co., 1,107 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, snappy Spring styles. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d St.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—Jobs for highest cash; any quantity. Gruber, Canal 8670.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Winter and Spring; spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Looking and placing orders. 18 West 27th, Room 901.

COTTON CREPE Wanted.—Mail samples, quantity, width; lowest cash prices. G 6 Times.

COTTON GINGHAMS Wanted.—April, May and June delivery. M. J., 245 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Striped, any width, any quantity up to 20c. a yard, cash. Phone Chelsea 2674.

DELHI Wanted.—Open for American Delhi in all colors, for cash. Williamsburg Manufacturing Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DELHI Wanted.—Also poplins, serges, gabardines, Buckley-Cohen 711. Madison Square 5240.

DELHI Wanted.—American 037, in clay and Pekin shades, for cash. Stuyvesant 391.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobbers looking at gingham and linen dresses, latest models of the better kind. Call afternoons all week. 77 Madison Av., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on cotton and gingham dresses; bring your own samples. Hugo H. Levy & Bros., 29 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for snappy gingham, voile and linen dresses for cash; will place big orders. P 38 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on silk dresses; bring samples. Hugo H. Levy & Bros., 29 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—1,000 silk dresses below $5; spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

FURS Wanted.—Cloak house buying fur collars. 13 West 20th, 2d floor.

GABARDINES AND SERGES Wanted.—Gray only, in any good quality Bobrick. Farragut 2369.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Imported, flesh and gray; crepe de chine, 3-thread, mais and bisque. Columbia Ladies' Waist Co., 149 Spring St. Phone Spring 5390.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for quantity of good georgettes in all colors. 220 5th Av., Room 1212.

GINGHAM Wanted.—32 inches, in plaid; also taffetas, in all colors. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Colored silk hosiery for immediate delivery; $9-18 doz. H. C., 257 Times Downtown.

JAP SILK Wanted.—Plain, colors and stripe. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

JERSEY Wanted.—Open for all quantities of silk jersey; spot cash. Harry Ragovin, 109 West 26th.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th.

JERSEY SILK AND WOOL Wanted.—Can use all shades. Shiffrin. Chelsea 5183.

JERSEY Wanted.—Turquoise dress weight. Telephone Madison Square 5464.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All colors. Litty & McElroy. Farragut 9439.

JERSEY Wanted.—1961 Gera, taupe 74, 99, 100. Chelsea 8530.

JERSEY Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces. Farragut 3905.

LUPINES Wanted.—F. & H. or similar makes, and special lots for Spring coatings. W. V. T. Samuel, Madison Square 3899.

MACHINES Wanted. — Singer embroidering, style 107-W-100. Stuyvesant 4504.

MIXTURES Wanted.—Fredk. T. Lawrence, quality 964-8. Hanauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

PEKIN POPLIN Wanted.—Will pay cash. Gramercy 4469.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Of all description; will pay cash. Farragut 752.

PLUSHES AND POMPOMS Wanted.—For cash. Farragut 2648.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American; also velours, jerseys; cash. Shapiro & Davis. Greeley 6372.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610, 06077, or similar, Sammy, Quaker, Pekin, clay, tan; 8158, navy, tan, black. Ritter Bros., 1333 Broadway.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will exchange 1563 Campbell high shade gabardines for American high shade poplins. Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS Wanted.—High colors; poplins, American, pom poms, all colors; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

POPLINS AND SERGES Wanted. — 6709½ blacks, 7201-6301 navy, black, tan, copen. Greeley 4376.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, 0677; Delhi velour pompom, all shades; spot cash. Gramercy 1087.

POPLIN and DELHI Wanted.—In high shades. Irving Finkelstein, 30 West 33d St.

POPLINS Wanted.—9610 or 06077, Pekin gray, rose, Burgundy, and tan. Chelsea 9724.

POPLINS Wanted.—High shades, for cash. Eagle Manufacturing Co., 129 West 27th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—In all colors; will pay cash. Samuel Printz, 30 West 24th.

POPLIN Wanted.—Will pay cash for American poplin in high colors. Farragut 9323.

POPLINS AND VELOURS Wanted.—High shades. Farragut 2477.

POPLINS Wanted.—High shades. Madison Square 3149.

SATINS AND MESSALINES Wanted.—All colors, 36 inches; must be cheap for cash. Roth, 130 West 17th.

SERGES Wanted. — All-wool double warp, 6301, or any similar quality, all widths, all colors, for cash. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Will purchase 6123 Amoskeag, 780 Botany, and 4800 or 47106 Juilliards for cash. Gramercy 326.

SERGE Wanted.—Gilbert's 8200 and Garfield's 519, navy and black. Madison Square 8273.

SERGE Wanted.—0036 for spot cash. Mr. Albert. Farragut 5856.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—75 per cent. worsted and 25 per cent. cotton, or 50-50 construction; also serges 809, 11433, or similar quality. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Use 36th St. entrance.

SILK Wanted.—Light colored faille silk. Madison Square 5464.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay $3.25 cash; all Spring shades; open for quantity. Telephone Greeley 2137.

SILVERTONE Wanted. — Holden, Leonard, all colors; $3.50 net cash. Phone Madison Square 8272.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Holden Leonard 602, all colors, $3.50 net cash. Farragut 2616.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Ready to buy few thousand suits and coats for spot cash. Call 22 West 32d, sixth floor.

SUITS Wanted.—250 sample Spring suits at a price. Charles L. Barnett, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3148.

SUITS Wanted.—Western jobbers will buy any quantity for cash. Y 301 Times Annex.

SUITS Wanted.—Open for children's junior suits, sizes 11, 13, and 15. Orchard 808.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Plaids and ginghams up to $1.05. Raskind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — Navy and tan. Madison Square 6890.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher & Kennedy tweeds or similar; also wool velours, American, styles 544 and 13009. Farragut 2770.

TWEED Wanted.—Covert, Fisher Kennedy or similar; Clark Dana 6250. Farragut 2616.

VELOUR Wanted.—All shades of velours; also Duvet de Laine and Holden-Leonard crystal cloth. Phone Madison Square 5712.

VELOURS Wanted.—All wool or cotton warp; any make, any quantity; spot cash. Shapiro & Sons, 54 West 21st.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Submit samples, quantities, prices, delivery. V 147 Times.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Open for black and white, also fancies. Gramercy 6518.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Any mill J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av.

VELOURS Wanted. — Heavyweight velours, Fall shades; cash. Gramercy 326.

VELOURS Wanted.—American Fall heavyweights. Farragut 786.

VIGERAUX Wanted.—In gray whipcord, gabardine, or serge. Meyer Gans Co., 151 West 26th St.

VOILES Wanted.—White and colored; can use a large quantity for stock delivery. H. Wolfson, Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber open to look at $16.50 cotton waists; orders placed immediately. Call 50 West 17th, 8th floor.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk waists. Call Monday, 220 5th Av., Room 1219.

WAISTS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for job of $3.75 georgette. Miss Amory, Spring 9630.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Open for all shades of wool jerseys in quantities. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Will pay cash for desirable shades. Imperial Dress, 25 West 31st St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors. Monarch Dress Co., 6 West 32d.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BAGS.—Cretonne, silk, leather, to close. Cohn, 73 Warren St. Tel. Barclay 6064.

BEADS.—Large quantity, wood and others; about 20 gross of finest lorgnette chains in gilt and platinoid; quantity of gold and gold filled rings; other card jewelry. California Trading Co., (store,) 46 Maiden Lane.

BOLIVIAS.—F. & H., taupe, deer, and San Diego. Madison Square 6890.

BURELLA.—High colors; gabardine, Whitman's 766, black and navy. Madison Square 3121.

CHAMBRAY.—Plain blue, 32 inches, Amoskeag and others. Phone Orchard 8109.

CLOAKINGS.—¾ meltons and thibets. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

CLOTH.—Dural, 10X; also 15X; 10 pieces each at 35c per yard. Farragut 3394.

CLOTH.—Follwell Bros. 547, shade 178 rose, 5 pieces, $1.10 net. Farragut 3394.

COATS AND SUITS.—See our line of better made garments; several thousand on the racks, in crystal cloth, silvertones, Delhi, velour, poplin, &c. 5 Per Cent. Cloak Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring line; best ever; attractive styles; big values; our velour coats are gaining on our famous pompoms; real profit producers. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 35th. Greeley 6373.

COATINGS, ¾, 6-4 men's, serge 54, all wool, all colors, 6234, 9204, 54289, Lorraine 3676, oxfords and khaki suitings, shepherd checks to close out at a price. Gramercy 6647.

COATS.—We wish to announce that our complete 1918 Fall line of silk plush, cotton plush, and velour coats is ready for inspection. Ben Shapiro, 27 West 20th St. Chelsea 9770.

COATS.—For jobbers only, H. & H. all self silk plush coats, 48 inches, belt all around, guaranteed lining, $10.75. Louis Turoff, 150 West 22d St.

COATS. — Spring line ready; exceptional values and styles for jobbers, retailers; juniors', misses', ladies'. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—See our tommy coats; they are the talk of the town; suits of the better kind on the racks. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Poplin, velour, burella, and serges in high shades. J. Korostoff & Son, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Winter, children's, infants', juniors for Southern trade; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Spring line ready; large stock for immediate delivery. Schulman, 27 West 20th.

COATS.—Don't fail to see our stout and regular coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS of American Woolen Co.'s poplin, smart styles, $7.90. Greenberg, 137 W. 25th.

COATS.—Winter velours, mixtures, plain, fur-trimmed. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—$10 up; guaranteed seal plush; today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—300 check Spring coats, close out. Neuman, 15 West 20th St.

COTTON GOODS, honey comb; will sell cheap. Stuyvesant 2695.

COTTON POPLIN.—Striped, assorted shades; close out below market price. Farr. 3990.

CREPE METEOR.—Black, navy and taupe; very reasonable. Mad. Sq. 4180.

DELHI.—American, 037 shade; 964 Poilu; also taffeta, navy, rose and black, 95c special. Hanauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—High-grade models in wool jerseys, serge, and silk dresses; big values; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress & Costume Mfg. Co., 56 West 35th. Greeley 5995.

DRESSES.—Job 100 serges to close, low price; also 500 silk dresses, to deliver today, special, $8.75 to $12.50. Cashman & Wolfenson, 110 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Job of serges to close; also snappy silk dresses for immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—High grade models in stock; big value; immediate delivery. Weisberg & Stein, 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Silk dresses for immediate delivery from $7.50 to $16.50. Smart Set Dress Co., 32 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—French serges, silks; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES. — Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks, $3.75 to $7.50; extraordinary values. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

DRESSES.—Job 150 dresses at a price. Phone Greeley 6607.

GABARDINE.—Garfield 4666, 5 navy, 2 copen, 1 tan 0367, 1 tan 448, at $2.45 net a yard. Farragut 3304.

GEORGETTES, all colors, $1.10; georgines and crepes, all colors; immediate delivery; right prices. Seligman-Kramer Co., 381 4th Av.

GEORGETTE PLUSH.—White, $1.25 quality, at $1.15, 8 p. c. off; pure dye. Chelsea Silk Works, 303 5th Av. Madison Sq. 6942.

GILBERT'S oxford 30190, 25 pieces, $2.75 net. Phone Madison Square 8275.

HANDKERCHIEFS, pillow tops, centrepieces, handkerchief cases, military design. Knickerbocker Handkerchief, 421 Broadway.

PANAMAS, Serges, B. & W. Checks.—Immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS BROKER.—Silks, woolens, Venetians. W. V. T. Samuel, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 3899.

POIRET TWILL, 2 pieces, rose; 1 piece Garfield 5032, rose, gabardines; also Keystone 1989, jersey. Farragut 554.

POIRET TWILL.—Lorraine's 3659 navy and black, 3666 navy and black. Madison Square 4160.

POIRET TWILLS.—Navy and black; also Delhi, all colors. Telephone Chelsea 5058.

POPLINS. — Cotton mercerized, 8 popular shades, at less than market price. Swayze, Madison Square 8726.

POPLINS. — Suskana, Faille lustre, all shades; reasonable. Mad. Sq. 4180.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—C. S. G., P. P. L., S. B. G. L., P. G. L., 104, 10, 87, 9, 99, 528, 519, 54289, 64221, 781, 6301, 4040, 1305, 8158, 4408; also broadcloth, velours, and kerseys. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1989.

SERGES, COTTON.—1210, in all colors, in stock. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors; below market. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES.—Arlington 99, 106, Wonskuk 565, Dunmore 0660, 0422. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES.—Will sell quantity 11433 navy; will buy 0036 navy. Madison Square 7316.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SAFE.—Marvin, double doors, 5 ft. high, 27 inches depth, perfect order; great bargain. Wolerstein & Renzi, 110 West 27th. Telephone Farragut 3445.

SERGES.—Will sell cheap, Styles 87, 6301, tan and Copen. P. G. L. 2698, 5500, 3665, 11433, 9288, 0936; also Panamas. Warren Wool Co., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 7614, 7301; Fastolite 2498, 1166; Hamilton's 4040, 5500; large quantity; all navy; in the house. Call the Lester Co., 216 Greene St. Phone Spg. 5397.

SERGES.—All wool and cotton warp, storm French and mannish serges, chiffon Panamas, shepherd checks, American burella. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 E. 22d. Gram. 2991.

SERGES 7122, 7614, 6002, 6512, C. S. G., C. F. L., S. B. G. L., V. S. L., 87, 104, 99, 1210, 4040, 5500, 1464, 3850, 1658; also poplins and Panamas. 4475-6 Gramercy.

SERGES.—American 6234, $1.97½; Botany 809 at $2; Gera 9056 at $1.85; Bachman 3200 at 92½c.; Pacific C. S. G., 57½c; S. B. G. L., 90c. Igstaedter, 3284 Stuyvesant.

SERGES.—808 botany, 2 tan, 25 navies, $2.05 net; 54289, 25 navies, $1.82½. L. I. Zirinsky, 22 West 32d. Madison Square 2607.

SERGES.—Gilbert, 8200, 18530; American, 9709, 9809, 9395, 9399, 244; Garfield, 902; Gera, 9056. Call Chelsea 5058.

SERGES.—Have for sale French serges, 54, 289 and 7120. Madison Square 1755.

SERGES.—Quantity to be sold at reasonable prices. Farragut 2648.

SERGES.—Garfield 519, navy, Bobric. Farragut 2369.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Fancy and velour checks, all sizes and qualities at low prices. Madison Square 8698-8699.

SILK SKIRTS.—Sale stripes and blacks, $2.65; crepe, weaves, &c., $3.50; leaders. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SILK SKIRTS.—Striped and plain taffeta, $2.25 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close; woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—100 woolen, $2 apiece; 300 wash, 75c. S. Scribner, 19 West 20th.

SUITS.—$6.90 to $22.50, all shades; also silk suits; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS of American Woolen Co. poplin, smart styles, $9.85. Greenberg, 127 West 25th.

SUITS, Coats.—Latest Spring styles; last year's prices. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

TAFFETAS.—Colored, Georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins; immediate delivery. H. Letzter Co., 1 East 28th St. Madison Square 3313-3314.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS, Georgettes. — All colors, immediate delivery. Trevas & Schack, Inc., 469 4th Av. Madison Square 7527.

TAFFETAS, georgette, crepe de chine; all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-3446.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield and Botany, all colors; Wm. F. Read's 531 serge. Charles Goldman Co., 1,133 Broadway. Farr. 5759.

TUSSAHS.—Striped; will close below market price; also plain colors. G 34 Times.

VELOURS.—Clark & Dana 6290, black, $2.50 net; lightweight velours, brown, green, navy, taupe, plum, $2.22½ net. L. I. Zirinsky, 22 West 32d. Madison Square 2607.

VELOURS.—Spring shades, rose, Pekin, Copen, and gray, in stock for immediate delivery. Madison Square 3543.

VELOUR.—0360 high shades, 0936-6234 Brightwood and Seldin, navy poplin. Gramercy 1074.

VELOUR checks. V 146 Times.

WAISTS.—Georgette and crepe de chine waists, from $2.25 and $3.75, for immediate delivery. Original Supreme Waist Co., 114 West 26th. Farragut 3550.

WOOL JERSEY.—Also wool velours; odd pieces for sale cheap. Chelsea 5183.

YARNS.—Bee-Ell brand hand knitting yarns, direct manufacturers, standard grades, standard price, all colors. Open evenings. Bee-Ell Trading Co., Broadway and 34th St., Marbridge Building, Room 608.

YARN manufacturers, hand knitting khaki, Oxford, natural without dye for socks, worsted or woolens; prompt delivery. E. H. King, Hotel Imperial.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; also sock yarns; immediate deliveries. E. P. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on cotton gingham dresses; bring samples; orders placed on right merchandise. Madison Square 1755.

CONTRACTOR Wanted.—On silk underwear, fine work; must have Willcox machines. O 195 Times.

CONTRACTORS on graduation dresses. Write to V. D. D., 260 Times Downtown.

WAISTS.—We have 1,000 dozen, $18 crepe de chine waists to give out. Call all week, Belmore Waist Co., 27 West 24th.

Help Wanted.

MODELS, 16, attractive; cloak experience. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 35th. Greeley 6373.

SALESMEN muslin underwear to call on office trade, retail, and jobbers; also man with experience for New England and New York State; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission. X Y 205 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Coats, suits, dresses, waists; all territories; commission basis. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

Receiver for Portland Music Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 17.—On the petition of creditors holding unsatisfied claims aggregating $100,599.56, United States Judge Wolverton has appointed Ernest W. Hardy receiver for the Eilers Music House of this city. The principal creditor is Louis Lowenstein, agent and representative of Eastern music and piano houses, who has claims amounting to $100,000. The appointment of a receiver for this concern followed the filing of two petitions asking that the corporation be adjudged a bankrupt.

Off the Enemy Trading List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. — The War Trade Board today announced the removal of these names from the enemy trading list of Feb. 18:

Cuba—Carbade, T., Havana; Sastre, E. Hijo, Havana; Schwab, Consuelo, Havana.

Haiti—De Moza, P., San Marc.

Venezuela—Behrens, Valentiner & Co., Caracas; Valentiner, Behrens & Co., Caracas, Puerto Cabello, and La Guayra.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; gentle e. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., probably rain Tues. in n. w.; not much change in temperature; light n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably rain in n. w.; light e. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. probably rain and somewhat warmer; gentle n. e. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. probably rain and warmer; light n. e. winds becoming s. e.

Tenn.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. probably rain with rising temp.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. rain in w., fair in e.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and slightly warmer Mon. Tues. probably snow or rain with rising temp.

Lower Mich.—Fair and somewhat warmer Mon. Tues. snow with rising temp.

Upper Mich.—Fair and continued cold Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably snow with rising temp.

Ark., E. and W. Tex., La., and Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ill.—Increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer Mon., probably followed by snow in n. and c., rain in s.; Tues. snow or rain, colder in afternoon and night.

Mo.—Increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer Mon., probably followed by rain; Tues. snow or rain and colder, much colder by night.

Wis.—Unsettled and somewhat warmer Mon., probably snow; Tues. snow, colder in afternoon and night, increasing e. winds, becoming fresh to strong n. e. Tues.

Minn.—Snow Mon., colder by night; Tues. clearing and much colder, fresh to strong n. e. to n. w. winds.

Iowa—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Mon., somewhat warmer in e.; Tues. snow and much colder.

N. Dak.—Snow and colder Mon.; Tues. fair and colder.

S. Dak.—Snow and colder Mon. and Mon. night; Tues. fair and colder, fresh to strong n. to n. w. winds.

Neb.—Snow or rain in s. e., snow in n. and w. Mon., cold wave in w. in afternoon and night; Tues. clearing and much colder.

Kan.—Increasing cloudiness Mon., followed by unsettled and much colder with strong winds Mon. night and Tues., probably with light snow.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; M. C. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

ARCTIC, R. I.—Olivson Bros. Co.; S. Olivson, women's ready-to-wear, men's, boys' clothing; Prince George.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Louise Blouse Shop; Mrs. Sonn, blouses, underwear; Knickerbocker.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. A. Mullarkey Co.; J. A. Mullarkey, ready-to-wear, furn. goods; Marlborough.

BATON ROUGE, La.—Kahn-Krauss Co., Ltd.; Mr. Krauss, millinery; 43 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—W. Koch Importing Co.; E. H. Zeller, foreign toys; Imperial.

BERKLEY, Va.—N. Orleans, Spring coats, suits, dresses; Room 500, 1,170 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; A. Roberts, rugs; Latham.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Weldon Co.; B. F. Sisson, dry goods; Breslin.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; W. H. Walker, dress goods, silks; 1,150 B'way; Imperial.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons; T. Lyford, furs; 116 W. 32d; Gregorian.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Kennedy, Miss Cavannagh, infants' wear; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss Hirsch, ladies' silk, cotton waists; Room 602, 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.; Algonquin.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Murphy, infants' wear; Miss Diller, misses', children's millinery; Miss Jansen, toilet goods; Mr. Michaels, leather goods, jewelry; basement buyers; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits; Mr. Rafeld, children's dresses, girls', juniors' coats; Mr. Riordan, kimonos, house dresses; Mr. Tripp, skirts; Miss Sweeney, millinery; H. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Whipple, general buyer; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; B. J. Cutcliffe, linens; E. H. Bell, upholstery; C. Berry, small wares, patterns; J. A. Belyea, women's neckwear; Mr. Brennan, representing; Miss S. Grant, stout ladies' apparel; G. H. Guest, household hardware; Mr. Hawkins, representing; F. C. Kemball, women's costumes; H. Owens, ribbons; E. J. Pendergast, silks; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists, sweaters; D. W. Walsh, wash goods; 432 4th Av.

CHANDLER, Okla.—A. Jacobs, cloth dress coats; 37 W. 26th.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. L. Mammoser, furs; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—F. M. Matthews; Mr. Holmes, suits; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; M. L. Friedman, representing; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs, skirts, shawls; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mandel Bros.; Miss M. Hondle, millinery; basement; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; H. Greve, toys, wooden, willowware, trunks, bags, pictures; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; G. A. Dahlgren, house furn. goods; A. H. Goldberg, basement, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Boston Store; W. Paton, toys, sporting goods, trunks, leather bags; B. J. Ryan, domestics, cotton goods, flannels; 44 East 23d.

CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kaichen Co.; A. H. Kaichen, white goods, towels, damasks, Fall wash goods; C. T. Brandt, cloaks; 53 Worth, R. 6.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss J. Marsh, stationery, toilet goods, jewelry; 116 W. 32d.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; E. Crane, linings, flannels; J. Merckel, black dress goods; 116 W. 32d; Great Northern.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Fair Store Co.; Miss A. Flynn, notions, jewelry, stationery, pictures, books; 23 E. 26th; Breslin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; W. H. Gerber, laces; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Katzenstein, hosiery, underwear; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; Miss M. Berg, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th; Breslin.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, general mdse.; H. Katzenstein, hosiery, knit underwear; 37 W. 26th.

DALLAS, Texas—Lorsch Mfg. Co.; Mr. Lorsch, suits; 1,150 Broadway, Room 1015.

DAYTON, Ohio—The Rike-Kumler Co.; Mrs. H. Radcliffe, art needlework; 225 5th Av., Martinique.

DENVER, Col.—Midwest Cap Works; Morris Epstein, linings, fabrics; McAlpin.

DENVER, Col.—Three Rules Stores Co.; C. H. Peterson, linings, fabrics; McAlpine.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; J. Ritter, jobs silk waists, basement; 303 5th Av.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—James Levi & Co.; F. Levi, housefurn. goods, toys; 1,133 B'way.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; R. H. Yarwood, toys, housefurnishing goods; 105 Grand.

HARTFORD, Conn. — Sage-Allin Co.; H. Asheim, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; F. A. Montri, china, housefurnishing goods, trunks, bags; 353 4th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—F. B. Levi, cloth, dress coats; 37 W. 26th.

INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; D. W. Ritter, men's furn. goods; 116 West 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; H. C. Block, notions, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 1,261 B'way.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Jacobs, women's, juniors' Spring coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 37 West 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; A. Weinberg, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; W. Geissler, ready-to-wear, muslin underwear; 72 Leonard.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—W. Burke, dry goods; 1,133 B'way.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—M. Schultz, general mdse.; Miss A. Kennedy, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; C. A. Wood, domestics, linens; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; Mr. Onions, men's, boys' clothing, basement; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; C. E. Adams, laces, trimmings, neckwear, hdkfs, embroideries, art needlework, ribbons; 225 5th Av.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. R. Milner Co.; J. H. Montague, notions, ribbons, jewelry; 1,150 B'way; Longacre.

MADISON, Ind.—N. Horuff & Sons; J. A. Horuff, coats, suits, waists; Latham.

MEMPHIS—John Gerber Co.; W. H. Derrick, shoes; 1,150 B'way.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods, silks, suits, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; H. A. Leonard, carpets; 404 4th Av.; Latham.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; J. Gollush, men's, boys' clothing; 1,133 B'way.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, waists, skirts, dresses; 15 East 26th.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; R. J. Gardner, rugs; 230 5th Av.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Naftel D. G. Co.; E. T. Naftel, toys; Continental.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—National Hat and Glove Co.; A. Eskind, gloves; Breslin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Rosenheim Co.; L. Rosenheim, coats, suits, waists, millinery; Room 401, 1,270 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; L. Hoyem, linens, hdkfs; 116 West 32d.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; N. H. Murphy, coats, suits, waists, underwear; 116 W. 32d.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; H. L. Linnell, blankets, upholstery goods; R. B. Eppes, dress goods, silks; 1,239 B'way; Gregorian.

PEORIA—Clarke & Co.; R. Wolfe, silks, dress goods; 1,133 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Solomon-Bibro Co.; Miss L. Galligher, waists; Wolcott.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss N. Lund, dress trimmings; Miss F. Hanley, embroideries, neckwear, veilings; 212 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; M. Isaacs, cloaks, suits, waists, skirts; 116 W. 32d.

RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; Miss H. Engelbery, coats, suits, waists; 1,150 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; F. Griffin, women's hosiery, underwear; 15 E. 26th; Latham.

SAN FRANCISCO—Meyer Cloak and Suit Co.; B. F. Meyer, women's, children's Fall coats; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO — Abrams Co.; J. L. Abrams, Spring coats, suits, dresses; Room 500, 1,170 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Slotin & Co.; M. Slotin, hosiery, underwear; Breslin.

SEATTLE—Seattle D. G. Co.; A. J. Martin, toys, china; 225 4th Av.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. B. Hogerdorn, furn. goods; Breslin.

SCRANTON, Penn.—M. Brown, coats, suits; 129 W. 27th.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Prange & Co.; A. Toupenhoost, china, cut glass; York.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. W. Boston, housefurn. goods; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. J. Schminke, cloaks, suits, furs; 395 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. M. Wolff, art goods; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; E. R. Gans, cloaks, suits, dresses, furs; 377 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Frank & Meyer Neckwear Co.; S. M. Frank, tie silks, mufflers, knit ties; Room 428, 200 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Co.; S. Levis, ladies' hats; I. M. Osborne, trimmed hats; 303 5th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—L. A. Witherill; Miss N. A. Bemis, waists, children's wear; Breslin.

SYRACUSE—La Due-Cummings Hat and Specialty Shop; Miss La Due, Miss Cummings, millinery, shirtwaists; McAlpin.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing, trunks, bags; Martinique.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. M. G. Hoitt, ladies' neckwear; 432 4th Av.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn. — R. J. Galligan, ready-to-wear, hosiery, underwear, corsets; Hermitage.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; L. S. Hydeman, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; S. V. Lourie, jewelry, leather, toilet goods, stationery; 351 4th Av.

WONDER
DRESS & COSTUME CO.
152 West 25th St.
DRESSES
Silks at $8.75 up
Serge at 8.75 up
Jersey at 10.50 up
Cottons at 3.75 up
Ginghams at 4.00 up
Wonderful values on Styles that please.
I. MARTIN, Southern Representative.
M. SWAYBILL, General Representative.

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Not merely extra sizes, but waists that are scientifically planned throughout and skillfully cut, especially for
Stout Women
COME AND LOOK AT OUR MODELS
Fit-All Waist Co. Inc.
Greeley 5336. 25 W. 38th St.

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"S. & S." Novelties are as new to Bagdom as Easter to 1918.
Don't fail to see our "Sunburst" Bags—nor to make your call SURE by making it SOON.
SLOTE & SCHAFFER
"Knitting Bag Specialists"
49-53 E. 21st St., New York City

"The Immediate Delivery Coat House"
Styles that are always right for your popular priced
COATS
Thousands of coats always in stock
$4.50 to $22.50
SIEGEL & BARNETT Inc.
1237-1239 Broadway near New York.

COTTON SERGES
In various weights and colors—Look and feel like worsted, but at quite a different price.
POTTER TEXTILE Co.
72-74 Madison Ave.

ALL WOOL
JERSEY DRESSES
$7.90
NET 10 DAYS
I. RAND & CO.,
37 W. 28th St., 8th Floor

THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
COAT AND SUIT HOUSE of BIG VALUES
Worsted Whipcord Suit, Worsted Serge Suit, $6.75
American Woolen Co. all wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lined, $11.50
Complete line of coats and suits from $4.75-$13.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 West 27th Street.

WASH DRESSES
Styled to the Minute
$3.50 up
I. & L. CHAUSER
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Churk, Davis & Co.
13-15 West 20th St., New York

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums,
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Shoe, Army, Leggin Laces, Shoe Cord
North American Sales Co., 396-8 Broadway, N. Y. Manufacturers' Agents.

DRESSES Silk and Cotton $3.75 up
M. WEISMAN & SONS, 118 W. 22D ST.

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COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
95 Fifth Av. 'Phone Stuyv. 3380.
Accounts financed. Advance on merchandise.

LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE ACCOUNTS FINANCED

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 2802 and 3082, R. S. U. S., and Section III, Par. H, Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold six rings set with precious stones, one pair earrings set with precious stones. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 25th, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 8, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 25 boxes, each containing bottled tomato catsup. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 25, 1918, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 13, 1918.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Store Open All Day Today

OUR BUYER of SILKS

Has Just Returned from Europe with a Superb Collection of Spring and Summer Silks for the Trade

Now on view in our Special Wholesale Exhibition Room—10th Floor.

The Trade Is Invited

Makers—Jobbers—Retailers
sell your job lots to
Filene's Basement

We buy garments and accessories in any quantity—large or small—providing they are dependable and underpriced. Cash in 48 hours. Our buyers are in the market every week. Call, write or telephone our New York office.

WM. FILENE'S SONS CO., BOSTON
New York Office, 116 W. 32d Street

NEW SHOWROOM AT 40 WEST 25TH ST.
NOW OPEN
POLLACK IS READY
TO SHOW A LINE OF
COATS and SUITS
AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.
Very different from models shown elsewhere.
Our Enormous Stock Now Ready for Delivery.
JULIUS POLLACK
Please note new address: 40 West 25th St., N. Y.

$2.25 SILK WAISTS $2.25
EXCLUSIVELY
WE ARE KNOWN FOR OUR WONDERFUL VALUES
ALPHRA WAIST CO.
29 West 35th Street
Large Stock Always on Hand for Immediate Delivery

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of

GRAPE OLA CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, U. S. AUCTIONEER
for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells
TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1918,
by order of the court at 12 noon at
VINELAND, N. J.

and on Wednesday, February 20, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. at 12 West 22nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a Complete plant for the manufacture of GRAPE OLA or GRAPE JUICE. About 60,000 gallons of GRAPE OLA in jugs, a large quantity of empty bottles, jugs and jars, and all modern machinery, office furniture and fixtures. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to the formula and name. Also machinery, office furniture and fixtures located at 12 West 22nd St.
MARCUS HELFAND, Receiver.
WILLIAM SOLOMON, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 25455:—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—MASON MOTOR CAR CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on January 29th, 1918, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on February 28th, 1918, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

No. 25526:—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY SCHER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on February 4th, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on February 28th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. — THE THAMES TOWBOAT COMPANY against Schooner "FRANCIS McDONALD," her tackle, etc.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, on contract, $5,424.95. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on February 25, 1918, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.
Dated New York, February 18, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
PARK & MATTISON, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, on Friday, March 1st, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 3 Dent Chronographs and 2 Frodsham Chronographs. The Chronographs will be on exhibition Thursday, February 28, 1918. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued. Dated New York, February 11, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of McCAHILL SODA FOUNTAIN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, February 18, 1918, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Mary Anderson Candy Shops, Inc., 652 West 181st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all of the right, title, and interest of the Assignee in and to the Soda Water Fountains and Fixtures of the Mary Anderson Candy Shops, Inc., under a conditional bill of sale.
WILLIAM L. MORCK, Assignee.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 John Street, New York.

IN THE MATTER OF BERNARD ZENTNER, Bankrupt. Bankruptcy Sale.

By order of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, all the dry goods, clothing, ladies' furnishings, fixtures, etc., of the above estate will be sold on Tuesday, February 19, 1918, at 11:00 A. M. at premises, 199 North Willow Street, Trenton, New Jersey. Bankrupt's scheduled value of property is $3,500.

Further particulars may be had from any of the undersigned.
DAVID HOLZNER, Trustee, Trenton, New Jersey.
WILLIAM HARRIS, Atty. for Trustee, 786 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
SAMUEL VAN POZNAK, Auctioneer, 42 South Orange Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that J. S. PACKARD DREDGING COMPANY, owners of the Steamtug "J. S. PACKARD" and Dumper Scow "I-19," filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessels on December 10th, 1915. Value of tug $25,000.00. The proceeds of Scow in Court. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 13th May, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated, February 8, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New York.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner,
64 Wall Street, New York City.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

United States Government
Municipal, Railroad
and other
Investment Securities

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New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

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We are offering an issue of hydro-electric 5% bonds, par value $1,000, at $870 per bond; par value $500, at $435 per bond; and par value $100, at $87 per bond, plus accrued interest in all cases. The bonds are a First Mortgage on one of the finest hydro-electric plants on this continent. The earnings of the entire system for 1917 are officially reported as having been over four times entire fixed charges, after liberal depreciation.

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Canadian Government & Municipal Bonds

Yield 5½% to 6½%

Principal and interest payable in New York

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We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular 90

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W. C. Langley & Co
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A Recovery in Stocks and Liberty Bonds

So many influences have been at work under the current of stock market trading that it is not easy to trace the effect on prices of any particular development of the past week. Sentiment was much more cheerful, but sentiment is formed by the course of prices fully as much as prices respond to changes in sentiment. Particularly is this true in a market so largely dominated by professional traders as this one has been for many weeks. The average outsider interprets the news after looking at the quotation ticker, which is an unreliable way of arriving at a true estimate of its ultimate bearing; for, if the short interest, looking beyond immediate circumstances, feels that the decline has about run its course, it may bring about a rally based on long distance conditions which the public at once tries to fit to the situation at the moment. In many instances investors and traders who ordinarily carry substantial balances in the Street for use in the market have bought short-term notes for the interest return and have only an academic interest in stock fluctuations. No recent advance has been sustained long enough to restore the public's confidence in securities. The indications are plentiful that prices have gone about as low as they may be expected to go, but the return movement has been spasmodic. That would seem to prove that the oft expressed conviction heard frequently in Wall Street that peace negotiations are in reality taking place now, and that the war cannot last beyond next Summer, is not firmly intrenched, but gives way on occasion to fears that, after all, the prophets who talk of three years more of war may have a better insight into the future.

The rally which took place last week showed how easily prices respond to any increase in the buying demand, especially when it comes through commission houses. People appear more willing to believe in the future of business profits, partly because the Government has manifested concern for their continuance. The rails benefited promptly from the announcement that the Union Pacific dividends, regular and extra, have been consolidated, presumably with the approval of the Director General. Mr. McAdoo fully appreciates the importance of preserving the investors' regard for railway securities, and while he has insisted that proposals for increasing or inaugurating new dividend payments be submitted to him before being acted upon, he is not averse to changes where the earnings of the road concerned justify a more liberal disbursement. The industrial list has looked up on the better prospect for success of the War Finance Corporation bill. Many companies, and particularly those which have made over their plants to handle a new kind of business, need working capital which the banks are not willing to advance, and which they could not obtain through new security offerings without approval from the Capital Issues Committee. It is hardly likely that Mr. McAdoo's new agency, if created, will extend help as freely as manufacturers seem to expect, but it ought to provide for those borrowers whose need for additional credits arises from war business and cannot be met through application to the usual sources.

Too much stress has been laid upon the part played by Liberty loans in absorbing investment funds. No one will argue that banking houses should be free to bring out new security issues at will, without regard to the imminence of a Government offering, but at the same time it should be remembered that nothing like the total accumulation of savings now going on is absorbed by the Government loans. After all, if the corporations and municipalities are to be allowed to have the money they need, it makes no difference, so far as the supply goes, whether it is furnished by investors direct or through the Treasury Department. A large part of the necessary financing could be done through the usual investment channels if the borrowers were willing to meet the market's requirements as to rates. Despite a belief to the contrary widely held, there has existed in recent weeks a demand for good investment issues of substantial proportions, and such new offerings as have been authorized have found a ready market. There are instances where corporations have been compelled to commit themselves to new undertakings which do not promise a satisfactory return on the capital involved, largely as a patriotic duty, and for such cases Government aid is necessary, but in a far larger number of instances the necessary money either for refunding or for new operations could be obtained through issues offered directly to investors with the approval of the Reserve Board's committee appointed to pass on the necessity for such financing.

The most encouraging aspect of the investment market last week was the recovery in the Liberty bonds. After almost continuous weakness, which set in soon after the flotation of the issue, the second Liberty 4s turned about, and on heavier dealings than had previously been seen in that issue advanced from 94.70, the lowest price recorded, to 96.08. The close was made at a slightly lower figure, but ¾ of a point above the final quotation a week earlier and 1.28 above the low point made two days previous. Much of the weakness has resulted from a fear, probably without the slightest foundation, that Secretary McAdoo would arrange the next borrowing through an issue into which outstanding bonds would not be convertible. So far as can be determined, no decision has even yet been arrived at as to the form which the next Liberty Loan will take.

The worst of the traffic difficulties have probably passed with the extreme cold weather, and steps are being taken to speed up essential deliveries by building up the railroad machine while freeing it from work that is not essential. The President's decision to limit imports and exports in a drastic way will lighten the load put upon the carriers reaching the seaboard, and orders have been placed for many new locomotives. December earnings that have come to hand have been better than expected, much better in the case of some of the Western lines where the only difficulties to contend with were those offered by the weather. The full effect of the storms and resulting blockades was not experienced until January.

FRENCH WAR BUDGET HEAVY

$8,969,400,000 Is Provided for the Expenses of 1917.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—A Government memorandum attached to a bill introduced today making the provisional credits definite shows that the total expenses for 1917, with the supplementary budgets, amounted to 44,847,000,000 francs, of which 4,863,000,000 francs was for interest on the public debt.

Other appropriations were: Ministry of War, 18,000,000,000 francs; Ministry of Armaments and Munitions, 12,000,000,000 francs; power and saltpeter, 2,022,000,000 francs. The remainder was chiefly for civil administration and miscellaneous war expenses.

War Doubles Italy's Revenues.

ROME, Feb. 17.—Government receipts in the last seven months of the current fiscal year amounted to 2,154,000,000 lire ($430,800,000), as against 1,074,000,000 for a corresponding period in peace times. The total receipts are considered all the more remarkable, since a considerable portion of the country, which is now occupied by the Austrians and Germans, is not represented in the figures.

BREAK IN BLOCKADE OF EXPORT FREIGHT

Railroads Report a Decrease of 10,000 Carloads Since Jan. 1 at Atlantic Ports.

CONDITIONS HERE BETTER

Marked Decrease in the Number of Cars Awaiting Unloading and in Freight Accumulation.

Under the Government operation of the railroads since Jan. 1, according to a review of conditions made public yesterday by A. H. Smith, the Regional Director of Railroads, the accumulation of export freight at the six North Atlantic ports has been reduced by about 10,000 carloads, or 25 per cent. Reports of the conditions at the ports, made semi-monthly, show that the improvement has been continuous. The review of the accumulations as of Feb. 15, made public yesterday by Mr. Smith, showed that there were at the six ports on that day 30,714 carloads of export freight; on Jan. 1 there were 41,108 carloads. There are about forty tons of freight in each carload.

The improvement in congestion at the ports has meant a larger relative improvement in railroad operation than the 25 per cent. reduction in the number of carloads of accumulated export freight would indicate, because the largest relative reduction was made in the amount of freight standing in cars, as compared with the reduction in freight in warehouses and on the ground. By getting freight out of cars, of course, those cars are released for further service. On Jan. 1 there were 11,092 loaded cars of export freight at the six ports—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk; on Feb. 15 there were 5,670 carloads, a reduction of more than 50 per cent.

The reduction in freight for the allied Governments shows a smaller relative reduction than was noted with commercial freight. This is due in part to restrictions which have been placed upon commercial export freight.

The following table shows the total carloads of export freight at all the six ports on Feb. 15, coal and grain not included:

	In Cars.	On Piers.	On Ground.	Total.
United States	1,213	541	1,142	2,896
Other allies	2,744	3,020	15,538	21,302
Commercial	1,713	3,242	1,561	6,516
Grand total	5,670	6,803	18,241	30,714

This table shows the same condition as of Jan. 1:

	In Cars.	On Piers.	On Ground.	Total.
United States	1,965	431	973	3,369
Other allies	4,533	5,642	17,038	27,213
Commercial	4,594	3,724	2,208	10,526
Grand total	11,092	9,797	20,219	41,108

This table shows the situation at the port of New York as of Feb. 15:

	In Cars.	On Piers.	On Ground.	Total.
United States	443	201	816	1,460
Other allies	1,335	1,120	8,546	11,001
Commercial	1,469	2,399	1,341	5,209
Grand total	3,247	3,720	10,703	17,670

This was the situation at New York as of Jan. 1:

	In Cars.	On Piers.	On Ground.	Total.
United States	779	128	738	1,645
Other allies	1,947	1,525	10,239	13,711
Commercial	4,360	3,125	2,130	9,615
Grand total	7,086	4,778	13,107	24,971

On Jan. 1 there were 7,086 carloads of freight standing on wheels at New York, while the check-up of yesterday showed only 3,247 carloads in cars, a reduction of 3,839 cars, or 54 per cent. The decrease in tonnage accumulated on piers and in warehouses and unloaded on the ground was less than one-half this percentage, the latter items being of relatively small importance as a factor in the railroad transportation problem.

The comparative situation on export freight accumulations at each port on Feb. 15 was as follows:

Port.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 15.	Dec.
New York	24,971	17,670	7,301
Philadelphia	3,513	3,247	284
Baltimore	7,164	5,285	1,879
Newport News	1,653	848	805
Norfolk	2,592	2,261	331
Boston	1,190	1,403	*213

*Increase.

Reports made to Mr. Smith yesterday by the Presidents of the Eastern railroads showed the number of cars above normal on the various lines in the preceding twenty-four hours was as follows:

Eastbound loads	45,340	Increase	698
Eastbound empties	5,468	Increase	124
Westbound loads	31,675	Decrease	778
Westbound empties	22,969	Increase	31

The report showed that flood conditions in the Middle West were generally improving, although there was new trouble at several points. An ice gorge in the Susquehanna River caused high water and interference with operation on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Perryville and Columbia.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 16, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,830,417	18,886,800
Same period a year ago	1,583,480	26,482,629

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	69.25	67.51	69.48	64.12
Same period a year ago	81.77	80.30	90.46	77.24

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	75	75	75	− ¼
300	Advance Rumely	14	13½	14	..
600	Advance Rumely pf.	30	29½	30	+ ⅝
500	Ajax Rubber	54	52½	54	+ 3
500	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	− ⅛
900	Alaska-Juneau	2½	2¼	2½	..
13,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	24⅞	23¼	24⅝	+ ⅝
2,000	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	77½	75	77½	+ 1½
200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	90	87½	87½	− ½
50	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	92	92	92	..
2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	79½	78	79½	+ 1¼
10	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	168	168	168	..
22,500	Am. Can	41¼	38⅝	41	+ 1¼
500	Am. Can pf.	93	91½	93	+ 1½
7,500	Am. Car & Fdy.	74¼	72½	74¼	+ ¼
2,900	Am. Cotton Oil	32½	31¼	*31¼	+ 1
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅛
117	Am. Express	80	80	80	+ 1½
4,000	Am. Hide & Leather	13⅝	12¼	13⅝	+ 1⅛
2,800	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	59⅝	55½	59	+ 2
300	Am. Ice	13½	12⅝	13½	+ 1
6,600	Am. International	57	53	55	− 1
7,600	Am. Linseed	34⅝	33	33¼	− ⅞
200	Am. Linseed pf.	75	75	75	− ½
20,500	Am. Locomotive	63⅝	60¼	62⅝	+ 1¼
100	Am. Locomotive pf.	98⅝	98½	98½	+ ¼
100	Am. Malting	12	12	12	− ½
600	Am. Malting 1st pf.	55⅛	54	54	− ½
20,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	84⅝	81⅝	83⅞	+ 1⅛
400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105⅝	105	*105	+ ⅜
10	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	91½	91½	91½	..
5,400	Am. Steel Foundries	66⅛	62⅝	66⅛	+ 3⅝
2,000	Am. Sugar Refining	107	104	106¼	+ 1½
100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+ ½
21,200	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	75⅛	67¼	75	+ 8
200	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	93	89	93	+ 4⅝
4,200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	106⅝	104⅞	106	− ¼
900	Am. Tobacco	168	163⅜	166	+ 2
100	Am. Tobacco pf. new	97¼	97¼	97¼	− ⅜
5,400	Am. Woolen	54⅝	51⅜	54	+ 1⅜
300	Am. Woolen pf.	94¼	94	94¼	+ ⅝
400	Am. Writing Paper pf.	28	27⅝	28	..
2,500	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	16⅛	14¼	16	+ 2
200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	46	43	46	+ 2
32,400	Anaconda Copper	64¼	61½	64⅛	+ 1⅝
5,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85½	83	84⅞	+ ½
1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	82	80¼	82	+ 1½
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	8½	8½	8½	− ½
300	Atlantic Coast Line	91	90	91	+ ⅜
56,300	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	120	112¼	118⅝	+ 5⅝
400	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	62½	61½	62½	+ 1
73,400	BALDWIN LOCO.	73	67⅞	72¼	+ 5¼
7,620	Baltimore & Ohio	52¼	50⅛	52⅛	+ 1½
100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
100	Barrett Co.	89½	89½	89½	+ 2½
100	Barrett Co. pf.	100	100	100	− ½
1,300	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
1,700	Bethlehem Steel	80½	79	80	+ 1⅝
47,200	Beth. Steel, Class B	78⅝	75½	78	+ 1⅛
2,400	Beth. Steel 8 p. c. pf., sub rects., f. p.	101⅝	100¼	101½	+ 1¼
8,100	Booth Fisheries	25⅝	23½	25⅝	+ 1⅜
5,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	44⅛	42⅝	43¼	− 1
100	Brown Shoe pf.	95	95	95	..
2,800	Burns Brothers	116½	112½	115	+ 2⅝
6,400	Butte Copper & Zinc	10⅝	10	10¼	..
5,600	Butte & Superior	21⅞	18⅝	21⅞	+ 2⅞
100	Butterick Co.	11½	11½	11½	+ 1⅜
200	CAL. PACKING	38½	38⅛	38½	− ⅜
3,100	Cal. Petroleum	17⅝	16	17½	+ ⅞
900	Cal. Petroleum pf.	46	44⅜	46	+ ½
7,100	Canadian Pacific	147⅞	144½	146	+ ½
300	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	85	82½	85	+ 3
100	Central Foundry	32¼	32¼	32¼	− 1¼
100	Central Foundry pf.	45	45	45	− ½
14,300	Central Leather Co.	71¼	68⅝	71¼	+ 1½
135	Central R. R. of N. J.	216	216	216	−15
50	Central & So. Am. Tel.	105	105	105	..
4,500	Cerro de Pasco Copper	32⅞	31½	32⅝	+ ⅜
500	Chandler Motor	83½	80½	80½	− 2½
7,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	54½	52⅝	54⅛	+ ⅝
300	Chi. Great Western	7¼	7	7¼	+ ½
100	Chi. Great Western pf.	21	21	21	− ½
5,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	43⅝	41	43¼	+ 1⅝
3,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	75	71½	75	+ 2⅝
900	Chi. & Northwestern	94	93½	93⅞	+ 1½
7,300	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	21¼	19⅞	20⅝	+ ⅝
1,700	Chi., R.I.& Pac.7 p.c.pf	64⅝	62½	64	+ 1
4,000	Chi., R.I.& Pac.6 p.c.pf	54⅝	51⅝	54½	+ 2¼
2,600	Chile Copper	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ½
4,050	Chino Copper	44½	43⅜	44½	+ ½
3,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	39⅝	37¼	39⅝	+ 2⅛
200	Colorado Southern	21	21	21	..
150	Colorado South'n 1st pf	48	48	48	− 2¼
2,100	Columbia Gas & Elec.	34½	33⅛	34½	+ ⅝
1,200	Consolidated Gas	92	90½	91½	+ ½
300	Continental Can	93½	93	93½	+ ½
67,700	Corn Products Ref.	35⅛	33⅝	34⅞	+ ½
400	Corn Products Ref. pf.	95⅝	94½	95⅝	+ 1⅝
100	Crex Carpet	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
69,900	Crucible Steel	62	59	61½	+ 1½
200	Crucible Steel pf.	89¼	89	89¼	+ 1½
13,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	32	30½	32	+ 1¼
900	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	81⅝	80	81⅝	+ 1⅝
300	DEERE & CO. pf.	96	95	96	+ 1
100	Delaware & Hudson	112	112	112	+ 1
400	Del., Lack. & Western	177½	177½	177½	..
1,000	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	9	7½	9	+ 1⅜
15	Detroit Edison Co.	103½	103½	103½	..
100	Detroit United Ry.	85	85	85	− 5
26,500	Distillers Securities	42¼	40	40⅝	− ⅝
2,300	Dome Mines	9	8⅝	9	..
200	ELK HORN COAL	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ½
5,500	Erie	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+ ½
1,720	Erie 1st pf.	26	24⅝	26	+ ⅝
100	FEDERAL M. & S.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− 1¼
600	Federal M. & S. pf.	34⅝	32	34⅝	+ 1½
3,100	GASTON, WM. & W.	39	37	37⅞	− ⅜
700	General Cigar	40	38	40	+ 1½
4,600	General Electric	140⅝	136⅝	139	+ 3⅛
60,600	General Motors	140	128	130⅝	− 8⅛
1,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	47¼	46	46⅝	− ⅝
100	Goodrich pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ 1⅝
400	Granby Consol.	75	75	75	− 1
1,800	Great Northern pf.	92½	90	92¼	+ 2¼
20,300	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	29¼	26⅞	29	+ 2
900	Greene-Cananea Cop.	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+ 1¼
300	Gulf States Steel	92	91	91	+ 1
20	HARTMAN CORP.	42	42	42	..
200	Haskell & Barker	38	38	38	− 1
100	Homestake Mining	81½	81½	81½	..
600	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	94½	94	94½	+ ¼
8,790	Inspiration Copper	46⅞	44½	46⅞	+ 1⅞
500	Interboro Consolidated	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅝
700	Interboro Consol. pf.	44⅝	44¼	44¼	− 1¼
1,100	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	127½	125	127½	+ 2½
24,700	Inter. Mer. Marine	27½	24⅝	27¼	+ 1⅝
134,200	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	100⅝	94⅝	99⅝	+ 3⅛
20,600	Inter. Nickel	29⅜	27⅞	*27⅞	+ ⅞
100	Inter. Nickel pf.	96	96	96	+ 1
4,200	Inter. Paper	32	30½	31⅛	+ ⅝
300	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped	64½	64	64½	+ ½
300	JEWEL TEA	40	38	40	+ 2
300	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	17½	17	17½	+ ½
300	Kelly Springfield Tire	46½	46	46	− ⅝
7,700	Kennecott Copper	33⅝	32¼	33¼	+ ¼
85	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	96	94	*94	..
1,500	LACK. STEEL	78¼	76½	77½	+ 1¼
100	Laclede Gas	85	85	85	..
800	Lehigh Valley	59	58	59	+ 2¼
300	Liggett & Myers pf.	105	104½	105	+ ⅝
500	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19¼	17⅞	19¼	+ 1⅜
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf.	53	53	53	− 9
800	Louisville & Nashville	113½	111⅜	113	..
100	MACKAY COS. pf.	60	60	60	+ 1
430	Manhattan Elevated	97⅞	97½	97⅞	− ⅛
2,000	Maxwell Motors	29	27	28	− 1
1,500	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	63	60½	62¼	− 2¼
1,000	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	22¼	21⅞	22¼	− 3
300	May Dept. Stores pf.	103	103	103	+ 4¼
69,700	Mexican Petroleum	93½	88⅜	92⅝	+ 2
600	Mexican Petroleum pf.	94	92	94	+ 2
1,700	Miami Copper	31⅞	30⅝	31½	+ ⅜
8	Michigan Central	80½	80½	80½	..
8,200	Midvale Steel	45⅝	44½	45¼	− ⅜
500	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	88½	85	88½	+ 2
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
13,000	Mo. Pacific	23⅝	21⅝	23⅝	+ 1
3,100	Mo. Pacific pf.	49	45	49	+ 4
300	Montana Power	71	69	69	− ¼
100	NATIONAL ACME	31¼	31¼	*31¼	+ ¼
100	National Biscuit pf.	110½	110½	*110½	+ 2¼
6,050	National Conduit & C.	18⅜	16	16⅜	− 1⅞
9,000	National Enam. & S.	45⅝	44	44⅝	− ½
3,200	National Lead	55⅞	51	55⅞	+ 4⅞
1,300	Nevada Con. Cop.	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	+ ⅜
510	New York Air Brake	130	120⅞	130	+ ⅝
4,100	New York Central	71½	69⅞	71	+ 1
100	New York, Chi. & St.L.	15	15	15	+ 1
200	New York Dock pf.	46	46	46	+ 2
1,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	29⅞	28⅜	29⅛	− ½
200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	19½	19½	19½	− ½
2,400	Norfolk & Western	106¼	103¼	105⅞	+ 2¼
3,900	Northern Pacific	85	83	85	+ 1⅛
31,100	OHIO CITIES GAS	42⅜	40⅞	41	− ⅜
1,000	Ohio Fuel Supply	43½	43	43	− ½
800	Ontario Mining	5½	5	5½	+ ½
100	Owens Bottle Machine	62½	62½	62½	..
1,500	PACIFIC MAIL	28	26¼	28	+ 2
2,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	24½	19⅞	24	+ 4⅛
1,200	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	90½	89	90½	+ 1½
9,700	Pennsylvania Railroad	45⅛	44⅞	45	..
3,900	People's Gas, Chicago	50	44	46½	− 5
600	Pere Marquette	13	12	13	+ 1
200	Pere Marquette prior pf	57	53	57	+ 3
100	Philadelphia Co.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	− ½
1,400	Pierce-Arrow	38½	37	38	− ⅞
300	Pierce-Arrow pf.	93	92	93	+ 1
19,500	Pitts. Coal	52	48	51⅝	+ 3⅝
500	Pitts. Coal pf.	83	82¼	83	+ 1½
7,400	Pitts. & West Va.	28½	26½	27⅞	+ ⅞
400	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	67	66	*67	+ 1⅛
1,200	Pressed Steel Car	64	63	*63	+ ⅝
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ 4⅞
100	Public Service, N. J.	102	102	102	+ ½
800	Pullman Co.	117⅞	116	117⅞	+ ⅝
3,100	RY. STEEL SPRING	54¼	52⅞	54	+ ⅝
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	98	98	98	+ 2
3,000	Ray Consol. Copper	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅝
63,200	Reading	77½	74	77	+ 2
100	Reading 2d pf.	36	36	36	− 1
7,200	Republic Iron & Steel	78	75½	78	+ 2½
300	Republic Iron & S. pf.	99	98½	99	+ 1½
2,900	Royal Dutch tr. rects.	76⅛	75⅜	76⅛	+ 1⅝
800	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	12½	12	12⅜	+ ⅝
350	St. L. Southwestern pf.	37	34½	34½	− ½
200	Saxon Motor	9½	9	9	− 1½
800	Seaboard Air Line	8	7⅝	8	+ ½
700	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	156	153	154	+ 3⅛
16,300	Sinclair Oil Refining	37⅞	36¼	37	+ ⅝
2,200	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. Co.	50½	45	50¼	+ 5¼
15,500	Southern Pacific	86	83¼	85⅝	+ 2⅛
50	South Porto Rico Sugar	170	170	170	..
11,200	Southern Railway	24⅝	23¼	23⅞	+ ½
1,000	Southern Railway pf.	59½	57½	59¼	+ ⅜
400	Standard Milling	92	91½	91½	..
6,700	Studebaker Co.	52½	50⅝	51	− ¼
700	Stutz Motor	47	45	45	− 2¼
1,300	Superior Steel	36	35	36	+ 1⅛
100	Superior Steel 1st pf.	95	95	95	− 1
3,100	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	16¼	15⅝	16	− ½
7,400	Texas Co.	157½	153	156½	+ 1½
300	Texas & Pacific	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
100	Third Avenue	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
100	Tidewater Oil	185	185	185	+ 7
13,000	Tobacco Products	55⅛	53¼	54⅝	+ ⅝
100	Tobacco Products pf.	90	90	90	− 2½
700	Transue & Williams	40⅝	40	40¼	+ ½
209	Twin City Rap. Tran.	65⅛	62⅝	62⅝	− 2⅝
100	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	103	103	103	+ 1
31,900	Union Pacific	119⅝	114	119	+ 4⅝
200	Union Pacific pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛
200	United Alloy Steel	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
11,100	United Cigar Stores	97	94	96⅞	+ 1⅝
100	United Drug	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅝
500	United Drug 1st pf.	47	46½	47	..
100	United Drug 2d pf.	78	78	*78	+ ½
2,000	United Fruit	131⅝	127¼	130¼	+ 3½
100	United Rys. Invest.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ½
50	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf	40	40	40	..
7,600	U. S. Industrial Alc.	129	124	125⅝	+ ½
4,100	U. S. Rubber	58⅝	56⅝	57⅞	− ⅜
500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	99⅝	99	99	− 1⅛
1,500	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	47	44⅝	47	+ 1
332,900	U. S. Steel	96¼	93⅛	96¼	+ 1⅝
1,675	U. S. Steel pf.	111	109⅝	111	+ ⅝
9,100	Utah Copper	83⅝	80⅝	83⅝	+ ⅝
300	Utah Securities	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	− ½
2,400	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	40⅞	39	40¼	+ ½
120	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	103	103	103	+ 1½
500	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	61	60	60	+ ½
600	WABASH	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅝
1,600	Wabash pf. A	42½	41	42½	+ 1½
100	Wabash pf. B	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅝
100	Wells Fargo Express	82½	82½	82½	− ½
10,400	Western Maryland	17⅝	15½	17	+ 1½
1,200	Western Md. 2d pf.	31½	29⅝	31½	+ 2
1,247	Western Pacific	16½	16	16	− ¼
427	Western Pacific pf.	57	54⅝	*54⅝	− ½
200	Western Union Tel.	89¼	89	89½	− 1
4,000	Westinghouse E. & M.	42	40⅝	41⅞	+ ⅝
2,600	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10	9	10	+ 1
200	White Motors	43	42½	42½	..
2,200	Wilson & Co.	56½	53	56	+ 4⅝
14,180	Willys-Overland	19	18	19	+ ⅝
200	Willys-Overland pf.	80	80	80	+ ½
100	Wisconsin Central	37½	37½	37½	+ 1½
800	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	119⅝	117½	119⅝	+ 3⅝
300	Worthington Pump	34½	34	34½	− ⅝
100	Worth. Pump pf. A	85⅝	85⅛	85⅝	+ ½
300	Worth. Pump pf. B	60	60	60	+ ⅝

*Ex dividend.

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*From an editorial in The N. Y. Sun, Feb. 12th, 1918.

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6%
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Opt. January 1, 1928

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Consent to the issuance of these bonds has been given by the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C.

These bonds are issued for improving and extending the municipally owned water works system, and constitute direct, general obligations of the entire city. They are authorized by practically a unanimous vote of the qualified electors and are payable from a direct, unlimited tax, sufficient to pay interest and provide a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds.

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Price to yield 5.35% to optional period and 6% thereafter.

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of prices obtaining now and a year ago shows the very large shrinkage in the market value of well secured bonds and preferred stocks, offering many unusual opportunities for investment.
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Keeping Up With The War Tax

SO frequent are the changes in the administration of the War Revenue Act that it is better for you to have no information than information that is incomplete. From our Washington representative—lawyers, bankers, accountants and corporation officers, can obtain the official constructions day by day if they subscribe to our Income Tax and War Tax Services.

"Our Yearly Renewals express very clearly our opinion of your Services."
—Cashier of a large Boston Bank.

Subscription rates for the War and Income Tax Services are $25 each

The Corporation Trust Company
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION

February 16, 1918.

To the Holders of
First and Convertible Six Per Cent. Serial Gold Notes of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, dated January 1, 1917:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the above named notes, issued under agreement between the said corporation and the **Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee**, dated January 1, 1917, that under the provisions of the said agreement, all of the said notes have been called for redemption and are to be redeemed on the **29th day of March, 1918**, at the price of 102½ per cent. of the principal amount thereof, and interest accrued to said date of redemption, and that payment will be made therefor on such date at the office of the **Central Trust Company of New York, at No. 54 Wall Street**, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, upon the surrender of the said notes, with all unmatured coupons, and after such date no further interest will accrue thereon; and each and every coupon appertaining to any such note which purports on its face to mature after the date so designated shall become and be null and void, anything in such notes or in such coupons, or in the agreement under which the said notes were issued to the contrary notwithstanding.

Notes registered as to principal must be duly assigned in blank for transfer at the time of surrender thereof.

Certificates of ownership (income tax form) for accrued interest to date of redemption must be furnished by noteholders.

CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION.
By JOHN N. WILLYS, President.

CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION

February 16, 1918.

To the Holders of
FIRST AND CONVERTIBLE SIX PER CENT. SERIAL GOLD NOTES OF THE CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION, dated January 1, 1917:

Referring to the above notice of the redemption of the said notes on MARCH 29TH, 1918, you are further notified that holders who surrender their notes, with all unmatured coupons, at the office of the BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, AT NO. 16 WALL STREET, in the Borough of Manhattan, CITY OF NEW YORK, between the 18TH AND 28TH DAYS OF FEBRUARY, 1918, INCLUSIVE, will receive immediate payment therefor at the price of 102½ per cent. of the principal amount of each note surrendered, plus accrued interest to the date of surrender.

Certificates of ownership (income tax form) for accrued interest to date of surrender must be furnished by noteholders.

CURTISS AEROPLANE AND MOTOR CORPORATION,
By JOHN N. WILLYS, President.

Boston, Mass., January 26, 1918.

Notice to Holders of First Mortgage 5% Bonds Secured by Mortgage on the Steamer "Middlesex" Issued by Coastwise Steamship Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) par value First Mortgage 5% Bonds on the steamer "MIDDLESEX," dated October 1, 1912, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on April 1, 1918:

Bonds numbered 61 to 200, inclusive, maturing from April 1, 1918, to October 1, 1928.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on April 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to April 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry coupons due April 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificates.

Interest on said bonds will cease on April 1st, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By JOHN G. CROWLEY, Treasurer.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
W. C. SAUNDERS, Cashier.

Cerro De Pasco Copper Corporation

Redemption of Bonds

TO THE HOLDERS OF TEN YEAR CONVERTIBLE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF CERRO DE PASCO COPPER CORPORATION, DUE NOVEMBER 1st, 1925, AND SECURED BY THE INDENTURE BETWEEN SAID CORPORATION AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEE, DATED NOVEMBER 1st, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that all of the bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, not heretofore called for redemption, now outstanding have been called for redemption on May 1st, 1918, and on and after that date will be redeemed and paid out of moneys in the Sinking Fund provided for by Article IV. of the Indenture securing said Bonds, at 105% of the principal sum thereof, upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds accompanied by all coupons maturing subsequently to such redemption date, at the Office of the undersigned Trustee, 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. After May 1st, 1918, said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, January 28th, 1918.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, vs. METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY and others, Defendants.—By a decree made herein January 18, 1918, the undersigned trustee of the General and Collateral Trust Mortgage of Metropolitan Street Railway, dated February 1, 1897, is directed to distribute to the holders of the outstanding bonds secured by said mortgage the sum of $736 per bond, in full of all amounts payable thereon in the suit above entitled and the other suits in which said decree is made. In order to receive the full amount authorized for distribution the bonds, unless registered, must be accompanied by the coupons maturing February 1, 1908, and August 1, 1908. Upon said last-mentioned coupons, if presented separately from the bonds to which they appertain, the trustee is directed to make a like distribution at the rate of $16.98 for each coupon. The undersigned will make payment as directed by the decree upon presentation of the bonds and coupons for appropriate stamping at its office, No. 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated February 4th, 1918.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
by CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

STANDARD CHAIN COMPANY

The Standard Chain Company, pursuant to the terms of its First Mortgage, dated Feb. 15th, 1900, has paid to the undersigned, the Trustees thereunder, the sum of $18,000 for the Sinking Fund mentioned therein. Proposals for the sale of bonds to the extent of such sum are hereby invited at a price not to exceed 105 and accrued interest. All proposals must be in securely sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned and marked "Standard Chain Company, Proposal for Sinking Fund," and must be delivered at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, March 4th, 1918. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

J. W. PLATTEN,
CALVERT BREWER,
Trustees.

To the Holders of Preferred Stock of
THE PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA RAILWAY CO.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 31st, 1918.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Company held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 31st day of January, 1918, a dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ended December 31st, 1917, payable March 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record February 13th, 1918.

F. J. BRUNNER, Secretary.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Connecticut and Other Eastern States.

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax

$200,000

City of El Paso

Texas

Direct Obligation

Serial 5% Bonds

Dated Dec. 1, 1917 Denomination $1000
Interest June and December 1st

Maturities

$26,000 Dec. 1, 1922	$26,000 Dec. 1, 1942
26,000 Dec. 1, 1927	26,000 Dec. 1, 1947
26,000 Dec. 1, 1932	26,000 Dec. 1, 1952
26,000 Dec. 1, 1937	18,000 Dec. 1, 1957

All bonds maturing in 1942 and afterward are optional at par and accrued interest on or after December 1, 1937.

These bonds constitute direct obligations of the City of El Paso, Texas, principal and interest being payable by an ad valorem tax levied against all taxable property therein. They were authorized by a vote of the people to provide extensions for the waterworks and greater school facilities, both of which improvements were made necessary by the increased growth of the City.

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits at 90%.

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ROADS CLEARING UP STEEL CONGESTION

Improved Weather Enables Them to Remove Stocks That Held Back New Production.

PIG IRON OUTPUT GAINS

Coke Receipts Return to Normal and Blast Furnaces Get Under Way—Shipplates Plentiful.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 17.—Pig iron production has been increasing rapidly in the past few days as a result of better railroad operation, following the advent of mild weather. Blast furnace operations for many weeks past have been dependent almost wholly upon the coke supply, and the favorable weather has enabled the railroads to deliver a large part of the coke that was en route from coke ovens to blast furnaces. At many furnaces the receipts of coke the past week have been in excess of requirements, and many banked stacks have resumed full blast. There has been no corresponding increase in the production or shipment of coke, as the empties have not got back to the coke region, but if good weather continues there are likely to be much heavier shipments of coke.

The production of steel has not undergone an increase corresponding with the increase in pig iron production, for the reason that steel production has been limited of late chiefly by the ability to ship the finished product. Nearly all mill warehouses and yards are filled with steel awaiting shipment, and there has thus far been only a very slight increase in the supply of empty cars to steel mills. There is some improvement, however, and the steel trade now feels very hopeful that the major portion of its troubles are past.

Since the trouble of the railroads was chiefly one of congestion, the first effect of favorable weather is to move freight to destination, so that receipts of freight have been increasing much more rapidly than shipments. The latter development will come in due course with a continuance of good weather. The effort of the mills at this time is not so much to increase production as it is to ship material already made, particularly since that is material most urgently required by customers. The War Industries Board recently notified steel mills not to begin the manufacture of any export steel until an export permit is granted by the War Trade Board. Iron and steel products are now on the general conservation list, and permits to export commercial steel are likely to be very difficult to secure. By this method the Government obtains a measure of control over the price, since the set prices that have been in force for some time apply only to iron and steel purchased by the Government, its Allies, and the domestic trade. There is a large amount of export steel awaiting movement, there being large tonnages at mills, very considerable tonnages en route to seaboard, and a large stock at seaboard awaiting vessels.

Ingot Production.

The latest report on steel ingot production shows that mills which in 1916 produced 88.14 per cent. of the country's total ingot output made in January 2,203,845 gross tons. This represents production by the whole country at the rate of about 28,600,000 tons a year, while the productive capacity is between 47,000,000 and 50,000,000 tons. The best rate of production was shown last November, when the rate was about 44,400,000 tons a year, the rate in December falling to about 38,340,000 tons. In recent weeks the restriction in steel mill operation has been chiefly by reason of inability to ship the finished product, and output will now increase only as the railroads become able to handle heavier shipments. Despite the curtailment in output, the steel mills are keeping well abreast of the war program and, with perhaps a few minor exceptions, have been able to furnish all the steel for war purposes that could possibly be used. In the case of plates for shipbuilding, about which the greatest concern was felt, the supplies are ample for all shipbuilding operations that can be conducted. Much the same is true of structural shapes for equipping shipyards and building ships. The situation is a remarkable one, in view of the fact that less than a year ago plans were being formulated for building wooden ships because plates were supposed to be unobtainable. At the present time there is an ample supply of plates for shipbuilding requirements, even though the mills are unable to operate at their fullest capacity.

There is a moderate degree of activity in the pig iron trade, transactions being chiefly for deliveries in the second half of the year. Occasionally business is done in small lots for prompt shipment, when the needs of the buyer are particularly urgent. The market for billets and sheet bars is altogether inactive, but some sales are being made of shell discard steel, when shipping permits are obtainable. The trade is taking very little interest in the matter of price revision, although the set prices are formally continued only to March 31. It is felt that there can be no intelligent discussion of price revision as long as production is restricted as at present. Interests of the various steel companies are not inclined to forecast earnings for the current quarter, due to erratic movements in shipments and production incident to disrupted transportation facilities. They admit, however, that very low returns can be expected in comparison with the different quarters of 1917.

Railroads Clearing Yards.

The fine weather of the last week gave the railroads a chance to clear away the congestion in various yards, so that they are in relatively good shape.

The shipments of finished steel have not been as heavy as expected, owing to the fact that many cars have been used in transporting foodstuffs, and there are hardly any box cars in the yards. The tinplate mills furnish a good test of transportation, since as a rule they receive their steel from other points, while they must ship their finished product. The tinplate mills operated this week at barely more than 50 per cent. of capacity, the great majority of them being without steel, while some have crowded warehouses and can produce no more until they make shipments. The long-expected order giving tinplate preference on the railroads has not yet been promulgated, although over a week ago it was predicted to be only twenty-four hours off.

There has been a slight improvement in the receipt of coke by blast furnaces, but there is no noteworthy improvement in shipments of coke. Last Monday the railroads promised the Connellsville region a 65 per cent. car supply, but actual receipts of cars averaged under 60 per cent. Wednesday the supplies were 25 per cent. and yesterday 40 per cent., all of which indicates a poor supply for the week.

The United States Steel Corporation this week reported unfilled obligations at the end of January showing an increase of 96,135 tons during the month, against an increase of 484,612 tons in December, a loss of 112,659 tons in November, and losses averaging 575,000 tons a month during the preceding five months. Comparison between December and January shows how important were the sheet and tinplate contracts that were entered in December for the first half of this year. While books were opened in November, the actual entering of the business occurred almost entirely in December. The sheet and tinplate bookings that month exceeded the shipments by an amount almost equal to the corporation's entire gain. In January the sheet and tinplate branch lost tonnage.

There has been no appearance in the monthly reports thus far of any writing-off of contract business on account of buyers being unable to take the tonnage or unwilling to do so on account of the price not being in relation to the present set level. The trade generally accepts the corporation's unfilled obligations as representing, in the total, actual trustworthy business. The grand total of unfilled obligations Jan. 31, 1918, is 9,477,853 tons. The American Iron and Steel Institute report on the production of steel ingots during the month of January, as given by twenty-nine companies that made 88 per cent. of the ingot production of the country, was 2,203,815 gross tons, a falling off from the previous month of 529,877 tons. This includes both open-hearth and Bessemer. The high month during the last eight was October, with 3,351,935 gross tons.

The coal situation here is in fair shape, now that the railroads have been able to get cars into the district, added to the fact that the Monongahela River territory has been opened up with the breaking up of the ice gorges. More mills and plants were working full time this week than for many months, and the production of war materials has increased correspondingly.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	March High.	March Low.	May High.	May Low.
Feb. 11	1.27½	1.26⅞	1.25⅛	1.24⅝
Feb. 12	Holiday			
Feb. 13	1.27⅝	1.27	1.25⅝	1.24⅞
Feb. 14	1.27½	1.27⅛	1.26	1.25⅝
Feb. 15	1.27⅝	1.27⅛	1.26⅛	1.25⅝
Feb. 16	1.27⅝	1.27⅝	1.26⅜	1.26
Week's range	1.27⅝	1.26⅞	1.26⅜	1.24⅝

OATS.	Feb. High.	Feb. Low.	March High.	March Low.	May High.	May Low.
Feb. 11	..	..	82⅝	81½	79⅝	78⅝
Feb. 12	Holiday					
Feb. 13	83¼	82¼	83⅝	82¼	81½	79½
Feb. 14	84⅝	84⅛	85⅛	84	82⅝	81⅛
Feb. 15	85⅝	85	85⅝	84	83⅝	81⅞
Feb. 16	86¼	85	85⅝	84⅝	83⅝	82½
Wk's range	86¼	82¼	85⅝	81½	83⅝	78⅝

Provisions.

LARD.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Feb. 11	25.60	25.35	..	..
Feb. 12	Holiday			
Feb. 13	25.60	25.32	25.70	25.40
Feb. 14	25.57	25.42	25.65	25.57
Feb. 15	25.87	25.50	25.95	25.90
Feb. 16	26.17	25.90	26.25	26.17
Week's range	26.17	25.32	26.25	25.40

RIBS.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Feb. 11	24.70	24.55	..	..
Feb. 12	Holiday			
Feb. 13	24.85	24.55	..	..
Feb. 14	24.87	24.73	..	..
Feb. 15	25.15	24.82	25.35	25.05
Feb. 16	25.37	25.15	25.60	25.55
Week's range	25.37	24.55	25.60	25.05

PORK.	May High.	May Low.
Feb. 11	46.90	46.50
Feb. 12	Holiday	
Feb. 13	47.25	46.95
Feb. 14	47.40	47.30
Feb. 15	47.80	47.30
Feb. 16	48.00	47.75
Week's range	48.00	46.50

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	March High.	March Low.	April High.	April Low.	May High.	May Low.
Feb. 11	Holiday					
Feb. 12	Holiday					
Feb. 13	30.22	29.98	29.68	29.68	29.70	29.44
Feb. 14	30.08	29.90	....	....	29.60	29.40
Feb. 15	30.14	29.89	....	....	29.70	29.45
Feb. 16	30.26	30.12	....	....	29.79	29.65
Wk's rge	30.26	29.89	29.68	29.68	29.79	29.40

	July High.	July Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Feb. 11	Holiday					
Feb. 12	Holiday					
Feb. 13	29.15	28.88	28.03	27.64	27.73	27.45
Feb. 14	29.12	28.86	28.08	27.86	27.70	27.68
Feb. 15	29.17	29.00	28.08	27.85	27.83	27.72
Feb. 16	29.30	29.15	28.11	28.00	27.80	27.80
Wk's rge	29.30	28.86	28.11	27.64	27.85	27.45

MONEY RATES

	On Call High.	On Call Low.	On Call Last.	Renewals.
Feb. 11	5	5	5	5
Feb. 12	Holiday			
Feb. 13	6	6	6	6
Feb. 14	6	4½	6	4½
Feb. 15	6	5	6	6
Feb. 16	6	6	6	6
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			4½	4½
Same week last year—				
High			2½	2½
Low			2	2¼
Year to date—				
High			6	6
Low			2	3
Same period last year—				
High			3	3
Low			1¾	1¾

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Feb. 11	5½@5¾	5¾	5¾
Feb. 12	Holiday		
Feb. 13	5¾@6	5¾@6	5¾@6
Feb. 14	5¾@6	5¾@6	5¾@6
Feb. 15	5¾@6	5¾@6	5¾@6
Feb. 16	5¾@6	5¾@6	5¾@6
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5½	5¾	5¾
Same week last year—			
High	4½	4½	4¾
Low	4	4	4
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5½	5½	5½
Same period last year—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2½	2¾	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ....3¾@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ....4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ....5 @5½

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 5¾
4 to 6 months ....5¾@6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*4	†4½	4½	4½
New York	3½	4½	4½	4¾
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½	4¾
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4¾
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4¾
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4¾
Chicago	4	4½	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4¾
S. Francisco	4	4½	4¾	4¾

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	4	4	4
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	5½	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	5½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	4	4
S. Francisco	5½	4	4	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Feb. 11	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Feb. 12	Holiday			
Feb. 13	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Feb. 14	Par	†3c	†10c@Par	Par
Feb. 15	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Feb. 16	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Feb. 11	3½	4 17/32	4 17/32	27f 17½c
Feb. 12	3½	4 17/32	4 17/32	27f 17½c
Feb. 13	3½	4 17/32	4 17/32	27f 16½c
Feb. 14	3½	4 17/32	4 17/32	27f 16½c
Feb. 15	3½	4 17/32	4 17/32	27f 16½c
Feb. 16	3½	4 17/32	4 17/32	27f 16½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Feb. 11	54¼	100	57f 50c
Feb. 12	54⅝	100¼	57f 50c
Feb. 13	54⅝	100¼	57f 50c
Feb. 14	54⅝	100⅛	57f 50c
Feb. 15	54⅝	100⅛	57f 50c
Feb. 16	54⅝	100⅛	57f 50c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Feb. 11	42½d	85⅝c
Feb. 12	42½d	85⅝c
Feb. 13	42½d	85⅝c
Feb. 14	42½d	85⅝c
Feb. 15	42½d	85⅝c
Feb. 16	42½d	85⅝c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Feb. 16, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	Holiday	Holiday	649,523
Tuesday	Holiday	307,007	589,723
Wednesday	458,303	283,361	595,134
Thursday	394,747	300,792	472,856
Friday	628,763	385,450	412,433
Saturday	348,600	206,870	261,548
Total w'k	1,830,417	1,583,480	2,961,222
Year to date	18,886,800	26,482,629	25,065,717

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	Holiday	Holiday	$3,758,500
Tuesday	Holiday	$3,760,000	3,056,500
Wednesday	$4,716,500	2,545,500	3,447,500
Thursday	4,505,500	2,590,000	3,325,500
Friday	6,033,000	2,587,500	3,301,500
Saturday	2,046,500	1,801,000	1,679,500
Total w'k	$17,301,500	$13,284,000	$19,064,000
Year to date	153,554,000	177,148,800	176,595,500

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Feb. 16, '18.	Feb. 17, '17.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$3,877,500	$8,404,000	$4,526,500
Government	13,355,000	4,727,000	*8,628,000
City	69,000	153,000	84,000
Total all	$17,301,500	$13,284,000	*$4,017,500

*Increase.

Permit by Capital Issues Committee of Federal Reserve Board

Following is copy of letter dated February 8, 1918, from the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board, signed Paul M. Warburg, Chairman, to Chas A. Hinsch, Esq., President of The Fifth-Third National Bank, Cincinnati, O.:

Referring to the refunding issue of $1,560,900 2-Year 6% First Mortgage Notes by the Union Light, Heat & Power Company of Covington, Kentucky: After inquiring into the purpose of the issue above described, we are of opinion that the sale of the said bonds is not incompatible with the interest of the United States. This finding constitutes no approval of such issue as regards its merits, security, or legality in any respect. In any public offer or advertisement of the said issue, this letter must be incorporated in full.

$1,560,900

Union Light, Heat & Power Company

(Covington, Ky.)

Two-Year 6% First Mortgage Lien Gold Notes

Dated February 15, 1918 Denominations $100, $500, $1,000
Due February 15, 1920 Interest February and August 15

Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the Central Trust Company, Cincinnati, or at the Bankers Trust Co., New York. Callable on any interest date in whole or in part, upon 30 days' published notice, at 100½ and interest to and including February 15, 1919, and thereafter at 100 and interest.

Normal Federal Income Tax reimbursed (so far as lawful) to extent of 2%

Central Trust Company, Cincinnati, Trustee

Property—This Company does the entire gas, electric light and power business of Covington, Newport and numerous other Kentucky communities adjacent to the city of Cincinnati under franchises of property, most of which are unlimited as to time. The total population served is approximately 125,000. The gas distribution system includes over 150 miles of gas mains, a large part of which has been installed in recent years. Natural gas is purchased from the Columbia Gas & Electric Company on favorable terms.

Capitalization—All of the Company's Capital Stock is owned by the Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Light & Traction Company, which is leased to the Columbia Gas & Electric Company.

	Authorized	*Outstanding*
Capital Stock	$500,000	$500,000
First Mortgage 4% Bonds due May 1, 1918	2,000,000	1,560,900
5% 50-Year Gold Bonds due November 1, 1965	5,000,000	320,000

Security—This note issue will be secured on May 1, 1918, in the opinion of counsel, by a first mortgage lien on all the property owned by the Company or hereafter acquired. An appraised valuation of the physical property of the Company, made by Norton & Bird, Chicago, fixed its total value, as of November 1, 1915, after deducting depreciation, at $2,406,000. The present valuation, due to additions to the property and the material advance in prices, is considerably over $3,000,000.

The Columbia Gas & Electric Company in its lease of the Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Light & Traction Company guarantees to the lessor the payment of interest and principal of this issue of Notes. The Columbia Company's net surplus for the calendar year 1917, after paying all fixed charges, including taxes, was $2,934,485.11.

Earnings—Net earnings of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1917, were nearly three times the total annual interest charges including interest on this issue upon retirement of the First Mortgage 4s on May 1, 1918. Following are the earnings of the Company for the last three years:

	1917	1916	1915
Gross earnings	$1,231,065.73	$1,056,756.55	$931,804.00
Operating expenses and taxes	927,091.45	782,127.56	695,781.61
Net earnings	$303,974.27	$274,628.99	$236,022.39

The proceedings authorizing this issue of Notes have been taken under the direction of Messrs. Ernst, Cassatt & Cottle for the Company, and of Mr. Lawrence Maxwell for the bankers.

Price 96¾ and Interest, Yielding 7¾%

The information and figures used in this circular are taken from sources which we consider trustworthy, and, while not guaranteed, they have been relied upon by us in the purchase of these securities for our own account

Field, Richards & Co.
100 Broadway
New York
Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
62 Cedar Street
New York
Chicago Boston Philadelphia

Bond Department
The Fifth-Third National Bank of Cincinnati

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 16, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$17,301,500	$153,554,000
Same period last year	13,284,000	177,148,800

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.08	77.01	77.43	76.64
Same period a year ago	87.25	87.12	89.48	87.00

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA GOLD cv. 6s, Series A	24	24	24	2
Alaska Gold cv. 6s, Series B	25	25	25	2
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	95	95	95	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	99¼	99	99¼	3
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	82	82	82	1
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	99	99	99	2
Am. S. & Ref. 1st 5s	88½	88¼	88⅛	28
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	82	81	81⅝	44
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	94½	94	94	88½
Am. Thread 4s	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	10
Am. Writing Paper 5s	86⅝	86	86	13
Armour & Co. 4½s	86⅝	86	86⅛	9
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	84½	84	84	20
At., T. & S. F. conv. 4s, 1955	83	83	83	7
A., T. & S. F. conv. 4s, 1960	84⅝	84¼	84½	10
A., T. & S F. adj. 4s	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	78	76	78	3
A. & Ch. A. L. 1st 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	12
A.C.L., L.& N. col. 4s	73	72	73	6
BALTIMORE & OHIO prior lien 3½s	88¼	88	88	23
B. & O. gold 4s	77⅝	77	77	29
B. & O. ref. 5s	81⅝	81¼	81¼	14
B. & O. cv. 4½s	78⅝	78½	78⅝	30
Beth. Stl. pur. m. 5s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	17
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	89¼	89¼	89¼	1
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	98½	98½	98½	5
Braden Copper 6s	93	92½	93	32
Bklyn. R. T. 5s, 1918	96	95⅝	96	12
Bklyn. R. T. ref. 4s	65	65	65	1
Bur., C., R. & N. col. tr. 5s	96	96	96	5
Bush Terminal 4s	82	82	82	2
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	92	91⅝	92	2
Canada So. cons. 5s	91	91	91	1
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	99½	99¼	99½	9
Cent. Leather 5s	96	96	96	15
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	89½	89½	89½	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	104	104	104	1
Cent. Pacific 4s	81	80¼	81	44
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	88	88	88	1
Cerro de Pasco 6s	107¼	105⅝	107¼	23
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	73½	73½	73½	2
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	78	77⅝	77¼	98
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	70	70	70	28
Chic. & Alton 3s	50	50	50	11
Chic. & Alton 3½s	39	39	39	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	83½	82⅝	83½	13
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	93½	93	93¼	210
C., B. & Q., D. Div. 4s	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	92	92	92	1
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	55	55	55	24
C., M. & St.P. 4s, '25	77½	77¼	77¼	5
C., M. & St.P. ref. 4½s	68½	68	68¼	29
C., M. & St.P. gn. 4½s	84	83½	84	12
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	79	78⅝	79	14
C., M. & St.P. cv. 4½s	74½	73⅝	74¼	34
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	1
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	66½	66¼	66½	25
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	87	87	87	6
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	66¼	66¼	66¼	1
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	103½	103½	103½	1
Chile Copper 7s	107	106⅝	106⅝	15
Chile C. 6s, part paid	78	77½	78	52
Choc., Ok. & G. gen. 5s	95	95	95	1
Col. Industrial 5s	74½	73⅝	74½	4
Col. & South. 1st 4s	86½	83⅝	86½	5
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	70	69⅝	70	3
Con. Gas conv. 6s	101	100⅝	100⅝	33
Cumberland Tel. 5s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	5
DEL. & HUD. 1st and ref. 4s	83½	83½	83½	3
D. & H. conv. 5s	87½	87½	87½	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	65	64	65	22
D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s	49½	49	49	7
Det. United 4½s	69	68⅞	68⅞	15
Distillers' Sec. 5s	79	78⅝	79	5
ERIE 1st con. 4s	67	66½	66½	2
Erie gen. 4s	51¼	51	51	16
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	45	45	45	20
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	50	49½	50	16
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	97⅝	97½	97½	9
Great North. ref. 4¼s	88½	88½	88½	1
HUD. & M. ref. 5s	60	56⅞	60	148
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	18⅛	16⅛	18⅛	48
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1951	95	95	95	2
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	75	75	75	1
Ill. Central ref. 4s	83	83	83	1
Ill. Cent., Lo. D. 3½s	71	71	71	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	81⅝	81	81	15
Indiana Steel 5s	97	97	97	1
Inter.-Met. 4½s	55	54½	54½	48
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	85	84½	84⅝	60
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	73	73	73	5
Int. Mer. Mar. 6s	94	93⅝	93⅝	41
Iowa Central ref. 4s	48	48	48	2
KAN. CITY SO. 5s	75½	75	75½	13
Kansas City So. 3s	61½	61¼	61½	1
Kan. City Term. 4s	75½	75⅜	75⅜	20
Knox. & Ohio 1st 6s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	2
LACLEDE GAS 1st 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	95½	95	95½	12
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	89	89	89	3
Lake Shore 3½s	73	73	73	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	86⅝	85½	85½	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	86⅛	84½	84½	50
Liggett & Myers 5s	98	98	98	10
Lorillard 7s	115	115	115	2
Lorillard 5s	93	92	92½	3
Louis. & Nash. un. 4s	86	85¾	86	3
MAN. con. 4s	80½	79	80½	2
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	2
Mich. Central 4s, '40	75	75	75	2
Midvale Steel 5s	83	82¾	83	41
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	48	48	48	1
M., St.P. & S.S.M. 4s	86½	86½	86½	3
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	62½	62	62	2
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	35	34	34	3
M., K. & T. of Tex. 5s	52½	52¼	52¼	2
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	58⅝	57⅞	58¼	225½
Mo.P.1st & ref.5s,'26	89⅝	89	89½	12
Mo.P.1st & ref.5s,'23	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	1
Montana Power 5s	92	91⅝	91⅝	9
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	46½	45½	46½	56
N. O., T. & M. 6s, Ser. A	94	94	94	6
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	72	72	72	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	112
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	79	77½	78½	10
N. Y. Cent. cons. 4s	74	73½	74	4
N.Y.C. & St.L. 1st 4s	82	82	82	1
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H. & P.4s	70½	70½	70½	3
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H. & P.5s	87½	87¼	87¼	10
N.Y.,N.H. & H. cv.6s	85⅝	84⅝	84⅝	10
N.Y.,L.E.&W. 1st 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
N.Y.,L.E.&W.const.5s	98	98	98	1
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	18	18	18	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	50	50	50	1
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	87	86½	86½	63
Norf. & W. con. 4s	85	85	85	1
Nor. Pacific 4s	84⅛	83⅝	84	27
Nor. Pacific 3s	61	60	60	35
N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s	87⅝	86½	86½	6
ORE. SH. L. ref. 4s	83	83	83	2
Ore. Sh. Line cons. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	1
Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s	102	102	102	3
Ore. R.R. & N.cons.4s	82½	82½	82½	2
Ore.-W. 1st & ref. 4s	73	72½	72½	12
PAC. G. & EL. 5s	80⅝	80	80⅝	4
Pac. T. & T. 5s	92½	92½	92½	7
Penn. con. 4½s	98⅛	98	98	13
Penn. gen. 4½s	90⅝	89½	90	33
Penn. gtd. 4½s	98	98	98	15
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	80½	80½	80½	2
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	81½	80⅝	80⅝	39
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	62½	62½	62½	2½
Public Service 5s	78½	78	78	7
READING gen. 4s	84⅝	84½	84⅝	29
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	98	97⅞	98	9
Rio G. W. 1st 4s	64	64	64	3
ST. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	94¼	94	94¼	8
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	74½	74½	74½	7
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 4s, A	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	64
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 5s, B	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	18
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	65¼	64	65¼	19
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	50	48	50	27
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	66½	66½	66½	4
St. L. S. W. Term. 5s	58	58	58	13
St. P., K.C.& S.L.4½s	59	59	59	4
San. An. & A. Pass 4s	60½	59⅛	60	85
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	1
Seab'd Air Line ref. 4s	54⅝	54	54	25
Seab'd Air L. adj. 5s	50⅝	49¼	50	99
Sinclair Oil 7s	88⅝	87	88	52
Sinc. Oil, with war	93⅛	90⅝	93¼	165
So. Pac. conv. 5s	90⅝	89⅝	90⅝	48
So. Pac. conv. 4s	77	76⅝	76⅝	26
So. Pac. ref. 4s	82½	82	82⅛	83
So. Pac. col. 4s	73½	73¼	73½	8
So. Pac., S.F.Term.4s	78	78	78	2
Southern Ry. 5s	92½	92¼	92¼	37
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	138
So. R., M. & O. col. 4s	68	68	68	4
TERM. OF ST. L. con. 5s	95	95	95	2
Texas Co. deb. 6s	100	99⅝	99⅝	2
Texas Co. deb. 6s	100	100	100	7
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	84	84	84	1
Third Av. adj. 5s	34¼	33	33	15
Tri-City 5s	93⅛	93⅛	93½	11
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	87½	86⅝	87⅝	59
Union Pac. ref. 4s	80½	78⅝	80½	13
Union Pac. conv. 4s	87	87	87	6
U. S. Rubber 6s	100½	100	100	5
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	79½	78⅛	79	187
U. S. Sm., R. & M. 6s	97	97	97	13
U. S. Steel 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	83
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	¼
Utah P. & L. 5s	84	83	83	2
VA. IRON, C. & C. 5s	85	85	85	3
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	91	91	91	2
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
WABASH 1st 5s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	10
Wabash 2d 5s	85½	84⅝	84⅝	11
Wabash eq. s. f. 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	4
Western Pacific 5s	80⅝	79⅝	79⅝	19
Western Maryland 4s	60	60	60	4
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	92	92	92	1
Wilson & Co. 6s	95½	95½	95½	9
Total sales				$33,877,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. Liberty 3½s	98.14	97.46	98	2,312
U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s	96.60	96.04	96.30	239½
U. S. Liberty 2d 4s	96.08	94.70	95.96	6,833½
Am. For. Secur. 5s	97⅛	96	96⅝	383
Anglo-French 5s	90	89⅛	89⅝	391¼
City of Bordeaux 6s	89⅛	87⅛	89	168
City of Lyons 6s	88⅛	87⅛	88⅛	130
City of Marseilles 6s	88⅝	87⅛	88⅛	145
City of Paris 6s	87½	85⅝	87	100
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	8
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	93⅛	93	93	5
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	11
French Gov. 5½s	97⅛	96⅝	97⅛	217
Jap. 4½s	91	91	91	7
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, German stamp	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	22
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, English stamp	91	91	91	5
Jap. 4s	76	76	76	1
U. K. of G.B. & I. 5s	99	98⅝	99	280
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	97⅛	97¼	97⅝	275
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99	98⅝	99	328
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	94½	94⅛	94¼	346
Total sales				$13,355,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4½s, 1960	90	89½	90	2
4½s, 1964	90	90	90	5
4½s, May, 1957	96¼	96¼	96¼	4
4½s, Nov., 1957	96	96	96	1
4½s, 1965	96	95⅛	95½	57
Total sales				$69,000
Grand total				$17,301,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	Holiday.			
Tuesday	Holiday.			
Wednesday	40,640	162,270	194,530	$303,000
Thursday	45,350	131,735	137,598	52,000
Friday	58,373	221,575	177,970	58,000
Saturday	24,460	75,508	85,160	49,000
Total	168,823	591,088	595,258	$462,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,300	*Aetna Explo.	7	6⅝	7	..
100	*Am.Wr.Paper	3	3	3	..
1,200	Br.-Am. Tob., reg	16⅝	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
1,400	Do, coupon.	18	17⅝	18	..
2,300	*ChalmersMot.	7	5	5	+ ¼
3,200	Chev.M.C.,w.i.	121	118½	120	+ 1
500	*Corp. of Fla.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
6,100	*Cuprite Sul.	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
16,000	Curtiss Aero.	39	34⅝	38⅝	+ 6
1,500	*Elec. Gun	¼	¼	¼	..
675	EmersonPhon.	4	3⅝	3⅝	..
200	*IntMot.2d pf.	16	16	16	− ¼
200	Int. Rubber	10	9⅞	10	..
600	*Int.Trad.Corp.	1⅛	1	1	..
4,800	Keyst'e T.&R.	17⅛	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
40	*S. S. Kresge.	75	75	75	..
100	Lake Tor.Boat	3⅛	3	3	..
250	Marco. of Am.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11,000	*Maxim Muni.	½	⅜	½	..
100	N. Y. Transp.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
200	N. A. P. & P.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7,000	P'rless T.& M.	20	18	18	− 1½
1,500	Perfec. T.& R.	48	47	48	..
74,000	Smith Mot.Tr.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	..
1,180	*Std. Motor.	10½	10	10½	+ ½
900	Submar. Boat.	13½	13	13⅛	− ⅛
17,000	*United Mota.	25⅞	24⅝	24⅞	− ⅝
6,300	U. S. SS. Co.	5⅛	4⅞	5	− ⅛
500	United Zinc	2	2	2	+ ⅛
6,700	*Wr.-M. Air.	7½	7	7¼	+ ¼
265	* Do pf	47	47	47	+ 1

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
13,200	Anglo-Am. Oil	12¼	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
56,650	Do rts	2½	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅜
35	Buckeye P. L.	100	98	98	..
90	Ohio Oil	338	330	336	+ 6
10	South. Penn.	290	290	290	+ 2
40	Std. Oil, Cal.	233	230	230	+ 1
35	Std. Oil, N. J.	579	575	579	+ 4
56	Std. Oil, N. Y.	280	273	280	+ 5

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,600	*Allen Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
38,400	*Am. Ven. Oil	14	11	14	+ 1
4,000	*Ber. O. & G.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
33,000	Bos.-Wyo. Oil	25	23	24	..
28,500	*Cosden Oil	8⅝	7	8¼	+ 1
400	*Cos. Oil pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
18,300	Crown Oil	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
8,300	*Duthie Oil	58	55	57	− 1
1,600	*Elk B. Pet.	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
10,400	Elkld. O.& G.	½	½	½	..
250	Empire Pet.	2	1⅝	2	..
11,100	*Esmer. Oil	⅞	⅜	⅞	..
8,700	Federal Oil	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅝
3,500	Glenrock Oil	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	..
2,000	Han. O. & R.	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
6,800	Houston Oil	46	41	44½	+ 4
1,000	Inter. Petrol.	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅝
22,200	Isl. Oil & Tr.	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
100,700	Kenova Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1,500	*Ky. Petrol.	7	5½	7	+ ½
1,800	*Merritt Oil.	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
10,800	Metro. Pet.	⅝	½	⅝	..
11,000	*Midwest Oil	112	108	111	..
3,700	*Midw. O. pf.	1⅛	1	1⅛	− ⅛
1,787	*Midw. Ref.	110	107	108	+ 1
2,100	*Min. W. Pet.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
7,100	*N. Y.-Ok. Oil	⅝	½	⅝	..
6,900	*N. W. Oil	62	60	62	..
18,000	Okla. Oil	4	3½	3½	− ½
7,000	*Okla Oil pf.	11	10½	11	− 1
6,200	Okla. P. & R.	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
27,400	Okm. P. & R.	5⅝	4½	4⅝	+ 1⅛
2,500	Omar O. & G.	30	28	29	+ 2
6,200	Overland Pet.	25	23	25	+ 2
100	*Pan-Am.Pet.	50	50	50	..
3,400	Penn. Gaso.	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
3,700	Penn.-K. Oil.	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ¼
30,600	Queen Oil	41	32	32	− 2
2,600	R.Rk. O.& G.	⅝	⅜	⅜	..
20,000	Rice Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
3,600	*Sap. O. & R.	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
8,200	Seq. O. & R.	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
11,200	Sinclair Gulf	23⅛	20	22⅝	+ 3
6,850	*Somerset Oil.	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
8,350	*Stanton Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
7,000	*Tuxpam	3½	3	3½	..
21,000	*U. West. Oil	⅞	⅝	⅝	..
1,200	*U. W. O. n.	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	..
1,800	*Vic. Oil, n.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	..

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,048	A.-Br. C. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
3,500	*†Atlanta	11	10	10	− ½
14,300	Big Ledge C.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
3,500	*†Booth	5	4	4	− 1
30,200	†Boston Mont.	50	43	50	+ 6
5,900	*Bradshaw C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
1,500	Buffalo Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
9,000	Butte C. & Z.	10⅝	9⅝	10	− ½
20,500	Butte-Detroit	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
525	Butte-N. Y.	1	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
2,300	*Butte R. C.	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− 1
30,700	*†Caledonia	55	45	47	− 6
10,700	*Calumet & J.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2,600	Canada Cop.	2⅛	2	2	− ⅛
41,600	†Cashboy	11½	8½	10⅛	− 2⅛
1,880	*Coco River	2	1⅞	2	..
6,600	Cons. Ariz. S.	2⅛	1⅞	2	..
3,000	Cons. Cop.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
4,200	*†Cons. Home.	24	22	24	+ 1
870	*Copper Val.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3,800	Cresson Gold.	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
10,200	*E. Croesus	1⅛	1	1	..
12,500	*Emma Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
3,700	*†Fortuna C.	40	38	39	− 1
2,500	*Gibson C. C.	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
8,000	*Globe D. C.	1	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
2,800	Goldfield Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
2,000	†Gold Merger	4⅛	4	4⅛	..
17,000	*Great Bend	5	4⅛	5	− ⅛
4,700	*Green Mon.	⅝	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
4,200	Hecla	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
7,100	*†Int. Mines	15	15	15	− 1
2,150	*Iron Blossom.	½	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
2,900	*Jerome Verde	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
5,510	*J. Prescott C.	2⅛	1⅞	2	− ⅛
9,700	*†Jim Butler	62	57	58	− 6
2,700	J.-Kennecott	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
4,000	†Jumbo Ext.	16	15	15	− 3
1,000	†Kewanas	7	7	7	− ½
10,500	Lampazos Sil.	⅝	½	⅛	..
11,500	*†Liberty Sil.	38	33	38	+ 5
1,700	Louisiana C.	½	½	½	+ ⅛
500	†McKinley-D.	53	53	53	− 1
100	Magma Cop.	39	39	39	− 1
10,800	*†Marsh Min.	6	4	6	+ 1½
3,300	Mason Valley	6	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
4,500	Mines Holding	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
2,500	†Mogul Mining	25	25	25	+ 5
6,800	Mohican Cop.	½	½	½	− ⅛
8,000	*Monster Chf.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
10,500	*†Mother Lode	26	25½	26	..
19,000	*†Natl. Leas.	7	5	6	− 1
12,000	*†Nat. Z. & L.	33	25	33	+ 7
3,500	*†Nev. Ophir.	18	18	18	..
2,075	*New Cornelia	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
200	Nipissing	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
6,100	Nixon Nevada	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
1,800	*Ohio C., new, w. i.	½	½	½	− ⅛
600	*Onondago M.	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
3,900	*†Pole Star C.	26	24	26	..
6,300	†Port. Con. C.	33	32	33	+ 1
10,000	†Provincial M.	48	47	48	+ 1
3,400	*Rawley M.	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
3,400	*Ray Hercules	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1,300	*Red Warrior.	½	½	½	+ ⅛
65,000	†Rex Con. M.	15	9⅝	14	+ 4
8,250	†Rochester M.	36	33	33	− 2
5,500	†San Toy	14	11½	14	+ 2
1,650	*†Sil. Pl. Con.	58	50	53	..
7,000	Sil. K. of Ar.	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1,400	Stand. Sil.-L.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2,500	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
3,000	†Success Min.	9	9	9	..
1,100	Superior Cop.	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	− 1
900	Tonopah Ex.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4,600	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1,600	Un. Eastern	4⅛	4	4	..
6,900	Un. Verde Ex.	41⅛	38	40⅝	+ 2⅝
1,500	Unity Gold	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6,400	†W. End Con.	83	71	71	− 9
18,000	White Caps.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
7,500	†White C. Ex.	12	10½	11	+ 1
1,600	†Wilbert Cop.	11	11	11	+ 1

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$26,000	*Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w.i.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
6,000	*Beth. Stl. 5s, 2-yr. notes	98	97⅝	98	+ ⅛
124,000	*Can. Gov. 5s.	95½	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
40,000	*Gen. El. 6% n.	100⅛	99⅝	100	+ ⅛
66,000	*Gen. El. 6%, 2-yr. notes	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
10,000	*Rus. Gov. 5½s, new	42	41	41⅛	..
1,000	*Rus. Gov. 6½s	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	..
189,000	*Wes. El. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	− ⅛

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

We offer, subject to prior sale,
$44,000 Canton, Ohio
6% Street Improvement Notes
General obligation of City.
Due February 1st, 1923.
Price 104.38 & Int., Yielding 5%
PRUDDEN & COMPANY
Toledo, Ohio.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 85 Cedar Street.
Telephone—Cortlandt 5964.

Pacific Gas & Elec.
Common & Preferred
Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5413

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

5½% GUARANTEED
First Mortgages and Certificates
Write for Booklet "A."
First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza N., L. I. City, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED
to sell stock of a producing oil company; salary and commission; permanent position for salesman with good record; previous experience as a stock salesman not necessary. Investment, 1,000 Times Downtown.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.—U. S. Engineer Office, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, March 18, 1918, and then opened, for dredging in James River, Va. Further information on application at this office, or at U. S. Engineer Office, 816 Federal Building, Richmond, Va.

TO THE HOLDERS OF DEPOSIT RECEIPTS OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY REPRESENTING FIVE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY:

The plan of July 9th, 1917, has become effective and you will receive Series C registered refunding bonds and/or scrip as prescribed by said plan in the ratio of $59.10 par value Series C bonds for each $100 par value of Certificates of Indebtedness, upon surrendering your deposit receipts to the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, City of New York, on or after April 15th, 1918, and before July 1st, 1918. The books of said Trust Company will be finally closed for the transfer of deposit receipts on February 15, 1918. The Committee has filed its accounts with said Trust Company.

New York, February 11th, 1918.
RALPH J. JACOBS,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
S. SIDNEY SMITH,
Protective Committee.
NATHAN OTTINGER, 25 Broad St., New York City,
HENRY M. WARD, 120 Broadway, New York City,
Counsel.

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIFTEEN-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. INCOME MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 2 of Article Second of the Mortgage of Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Company to Columbia Trust Company, as Trustee, securing an issue of the above mentioned bonds, that Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Company will, on and after March 1, 1918, at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, make payment of the fourth installment of interest upon said bonds, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from July 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917, amounting to $25.00 upon each of said bonds, respectively, upon presentation and surrender of Coupon No. 4 appertaining to said bonds, accompanied by appropriate certificates of ownership, as required by the Federal Income Tax Law.

Dated Atlanta, Georgia, February 14, 1918.
ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By E. T. LAMB, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 20-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE SPRINGFIELD COAL MINING COMPANY:

The undersigned Successor-Trustee, under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of thirty-five thousand five hundred fifty-six dollars and sixty-eight cents ($35,556.68) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before **Monday, February 25th, 1918.** Bonds accepted must be delivered on February 27th, 1918, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.
Dated, New York, January 30th, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GEORGE W. HELME COMPANY
Jersey City, N. J., January 24, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of George W. Helme Company, for the election of seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the home office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, March 4, 1918. The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 31st day of January, 1918, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the fifth day of March, 1918.

E. D. CHRISTIAN, Sec'y & Treas.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

BINGHAMTON LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York, has been appointed the Fiscal Agent of this Company for the purpose of paying the interest on all of the First Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds issued and outstanding under and pursuant to the First Refunding Mortgage made by this Company to the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated July 1, 1902, and on the First Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued and outstanding under and pursuant to Indenture made by this Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated February 1, 1916.

Said interest is payable April 1st and October 1st of each year.

Dated, February 18, 1918.
BINGHAMTON LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CO.,
By C. N. WILSON, Secretary.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL Association, located at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
W. C. CAINE, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.
New Brunswick, New Jersey, Feb. 8th, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, March 19th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, the consideration of proposed amendments to the By-Laws and for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee since the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company on March 20th, 1917, and of all matters referred to in the Twenty-sixth Annual Report to Stockholders, which will be sent to Stockholders before the meeting, and in the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the New York Office of the Company, 1790 Broadway.

The Transfer Books will not be closed, but the New Jersey Corporation Law will not allow to be voted any share of stock which shall have been transferred after February 27th, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL NORRIS, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF GENERAL BAKING COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the by-laws, the annual meeting of the stockholders of General Baking Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 45 East 17th Street, New York City, on Monday, March 4th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

FIRST: To elect for the ensuing year a Board of Eighteen (18) Directors.

SECOND: To consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and agreements which have been made or taken by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the officers of the Company since March 5th, 1917, the date of the last annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, as set forth in the records of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee.

THIRD: To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

FREDERIC H. FRAZIER,
Secretary.

TUCKER & CARTER ROPE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 111 Broadway, Room 1101, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on March 4, 1918, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

W. T. CLANCY, Secretary.
Dated, February 18, 1918.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Bridgeport-Wilkes Barre Company will be held at the office of the Corporation at 217 Broadway, Manhattan, on Monday, March 4, 1918, at 4 P. M., for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

J. M. STERLING,
Secretary.
PERCY S. HILL,
President.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Lessing's, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company at 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Tuesday, March 5th, 1918, at 5 P. M., for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

L. J. STOKES.
February 18th, 1918.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

American Stores Pfd.
Anglo-American Oil Rights
American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
American Tobacco Scrip
Babcock & Wilcox Stock
Bankers Trust Stock
Crocker Wheeler Com. & Pfd.
Dixon Crucible
Franklin Fire Insurance
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
Federal Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Great Northern Paper Rights
Hocking Valley Railway
Ingersoll Rand Com.
James Butler Pfd.
Kirby Lumber Stocks
Penn. Coal & Coke
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Texas & Pacific Coal
Thompson-Starrett Com. & Pfd.
United Publishers Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Unlisted Securities Department

Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. 1st Pfd.
Central Aguirre Sugar
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Fajardo Sugar
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
Manati Sugar Common
Safety Car Heating & Lighting

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville 4½s, 1952
Int'n'l Great Northern 5% Notes, 1914 (Defaulted)
New York Dock, Pfd.
St. Louis, Springfield & Peoria 5s, 1939

Hanson & Doyle
20 BROAD ST. Phone 4684 Broad.

W. & C. T. Jones Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Cardiff, Wales)
Bought and Sold.
OSCAR M. VAIL, JR.,
Phone 8159 Cort. 135 Broadway, N. Y.

Columbia Graphophone
Common & Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & Woodward
Telephone 3100 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

We specialize in
Smith Motor Truck Pref. Stock
DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York.
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

The firm of Kirkpatrick & Lewis is today dissolved, by mutual consent. Mr. Kirkpatrick will sign in liquidation.
Kirkpatrick & Lewis.

Mr. Kirkpatrick will continue business under the firm name of
Kirkpatrick & Co.
10 Wall Street.
Telephone: Rector 9077

Mr. Lewis will continue as a member of the New York Curb Market Assoc., as
Jas. F. Lewis
10 Wall Street
Telephone Broad 3876
February 15, 1918.

Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
Burns Bros. Ice 1st Pfd.
Sullivan Machinery Stk. & Rts.
Colts Arms
Standard Milling Conv. 6s, 1926
Black Diamond Oil Bonds
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Burns Bros. Ice
Marlin Arms
Gt. Nor. Paper Rights
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Columbia Graphophone
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

We Deal in
Cities Service
COM. and PFD.
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad.

Hudson & Man. Com. & Pfd.
Philippine Rwys. 4s
Russian Ruble Int. 5½s
Southwestern Cities El. Com. & Pfd.
DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Sinclair Oil & Ref.
WARRANTS
WM. S. MULLER & CO.
25 Broad St., New York.
'Phones 3115-6 & 6071 Broad.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Feb. 16, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	72	80
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	66	68
Anac. & Pot., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	88
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	93
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	56*	63
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	90
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	99	100
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	99½	..
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	90
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	91	92
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	87	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	82	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	89
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	89
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	88	92
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	83	84
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	92	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	93	95
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	94	97
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	92
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97	98
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	85	..
Eliz., P. & C. J., '50	5	June & Dec.	..	88
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	87	93
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	78	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	65
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	74	76
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	94	96
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May & Nov.	92½	..
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	67	70
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	88	90
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	90	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	68½	70
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st ln., '46	6	Jan. & July	94	90
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	96	99
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	97	98
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	69	71
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	55	62
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	94	95
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	98¾
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	80	84
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	93
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	87½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	80	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	84	88½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	81	89
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	95	97
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	70	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	..	100
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	83	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	91
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	89	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	92
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	70	76
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	83	89
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	89	94
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	72½	74
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	73	78
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	98	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	75	76
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	50	57
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '48	6	Jan. & July	94	98
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	82	84
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	96	99
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	70	72
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	86	93
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	93

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	56	64
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	85	89
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	93
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	98½

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 16, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	....	14	16
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	72	75
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	$2¼	Q	Jan 2, 18	89	91
Do pf. ($50)	75	Q	Feb 1, 18	40	41
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Feb 1, 18	215	217
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	95	96
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Jan 2, 18	46	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	72	75
Am. Public Utilities	¾	Q	July 1, 14	25	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	58	63
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	4⅝	5
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 26,17	60	62
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	10	11
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Dec 1, 17	75	80
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	97	98
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	85	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 18	81	82
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Feb 1, 18	28	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	89	93
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	65
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	....	45	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Feb 1, 18	204	204¾
Do pf.	½	M	Feb 1, 18	75	75¾
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15,18	26	28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 17	93	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan 17,18	71	77
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	21	23
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	49	51
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	85	90
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jan 15,18	65	70
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 18	51	56
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 18	74	79
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	91	93
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 15,17	90	95
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 17	120	126
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	6	10
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	25	30
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15,17	60	68
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	75	80
Hudson County Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 17	118	123
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	....	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	90	95
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 18	90	100
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	58½	60
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	38	40
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	80	90
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 18	86	78
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	85	90
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jan 15,18	150	160
No. Ont Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 15,18	53	57
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jan 20,18	61	63
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	87½	89
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	55	60
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	73	78
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	..	Oct 15,17	33½	34½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15,17	81	82
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Jan 10,18	85	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 18	82	90
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jan 15,18	24	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,18	56	58
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	77	79
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,18	98	102
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 17	115	120
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	90	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	6	7
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	23	25
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Feb 15,18	90	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	2	3
Do pf.	..	..	....	9	10½
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 18	90	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 18	83	86
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 18	27	29
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	61	62
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jan 15,18	23	25
United Utilities	..	..	....	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	55½	59
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	50	70
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 17	67	70
Western Power	..	..	....	11	*12
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 15,18	47	49
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Nov 15,17	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$1.50	S	Dec 31,17	35	40

*¾ payable in com. stock. †And 2% payable in com. stock.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 16, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 18	480	500
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	c6	S	Nov 1, 17	210	215
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	170	..
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	5	S	Jan 2, 18	175	..
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†3	S	Jan 2, 18	185	200
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	Feb 1, 18	400	..
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	135	145
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	160	175
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	150	200
Bryant Park	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	145	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	75	90
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	325	330
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	215	225
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	100	110
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 18	375	380
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	a4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	207	212
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	400	405
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	207	..
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	400	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Dec 31,17	300	325
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 18	395	..
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	a4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	175	177
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 18	305	307
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	..	18
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 2, 18	3400	4200
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	215	230
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Jan 2, 18	865	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,17	165	180
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*$3	S	Feb 1, 18	135	..
G'mania, new	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	..	190
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	335	350
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	Jan 2, 18	640	650
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 4, 18	240	250
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 18	480	490
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	270	..
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	875	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	280	300
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	Jan 2, 18	300	310
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	305	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Feb 13,17	290	300
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 18	245	255
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	240	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 18	370	385
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 17	200	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	a10	S	Jan 2, 18	415	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	130	150
N.Y. Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 15,18	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	$1	Q	Feb 1, 18	270	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	210	230
Park Nat.	5,000,000	‡5	Q	Jan 2, 18	490	..
People's ($25)	200,000	$1.25	S	Jan 2, 18	..	215
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	450	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	400	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	..	106
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 18	115	130
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,17	145	155
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	275	..
West Side	326,600	6	..	Jan 1, 17	..	195
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Dec 31,17	525	575

*Incl. 75c extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡Incl. 3% extra. ¶And 10% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 10% special. c—Incl. 1% payable in Liberty Bond certificates.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 16, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	11,250,000	5	Q	Dec 29,17	400	408
Brooklyn	1,500,000	†10	Q	Jan 2, 18	530	550
Central	5,000,000	‡6	Q	Jan 2, 18	725	740
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31,17	258	268
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	4	Q	Dec 31,17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	337	345
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Feb 1, 18	..	392
Fidelity	1,000,000	a2	Q	Jan 2, 18	206	218
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,17	235	245
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jan 2, 18	240	260
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	350	360
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 18	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Dec 31,17	142	146
Irving Trust	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 18	165	170
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 18	620	650
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 2, 18	100	110
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 18	100	..
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	140	150
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	....	190	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,17	335	350
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 18	590	595
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,17	..	905
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31,17	265	275
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	70	85
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	265	275
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	175	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	360	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 18	900	925
U S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,17	400	410

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡And 16% extra. a—And 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	6	..	Jan 15,18	148	160
Am. Surety	5,000,000	*75c	Q	Dec 31,17	108	110
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,18	185	..
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	90	100
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	....	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jan 8, 18	$45	$46
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 8, 18	260	270
Great Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15,18	455	..
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 18	310	317
Globe & Rut.	700,000	10	Q	Jan 31,18	750	850
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	$1.25	Q	Jan 2, 18	78	86
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	400	..
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jan 31,17	85	90
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	80	90
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	173	175
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	52	60
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	†15	S	Jan 1, 18	..	176
No.River($25)	600,000	5	S	Oct 10, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jan 16,18	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,18	73	80
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	..	70
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	‡5	Q	Feb 1, 18	$30	$31

*And $1 extra. †Including 5% extra. ‡And 1¼% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	Jan 1, 18	20	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	120	140
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jan 15,18	139	146
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 18	100	110
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,18	200	240
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb 1, 18	200	240
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 15,18	115	140
8th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 10,18	80	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 16, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Feb 15,18	280	232
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	38	39
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	66	67
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	86	88
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	88	92
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15,18	33	36
Atlas Powder	d10	Q	Dec 10,17	167	170
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	93½	94¼
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jan 3, 18	109	111
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15,17	97	99
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	98	100
By Products Coke	†1½	Q	Feb 15,18	122	130
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 29, 17	85	92
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	....	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	80	90
Celluloid	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	143	150
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	171	175
Certainteed Products	4	Q	Jan 28,18	42	43¼
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	98½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	85	88
Childs	1½	Q	Dec 10,17	71	73
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 10,17	93	96
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15,18	94	98
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	101	104
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	2½	Q	Jan 15,18	168	172
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Jan 15,18	92	95
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	415	425
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 18	102	108
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Dec 15,17	80	83
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	92	98
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	106	108
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Jan 2, 18	52	53
Hercules Powder	m10	Q	Dec 24,17	240	245
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,18	111	114
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	41	44
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	97
Int. Silver	..	..	....	40	50
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	77	83
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Nov 30,17	60	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Dec 1, 17	102	106
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	92	96
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	13
Do pf	..	..	....	72	78
Merg. Linotype	a5	Q	Dec 31,17	118	121½
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Dec 1, 17	71	75
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	107¼	108½
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	98½	100
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Feb 9, 18	232	235
New Niquero Sugar	3½	..	Dec 1, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Dec 20,17	124	127
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 20,18	97	103
Nipe Bay Co.	2	Q	Jan 15,18	125	135
Otis Elevator	1½	Q	Jan 15,18	38	39
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,18	67	69
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Feb 15,18	600	615
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	16	16½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	68	69
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	47	49
Royal Baking Powder	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	122	128
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	95	100
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Dec 24,17	55	58
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	16	19
Do pf.	..	..	....	43	46
Shredded Wheat	a2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	..	112
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	95
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	194	200
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	35	39
Warner Sugar	1¾	..	Dec 15,17	100	110

*And 3½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 8% extra. a—Incl. 2½% extra. b—Incl. 2% stock dividend.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY
61 Broadway, New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of St. Joseph Lead Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, February 18, 1918, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing eleven trustees to serve until the next annual meeting, of electing two inspectors of election to serve at the next election of trustees of the company, of considering and approving the annual report and the acts of the directors and officers of the company as therein described and as reported at said meeting, and of considering and transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

For the purpose of this meeting the transfer books of the company will be closed from February 9th, 1918, to February 18th, 1918, both inclusive.

LEONIDAS H. BESSON, Secretary.
Dated, New York, January 31st, 1918.

G. R. KINNEY CO., INC.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of G. R. Kinney Co., Inc., has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 233 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, February 26th, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking action and voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $4,500,000, consisting of 30,000 shares without any nominal or par value and 15,000 shares, with a preference as to principal of $100 each, to $5,500,000, to consist of 30,000 shares without any nominal or par value and 25,000 shares with a preference as to principal of $100 each, and considering and acting upon such other matters as may come before the meeting in connection with the foregoing or otherwise.

The stock transfer books will be closed February 11th and opened February 27th, 1918.

Dated, N. Y. City, February 11th, 1918.
GEORGE R. KINNEY, President.
F. S. WOODFORD, Secretary.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
No. 30 Church Street, New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Church Street, in the City of New York, New York, on Tuesday, the 19th day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of five directors for the term of three years, and considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and appointments of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee and Officers of this Company since the last Annual Meeting of the Company, shown by the Minutes of said Board of Directors and Executive Committee, which will be open for inspection of stockholders at said meeting.

FRANK B. BALL, Secretary.
New York, February 11, 1918.

Harlem branch of The New York Times is now open at 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just above 125th Street, for receiving advertisements and subscriptions.—Advt.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Hale & Norcross	.01
Alta	.03	Jacket	.07
Andes	.14	Justice	.01
Best & Belcher	.01	Mexican	.09
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.12
Caledonia	.06	Potosi	.05
Challenge Con.	.04	Savage	.01
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.08	Sierra Nevada	.07
Con. Virginia	.12	Union Con.	1.02½
Gould & Curry	.01		

TONOPAH.		Florence	.18
Belmont	3.12½	Goldfield Cons.	.38
Cash Boy	.09	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.59	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.15	Jumbo Exten.	.15
Midway	.08	Kewanas	.07
Mizpah	.05	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts.	.06	Spearhead	.04
Montana	.11	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.04	Consolidated	.11
Rescue	.09	Morning Glory	.10
Tonopah Divide	.80	Union Amalg.	.05
Tonopah Exten.	1.55	White Caps	.47
West End	.80	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.15	Packard	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.30
Atlanta	.10	Round Mountain	.24
Booth	.03	United Eastern	4.00

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5	Granite	40	50
Dr. J'pot.	3¾	4¼	Isabella	6⅝	8
Elkton	5½	8	McKinney	6½	10
El Paso	15	20	Portland	111	115
Fanny R.	1½	4	U. Gold M.	15	15½
Gold Sov.	2½	3	Vindicator	30	40
Golden C.	177	180			

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Continental Can Company, Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Continental Can Company, Inc., will be held on Tuesday, February 26th, 1918, at eleven A. M., at the principal office of the Company in Millbrook, N. Y., for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

ARTHUR G. CHASE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

READING COMPANY
General Office, Reading Terminal
Philadelphia, February 15, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on March 14, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, February 26, 1918. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 45, will be paid on March 15th, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 20th, 1918.

F. W. PAINE, Treasurer.
Boston, February 13th, 1918.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 11	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Feb. 12	Holiday					
Feb. 13	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76½	4.76½	4.76 7/16
Feb. 14	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Feb. 15	4.7525	4.7525	4.7525	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Feb. 16	4.7525	4.7525	4.7525	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Week's range—						
High			4.7530			4.76½
Low			4.7525			4.76 7/16
Same week last year—						
High			4.75½			4.76½
Low			4.75⅜			4.76 7/16
Year to date—						
High			4.7535			4.7645
Low			4.75¼			4.76 7/16
Same period last year—						
High			4.7585			4.7647½
Low			4.75⅜			4.76 7/16

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 11	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.70¼	5.70¼	5.70¼
Feb. 12	Holiday					
Feb. 13	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.70¼	5.70¼	5.70¼	5.70¼
Feb. 14	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.70	5.70	5.70
Feb. 15	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.70¼	5.70¼	5.70¼
Feb. 16	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.70¼	5.70¼	5.70¼
Week's range—						
High			5.72			5.70
Low			5.72¼			5.70¼
Same week last year—						
High			5.84¾			5.83¼
Low			5.85¼			5.84¾
Year to date—						
High			5.70¾			5.68¼
Low			5.73¾			5.71¼
Same period last year—						
High			5.84¼			5.83¼
Low			5.85¼			5.83¾

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Feb. 11	4.52	4.50	44.00	44.37½	8.63	8.61¾
Feb. 12	Holiday					
Feb. 13	4.51½	4.49½	44.00	44.25	8.62½	8.61¼
Feb. 14	4.50½	4.48½	43.625	44.125	8.65½	8.64¼
Feb. 15	4.49½	4.47	43.625	44.125	8.66½	8.65¼
Feb. 16	4.49	4.46	43.75	44.125	8.69½	8.68
Week's range—						
High	4.49½	4.47	44.00	44.37½	8.62½	8.61¼
Low	4.52	4.50	43.625	44.12½	8.69½	8.68
Same week last year—						
High	5.00¼	4.99	40.08¾	40.75	7.24¼	7.23¾
Low	5.01½	5.00¼	40.56¼	40.62½	7.30¼	7.29½
Year to date—						
High	4.36¼	4.34¼	44.00	44.37½	8.36½	8.35¼
Low	4.53	4.51½	42.87½	43.25	8.69½	8.68
Same period last year—						
High	5.00¼	4.99	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88¾	6.87¾
Low	5.06	5.06	40.56¼	40.62½	7.30¼	7.29¼

SCANDINAVIA.

Feb.—	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
11	30.50	31.00	33.00	33.50	31.75	32.25
12	Holiday.					
13	30.50	31.00	33.00	33.50	31.75	32.125
14	30.375	30.875	32.875	33.375	31.50	32.00
15	30.375	30.875	32.875	33.375	31.50	32.00
16	30.50	31.00	33.00	33.50	31.50	32.00
Week's range—						
High	30.50	31.00	33.00	33.50	31.75	32.25
Low	30.37½	30.87½	32.87½	33.37½	31.00	32.00
Same week last year—						
High	27.40	27.50	29.45	29.55	28.00	28.05
Low	27.35	27.40	29.40	29.50	27.90	27.98
Year to date—						
High	31.50	32.00	33.75	34.25	32.75	33.25
Low	30.00	30.50	32.00	32.87½	31.25	31.75
Same period last year—						
High	27.60	27.70	29.60	29.72	28.05	28.15
Low	27.35	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. *Dem.	*Cables.
Feb. 11	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Feb. 12	Holiday			
Feb. 13	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Feb. 14	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Feb. 15	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Feb. 16	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Week's range—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Low	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Same week last year—				
High	20.00	20.05	28.95	29.05
Low	20.00	20.05	28.60	28.70
Year to date—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low	19.40	19.45	12.50	12.75
Same period last year—				
High	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.93
Low	19.70	19.75	28.15	28.20

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	72.00	72.25	110.50	110.75	106.00	106.50
Low	72.00	72.25	110.50	110.75	106.00	106.50
Same week last year—						
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	57.00	57.10	92.00	94.12½	87.00	87.12½
Year to date—						
High	77.00	77.25	115.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—						
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	88.00	88.125	83.00	83.625

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	49.875	50.00
Low	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.23
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.23
Year to date—						
High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Same period last year—						
High	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.23

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	24.25	24.35	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65
Low	24.05	24.15	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65
Same week last year—						
High	21.10	21.20	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—						
High	24.45	24.50	51.75	52.60	51.75	52.60
Low	24.05	24.15	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65
Same period last year—						
High	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.00	44.10	26.40	26.50
Low	43.72	43.82	26.12	26.22
Same week last year—				
High	44.75	44.87½	23.62½	23.75
Low	44.62½	44.75	23.62½	23.75
Year to date—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	26.12	26.22
Same period last year—				
High	44.75	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.50	23.62½

BUILDING LEADERS GOVERNMENT AIDS

Vast Interests Rally All Resources for Final Drive to Win War.

FORTY ORGANIZATIONS IN

"Building Industries of N. Y." Elects Hugh Getty President, Allen E. Beals Secretary.

Backed by the indorsement of high Government officials at Washington, building trades employers, construction, and allied interests of the metropolitan district of New York have effected a coalition of approximately forty associations for the purpose of aiding the various departments at Washington in their shipbuilding and housing problems.

Thirty-one associations in the Building Trades Employers' Association, in addition to the Real Estate Board, the Credit Association of the Building Trades of New York, the Chamber of Commerce of Queens, the Plate Glass Manufacturers of America, the National Lime Manufacturers' Association, the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the New York Architectural Society, and the Building Material Exchange of New York, with several others who have yet to appoint delegates to the organization, comprise the Building Industries of New York, while still retaining their original identity in their respective trades.

Hugh Getty, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association and a prominent builder, was elected President; Ernest R. Ackerman, President of the Lawrence Portland Cement Company; Laurence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, and F. T. Miller, President of the F. W. Dodge Company, Vice Presidents; Allen E. Beals of the Allen E. Beals Corporation, publisher of the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, Secretary; G. Osgood Andrews, Eastern representative of the Plate Glass Manufacturers of America, Treasurer, and these Directors: H. H. Murdock of the architectural firm of Jardine, Hill & Murdock, Chairman; C. J. Kelly, Secretary of the Building Trades Employers' Association; Ronald Taylor of Ronald Taylor Company, Max Baumann of George S. Holmes Company, Elliott Smith, President of the Building Material Exchange of New York; C. J. Curtin, President of the Farnam Cheshire Lime Company; Frank H. Quinby, former President of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; C. Aubrey Jackson, manager of the real estate department of the Fleischmann Company; Frederick C. Zobel, President of the New York Architectural Society, and Edward A. MacDougall, President of the Queensboro Corporation.

The Building Industries of New York is the permanent organization resulting from the conference of building interests held at the invitation of former Borough President Marcus M. Marks last September, since which time conditions in the building industry throughout the country have changed so that Government requirements are placed first at the direct request of Secretary William G. McAdoo of the Treasury Department.

It is in line with this need and intimations given to a delegation sent to Washington and conferences in this city with high Government officials that this permanent organization was formed so as to provide the Federal authorities with an intimate working organization touching officially every existing building, building material, and equipment organization in the entire metropolitan district of New York.

Increasing tenseness is becoming apparent in this market with relation to current demand and supply of building materials, and it is for the purpose of effecting closer co-operation between manufacturers and distribution requirements of the hour that part of the efforts of the new organization will be directed.

For instance, the stocks of Portland cement on Feb. 1 in the two Eastern zones were 600,000 barrels less than a year ago, and over a million and a half barrels less than two years ago. Throughout the country Portland cement stocks on hand Feb. 1 were 63 per cent. of Feb. 1, 1917, a total of 2,250,000 barrels, as against 3,500,000 barrels a year ago. In the Eastern zones production was only 40 per cent. of what it was a year ago, and, in consequence, it was the smallest production for any year during the last decade.

The shipments, however, were about 50 per cent. of what they were in the corresponding period in 1917, thus showing that even with the unprecedented intensity of the weather the use of this material was not restricted more than half. The relation of concrete ship building to national Portland cement plant capacity, hitherto practically entirely absorbed, reflects in part the Government's interest in the available quantity on hand and what it may expect in the way of output in the present labor and fuel stringency.

Further evidence of pressure on low stocks was shown at the week-end by a 25-cent advance in the price of Hudson common brick, making the wholesale price at dock now $10.25 a thousand. There is continued heavy pressure on distributing prices of plate and window glass, due to conditions at manufacturing centres not unlike those of most of the basic materials. Linseed oil is scheduled to advance considerably over the $1.30 level now ruling, although the market was being quoted on that basis as the week closed. Seed centres were bulling the market and some interests expected a change upward before the middle of this week.

Adjusting a Nation to War

A committee of the American Economic Association, under the Chairmanship of Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, has issued the first of several important public statements designed to serve the United States by informing the public of the imperative need of the strictest saving of funds and consequent shifting of labor and capital from nonessential uses.

In The Annalist Today

At News Stands 10 Cents
1 year........$4.00
6 months........2.00
3 months........1.00

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Plot 66 x 98
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Easy terms. 5%, 5 years.
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Between two subway stations, 5 story, 25 x 98.9, $110,000. Very easy terms. 5%, 5 years.
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Pretty Brick Houses
$4,500—For Sale—$6,500
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We are builders of cozy 7-Room Homes in Brooklyn on New Subway—that will just suit your taste and pocketbook. Some day not far off property adjoining our Great Subways will cost five times its present price. Let us send you information and photos. We have something to tell you.
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217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.
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QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI BUNGALOW
Eight rooms and bath; hardwood trim; modern improvements; gas, electricity; private beach, dock, boat anchorage; 30 minutes from Manhattan; easy terms. OWNER, 243 West 34th St., New York.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
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Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

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WATERFRONT BUNGALOWS
Five rooms, bath, all improvements; boating, bathing, and fishing; all-year home; plot 4,000 square feet of excellent soil; only $200 cash needed. Address ESTATE, 243 West 34th St. Open evenings until 7.

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The following special amounts to lend on desirable Manhattan and Bronx properties at current interest rates: $500,000, $150,000, (2 amounts) $100,000, $60,000 (3 amounts) $50,000, $45,000, $40,000, $32,000, $30,000, $25,000. Various odd sums from $3,000 to $25,000. The larger amounts in many cases may be divided. Reasonable charges.
A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 B'way, cor. Cedar.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Lofts 131-133 W. 28th St.
Size 53.4x100.
ALSO HALF LOFTS—26.7x100.
Apply
D. BIRDSALL & CO., Inc.,
425 5TH AVE., COR. 38TH ST., OR PHONE 4281 VANDERBILT.

Unusual Opportunity!
TO SECURE SHOWROOMS FOR HIGH CLASS BUSINESS
Madison Ave., Close to 59th St.
Full Particulars
WM. B. MAY & CO., Agents,
717 Fifth Avenue,
near 56th St. 'Phone Plaza—270.

BROADWAY CORNER STORE
FOR RENT
No. 1651, N. W. Cor. of 51st St.
Full Particulars
WM. B. MAY & CO., Agents,
717 Fifth Avenue,
Near 56th St. 'Phone Plaza—270.

133 WEST 72D STREET
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single suite for rent.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN.

STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS
7 rooms, bath, decorated beautifully, $42.50; plenty coal on hand; janitor service. One block Tompkins Ave. Station, Fulton St. "L." Apply 23 McDonough St.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

WILL SACRIFICE two-family brick; need $800 cash, rest terms; rents $720 yearly. Also Modern 7-Room House, large plot; $600, rest terms; good opportunity. Belden, Box A 139 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AT A BARGAIN ON CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON, centrally located corner property; 7 full lots; very beautiful trees, old-fashioned good Colonial house, stable, hennery; plenty of fruit; price $25,000, easy terms; no trade.
ANDERSON REALTY CO.,
MOUNT VERNON.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET for two years, where lease may be continued, 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

652 MADISON AV.
Parlor store, with living quarters, $1,500 per year; can be divided. Inquire on premises or
MARSTON & CO., 549 Fifth Av.

ELEGANT SUITE, LIGHT MAHOGANY FURNITURE, WHOLE OR IN PART; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. 1516 COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING.

Two light floors to let in loft building; steam heat and elevator; apply on premises, 214 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Telephone 521 Cortlandt. Wolins & Bull, Inc.

SECOND floor space, 50x100, adjoining Culver line station at 15th Av., and also railroad siding, with or without power. 1,483-59 38th St., Brooklyn. Sunset—30.

Long Island City, No. 166 Vernon Av.—2-story brick building, about 2,000 sq. ft., to lease for factory purposes. Clay, 9 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

A FINE front parlor, steam, electricity; suitable for any business. Overlander, 31 West 50th St. Circle 204.

Madison Av. stores, corner of 78th St., desirable for decorators, specialty shops, and women's wear.

Furnished private office; light, airy; stenographic, telephone service. Room 1602, 55 Liberty St.

Small front parlor, overlooking park, for studio, office; references; north. 66 West 40th St.

Modern office suite at sacrifice; partly furnished; 600 square feet; abundant light; $65. Room 704, 110 West 40th. Bryant 3552.

Desk room for electrician, plumber, or building trades. Chapman, 250 West 87th St.

DESK SPACE for rent. Room 920, 1,133 Broadway.

Lofts, 44x77, steam heated, elevator. 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Brooklyn.

4TH AV., 130, Brooklyn.—Two light buildings, whole or part, to let; connecting on corner; three stories. Telephone 645 Main.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Houses to rent will be scarce; good time to buy your own home; plenty of bargains on easy terms; open all day Washington's Birthday. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

At Scarsdale, N. Y.—Stucco bungalow, 8 rooms, 2 baths; large open fireplace; porch; ideal location; 5 minutes station; large corner plot. Owner, J. M. Wilcox. Phone Scarsdale 292, Vanderbilt 4876.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

A DAINTY VILLA, with 2-3 acre, shaded by fine old oaks; flowers in profusion; almost new, tastefully decorated, ready to move into today; 7 handsome rooms, tile bath, paneled living room 27 feet long, with massive open fireplace; high in the hills, only 42 minutes by train, splendid service; sacrifice for $6,000 to desirable party; $4,000 on first mortgage and make easy terms for payment of $2,000; near country clubs, schools, churches and markets; in a refined exclusive neighborhood. 406 Times Downtown.

To parties paying from $900 to $1,800 a year for New York apartment, you can purchase beautiful home, with ample ground, in high and convenient section of Ridgewood, for the rent you are paying. Good water, good train service, excellent schools, all conveniences. WALTER W. WILSEY, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

78th St., 325 West.—Ten rooms and two baths; rent, $125; brokers list.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST., (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath, all light, $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

48D ST., 125 WEST.—Attractively furnished front apartment, three rooms, kitchen, two baths. Call between 12 and 2. Ames.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

52D, 43 WEST.—Large room, private bath, steam heat, electric light.

55TH, 358 WEST, (Dearborn Apartment.)—Three rooms, furnished, bath, and kitchenette. Apply Superintendent.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Newly furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; all modern conveniences.

72D, 105 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment of four rooms and bath; $225 monthly, four months; references. Apartment 3C.

72D ST., WEST.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath, new building, $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

84TH, 40 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment, furnished; 5 rooms and bath; seen by appointment. Schuyler 6267.

92D, 214 WEST.—Facing Broadway; six spacious, light rooms; completely furnished. Headrick.

96TH, WEST, (near Park.)—Floor; beautiful home; electricity; two bedrooms, two baths; suitable two gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5418.

100TH ST., WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, 4 large rooms, bath; piano; bargain; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

101ST, 201 WEST.—Apartment, four rooms, comfortably furnished; owner going South for year; must have best references. Phillips; no agents.

APARTMENTS. — Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished floor, private house; one, two bachelors. 5523 Riverside.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment, four rooms, $85 until October; all light; Cathedral Heights. Phone mornings, 6336 Cathedral, Apartment 65.

COLUMBUS AV., 430.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $60; single, $30; electricity. Schuyler 4241.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 6-room corner apartment, convenient location select residential section. Particulars of Levitt, 2,036 5th Av.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 65.—Beautiful suite, five rooms, bath; choice location; sublet until Oct. 1; $100. Audubon 7180, Apt. 22.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 245.—Six beautiful rooms, all overlooking Hudson; two baths; exceptional; $135.

HOTEL JOSEPH, 205 West 101st St., three doors from Broadway.—Beautiful furnished 5, 6, 7, and 8 large, warm, sunny rooms; large kitchen, bountiful closets, shower bath, electric light, linen, and maid service included; all night elevator and bell boy service; immediate possession. Phone 1132 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE, 448, (116th.)—Luxuriously furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths; Chickering Ampico Player; linen, silver; sublet; immediate possession. 6370 Morningside. Apartment 102.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Eight beautiful furnished rooms, overlooking Hudson; near subway station; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Odell, Audubon 5400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (79th.)—Studio, room, baths; large front suite; $60-$175; private house.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 450.—For $55 will rent 5 beautiful, airy rooms, elevator apartment; exceptional opportunity for right party. Call all week, Apt. 4F.

WASHINGTON SQUARE Section.—Elegant apartment; ideal artist studio; modern improvements. O 83 Times.

WEST END AV., 771.—Attractive, modern six rooms, three baths, for Summer; can be seen daily between 12 and 3. Apartment 4E.

Unfurnished—East Side.

30TH, 139 EAST.—Thoroughly renovated, cheerful 5-room elevator apartment; most desirable locality; well heated. Apply Superintendent.

39TH, 9 EAST, (Hotel Touraine.)—Sublet furnished parlor, bedroom, bath. Telephone 33 Greeley.

56TH, 76 EAST.—Three-room rear apartment, unfurnished. Telephone Plaza 4456.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartments, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath; agent on premises.

198TH, 340 EAST.—Six-room apartment, all modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

48TH ST., Near 5th Av.—Parlor floor, 2 large rooms, extension bath, parquette floor; suitable doctor or private business. Tel. 8059 Bryant.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Nine immense rooms; elevator; two baths; reasonable rent.

92D, WEST.—Handsome elevator apartment, 6 rooms, $90. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

161ST, 522-528 WEST.—Elegant large, light, 4 and 5 room apartments; steam heat; hot water; electric light; telephone service, and all modern improvements; rent very reasonable. Apply agent on premises.

FLOOR to let, private Jewish house, 100th St. and West End Av. Inquire 262 West 99th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Exceptional two rooms, bath; business men preferred; references required. Morningside 9599.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Furnished apartments wanted for clients. Miss Hinton, care of Butler & Baldwin, 280 Madison Av., N. Y. Murray Hill 6632.

Unfurnished.

SUNNY two-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; Morningside or Washington Heights. P 37 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Gramercy.)—Nicely furnished large room; running water; also small room.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive room in elevator apartment; business woman preferred. Apartment 9.

43D, 16 EAST.—Completely furnished, small room, adjacent to bath; references.

58TH, EAST.—Two sunny rooms, newly decorated, single or en suite; private family; retiring, picturesque neighborhood; beautiful view; meals if desired; business people; references. Telephone Plaza 7922, after 2 P. M.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Comfortable rooms for gentlemen; elevator; $3.50-$5.

Advertisements and subscriptions for The New York Times are received at the new Harlem office of The Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

11TH, 237 WEST.—Sunny rooms, dainty apartments; steam, hot water always; kitchen privileges; view; $3.50; evenings. Henry.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, adjoining baths; electricity; high-class house; references.

46TH, 148 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; bath; all conveniences; reasonable; private residence.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, bath connecting; references.

51ST, 318 WEST, (Apt. 21.)—Room, with or without board, in private apartment.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Large, well heated front room; $6; private house; references.

57TH, 313 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms; conveniences; furnished, unfurnished; other rooms.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, sunny front room, one flight; reasonable.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished, southern exposure; private house; reference.

68TH, 64 WEST.—Attractively decorated, large front room; also suite; electricity; reasonable.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Rooms; hot and cold running water; references. Columbus 8826.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Large and small bright, sunny rooms; newly furnished; investigate.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor, sleeping accommodations, bath, adjoining elevator; block from 72d St. subway; gentlemen.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple; references; telephone.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, warm, attractively furnished room; electricity; private bath; gentleman; reference.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, modern conveniences; must see to appreciate; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Well-furnished double room; southern exposure; private bath; steam, electricity.

71ST, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; southern exposure.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private baths, electricity, steam heat; suitable 2 or 3 gentlemen; breakfast optional; references.

73D, 163 WEST.—Large, attractive room, southern exposure; also single room; exclusive house.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms on bathroom floor; southern exposure.

161 WEST 74TH.
Bachelor room, steam heat, electricity; references.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large, sunny rooms, with or without bath; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist; gentlemen preferred.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also large, small rooms; running water.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, private bath; also single; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, sunny front room; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath; hot water; also single room.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Nice large double bedroom, suitable couple, two gentlemen or business women; modern conveniences. Fallon, Schuyler 7127.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small, sunny room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Nicely furnished front parlor, connecting bedrooms, piano; large front room.

78TH, 228 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; also large front room.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished comfortable rooms, every convenience.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant three-room suite; also other large room; southern exposure; facing park; private bath; maid service; modern private home. Schuyler 1826.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable large, comfortable room, adjoining bath; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home; large room, conveniences; business people preferred; references.

82D, 116 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; with board, $10. Schuyler 2856.

83D, 326 WEST.—Attractive room, 5th floor, elevator, electricity; gentleman; reasonable. Schuyler 1988.

86TH, 341 WEST.—LARGE, ATTRACTIVE FRONT ROOM; REASONABLE.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms, single or suite, kitchenette; elevator.

88TH, 162 WEST.—Two large, pleasant rooms, well heated, attractively furnished; conveniences.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $5-$15; references.

92D, 30 WEST.—Two-room suite, handsomely furnished; private bath, electric light, telephone; unfurnished if desired; also other rooms.

93D ST., 37 WEST, (at Elevated.)—Two adjoining rooms; water, elevator; gentleman or couple, $20; separately, $12, $8; private family. Grubbs.

93D, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, every convenience; quiet, accessible neighborhood; private house.

93D, 124 WEST.—Back parlor, bath; southern exposure; refined surroundings; references. Riverside 8183.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Single room; private family; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive, light, clean room, apartment; family; near Riverside; $4. Brown.

101ST, 331 WEST.—Two sunny, communicating rooms, lavatory, bath; singly, en suite; choice location; overlooking Hudson; elevator, electricity; private. Farrell.

103D, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, hot and cold water. Johnson.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, adjoining bath; also with kitchenette; $8; newly furnished; private house; telephone; references. Gillette.

107TH, 15 WEST.—Comfortable, sunshiny room, elevator apartment; conveniences; private family. Apartment 6C.

118TH, 418 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Cozy room, all modern improvements; gentleman; references.

119TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath, telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

120TH ST., 359 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private house; phone.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, attractive room; modern elevator apartment; $6. McCague.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Attractive, sunny outside rooms; southern exposure; suite, single. Mrs. Scurry.

122D, 416 WEST.—Small room; near Columbia. Thomas, Apartment 51. Morningside 4475.

134TH ST., 518 WEST.—Refined couple would find pleasant home in two connected nicely furnished rooms; all improvements; light housekeeping. Mrs. Schneider. Phone Mgside. 9798.

141ST, 617 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive,) Apt. 23.—Elegantly furnished one room; gentlemen; business people; every improvement; $10.

148D, 540 WEST.—Large outside room, corner apartment, on Broadway. Apt. 17.

179TH, 664 WEST, (CORNER BROADWAY.)—LARGE FRONT ROOM, ADJACENT BATH, SHOWER, &C.; INDEPENDENT AND PRIVATE; HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT. PHONE ST. NICHOLAS 2875, APARTMENT 61.

AMSTERDAM AV., 731.—Single rooms, one block 96th subway; kitchen privileges; references. Rogers.

ATTRACTIVE room, en suite; private accommodations par excellence visitors in city. 6776 Columbus.

BROADWAY AND 115TH ST., (SUBWAY.)—Small room, private bath; private family; gentleman, early riser; references. Morningside 5308.

BROADWAY, 2,643.—Cozy room, adjoining bath; phone, electricity, steam; private family. Calder.

CLAREMONT AV., 189, (Apt. 32.)—Well-furnished single room; all conveniences; elevator apartment.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 270, (171st.)—Large, airy room; modern conveniences; private family. Apartment 54.

Gentleman, alone, share furnished elevator apartment, conveniences, or rent room to young man; near 145th St. subway; seen by appointment. G 39 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Large room, adjoining bath, well heated; all modern conveniences; board optional; splendid home for right person. Telephone Morningside 7930, Apt. 4A.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Two small rooms, suitable gentlemen; heat guaranteed; elevator service; restaurant in building. Apartment 2, Morningside 4384.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable, nicely furnished room, overlooking Morningside Park. Morningside 4905.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—En suite, single accommodations; exceptional surroundings; elevator; gentlemen. River. 5830.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 75, (80th.)—Bachelor apartment; also large and small room; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Large room, with couple; gentleman, business woman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d.)—Cheerful and cosy room; river view; private house.

WEST END AV, 410, (79.)—Sunny room, bath, private apartment; business person preferred. Blanchard.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished rooms; conveniences; kitchenette privileges; parlor floor or basement; business.

WEST END AV.—Large living room in handsome elevator apartment; every convenience; kitchen privileges; 96th St. subway. O 149 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

A friend of mine, refined Japanese gentleman, desires clean, airy rooms in private family on west side of city. G 35 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.
Small room, near bath; quiet surroundings.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity; all improvements.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Large room with board; private bath.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; convenient location.

70TH, 43 WEST.—Two well furnished rooms in fine residential section; rooms suitable for two young gentlemen; strictly kosher. Phone Columbus 310.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished, sunny front room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; excellent table; reasonable; gentlemen.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Refined home; attractive medium-sized room; board optional; references exchanged.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Single room, southern exposure, steam heat, electricity, phone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive single room; constant hot water; electricity; good table; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; other rooms; private house.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; good home cooking; table guests accommodated.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large room, private bath; one single room; parlor dining; reasonable.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; suitable 2; all conveniences; home cooking.

92D, 106 WEST.—Medium size front rooms, heat, hot water. Riverside 5599, Arrance.

93D, 21 WEST.—Front sunny rooms; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine; business people.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Comfortable front room for two; home table. Riverside 5933.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Opportunity couple or gentlemen; front room, four southern windows; private bath; private Christian American family.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second floor, private bath; family, gentlemen; other rooms; table guests.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms; good table; 30 guests with us 2 to 10 years; $8.50 to $12; Southerners.

LENOX AV., 246, (near 125th St. subway station.)—Delightful rooms; home cooking.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Room and bath to sublet; palatial mansion; hotel service; every room with private bath and telephone; high class; Hebrew social surroundings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Very desirable, sunny rooms; running water; single, double rooms, adjoining bath; excellent board. Morningside 4960. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury, 2 blocks north 157th (subway.)—Wonderful grounds.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Small room, suitable for gentleman, in refined surroundings. Schuyler 9957.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER sedan; latest importation; genuine 1914; elegantly upholstered; body built by Healy; cost $9,500; will sacrifice. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

BENZ.—Coupe, new body, thoroughly; no reasonable offer refused. Mr. D. S. De Jongh, 267 West Broadway, Franklin 5840.

BUICK SEDAN, fully equipped, extras, perfect condition; private demonstration by appointment; no dealers need apply. Lenox 2160.

BUICK BARGAINS, 1917-1916.
Tourings and roadsters; guaranteed. Flack Co., 1,700 Broadway, third floor, take elevator.

CADILLAC 1917 touring; also roadster and landaulet; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 light six touring; extra shoe and tube. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER used cars, all models; overhauled, repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

DE DION inclosed drive sedan; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

DODGE BROTHERS RUNABOUT, TOURING, AND WINTER TOURING CARS.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

DODGE Brothers Sedan, driven 5,000 miles.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

DODGE 1917 roadster, like new, $450. Partlan, 1,172 President, B'klyn; Decatur 8945.

FIAT foreign "30," Brewster sedan; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FRANKLIN 4-passenger roadster, 1917 model; brand new; run 4,000 miles; $1,400. Robinson, 2,025 66th St. Brooklyn.

FORD 1917 ROADSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL RACEABOUT.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

JEFFREYS 1916 5-pass. touring; slip covers; A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

LANCIA TOWN BROUGHAM,
1917-18 model.
Brand new; fully guaranteed.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

LANCIA 1917 ROADSTER,
four-passenger.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

LANCIA SEDAN, 1916,
FOUR-PASSENGER SPORT MODEL.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

MAXWELL 1917 touring, good mechanical condition; very good appearance.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

MERCER.—6-passenger sport model, 22-70, run 8,000 miles, extra tires, $1,450. Ready, 2,315 Albermarle Road, Brooklyn.

OAKLAND 1916 7-pass., 8-cylinder touring; extra shoe and tube, slip covers. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLANDS, &c.—Exceptional bargains in overhauled and guaranteed Overlands and Willys-Knights; closed and open models; interesting payment proposition: investigate. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND Country Club.—A very desirable, snappy model; sold with guarantee; investigate. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND 1916 WINTER TOURING
in exceptionally fine condition, $500.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

PACKARD (1917) Landaulet 2-35, like new. PIERCE-ARROW (1915) Lim. 38; also Tour. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone, 4473 Rector.

PACKARD 1917 Twin Six seven-passenger touring; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PAIGE 1915 7-pass. touring. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

PATHFINDER 1915, (Daniel Boone,) Continental Six motor; excellent throughout; fine shape; bargain or offer. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

PULLMAN 1916 2-pass. runabout; extra shoe and tube. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

REO 1916 touring car, good mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

REOS 1915, 1916, and 1917 tourings and roadsters; take your choice. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

S. G. V. Brougham, special show car; almost new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

SIMPLEX special, 1915, shaft drive, 4-passenger; Holbrook body; genuine bargain; also Simplex, 1914, 7-passenger; Holbrook body; both cars guaranteed. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHT TOURING, 1917.
"Light 4" model; newly painted Brewster green; in exceptional mechanical condition; very economical maintenance; sold with complete manufacturer's equipment and BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6874 Riverside.

STEARNS-KNIGHT four-passenger 1917 coupe; 4-cylinder; painted Rolls-Royce blue; sacrifice; used very little. D. R. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av.

STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes, touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WHITES.—1913 landaulet; fine renting car. 1914 taxi; clock paid; A1 condition. Payments. 1960 Schuyler. Wheeler, 214 W. 38th.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1917 Sedan; the most satisfactory car for "all-weather" service. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WINTON light six, overhauled and repainted, fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ TOURING.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND "6" Touring.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $250
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

AUTOMOBILES.—Why don't you come and see us? We do artistic painting, trimming, woodwork, metal work, victoria top, and slip covers; motor repairing; work guaranteed in all branches. S. & F. Auto Body Co., 318-320 West 48th St., 3d floor. Telephone Bryant 9840.

EXCHANGE the car you don't want for the car you do. Cordela Auto Exchange, 508 5th Av. Murray Hill 906.

Motor Trucks.

AUTO TRUCKS TO HIRE, TWO TO SEVEN TONS; DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE. WM. COURTNEY, CANAL 3920.

SELDEN 2-ton truck for sale; new; owner drafted; cheap to quick buyer. J. S., 119 Times Downtown.

TRUCK.—One-ton truck to hire, day or week. Bushwick 828-W.

Automobiles Wanted.

STUTZ, 1917, wanted, or Mercer speedster; state lowest cash price. Y 302 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Stutz, Mercer, Cadillac; also Chummy roadster; cash ready. Telephone Circle 2476.

CADILLAC, 1917, touring or similar make; no dealers. B. B., 199 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Attractive Cadillac limousine, very reasonable, shopping, theatre, or monthly. Phone 5174 Riverside, Morrison.

CADILLAC limousine for hire; hour, day, monthly preferred; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PRIVATE party will rent elegantly equipped limousine, chauffeur or not. Address Battalia, 120 West 82d.

TRUCK.—Have two-ton auto truck to hire by day or week. Gramercy 2963.

Automobile Repairing.

PAINTING, tops, curtains, slip covers, repairing, 2,734 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. East New York 6462.

AUTOMOBILES REPAINTED.
Graesam, 258 West 69th. Columbus 7236.

TOPS RE-COVERED, REPAIRED.
Graesam, 258 West 69th. Columbus 7236.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, general clerk; knowledge typewriting, and capable taking charge office; $14; excellent reference. L 390 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, general office worker, desires position; operate switchboard; $15. Miss S. Jampole. Intervale 305.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class; 8 years' experience; can take complete charge of office; has initiative and executive ability; salary $22-$25. P 33 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Refined; thoroughly experienced; complete charge; $25. V 194 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY.—Reliable, efficient, thoroughly experienced printing, advertising; references. V 174 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (24,) EXECUTIVE ABILITY, TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY. G 41 TIMES.

COMPANION to lady of good standing; refined, intelligent young woman desires position; will travel; references required. Y 258 Times Annex.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced; American; salary $14. L 341 Times Downtown.

FILING EXPERT, librarian, and typist, with New York Public Library, desires similar position. L 327 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—Two Finnish girls; small American family; $40. Johnson, 54 Lawrence St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored; half time; no cooking. Care Woodruff, 50 West 99th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS; experienced; entire charge; no objections country; excellent references. Y 307 Times Annex.

NURSE, infant, hospital trained, wishes position; one child; letter only; references. L. K., 217 East 62d St.

NURSE.—Trained English babies' nurse. Smith, 942 6th Av.

REFINED young lady wishes a place; parlor maid, nurse to children, companion to invalid; energetic and capable, with reference. Companion, G, 82 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 24, high school graduate; seven years' experience; refined and pleasing personality, neat and accurate worker; American or English concern preferred; $18. W 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, vast experience, knowledge Spanish, seeks position downtown, preferably one entailing responsibility; salary $20. M 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, capable secretary, good business woman, desires position with future; knowledge French; highest credentials; trustworthy. V 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, well educated, eight years' thorough business training; invaluable to busy man; highest credentials; $20. G 80 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator, exceptional ability, thoroughly experienced mercantile line; references; $20. Permanent, F 157 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, accurate; good education; six years' experience; excellent references. A 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; three years' experience; competent; best references; $14. R 876 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Dictaphone operator; four years' experience; $18. J. Devlin, 350 West 48th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires situation; accustomed to secretarial duties; references. G 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, five years' experience, executive ability; salary $18. V 192 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; $18-$20; capable handling office details. W 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; three years' experience; high school education; $15. R 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, Christian; competent, experienced; salary $15. M 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; efficient, experienced; salary $12. N 523 Times Harlem.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods; all branches. "Coaching," 263 West 125th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WOMAN.—Respectable; by day; clean worker, washing, ironing. Address B. C., 3,525 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced workers; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

Berta Carlson Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9468.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT—34 years of age, American citizen, exempt from draft, wide practical experience; I am looking for a position where tact, reliability, conscientiousness, and responsibility are required; do you need a man of my character and integrity? Can start work now. F 186 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Want temporary work for eight weeks; 14 years' experience in manufacturing and public accounting practice; understand thoroughly compiling of reports and computing manufacturers' costs, etc. F 188 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income tax reports; trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

AN EXECUTIVE MAGAZINE HOUSE.
Christian, married, employed taking charge of the printing of twelve magazines; knows engraving, printing, paper, &c. W. 38 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, thoroughly experienced, capable of taking full charge; excellent references; salary, $20. R 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Assistant.—Capable, willing worker; familiar with trial balances and controlling accounts; moderate salary. R 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 19, 4 years' experience, knowledge typewriting, desires position; salary $18. R 336 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) experienced controlling accounts, trial balance; best references. Charles Levine, 95 Monroe St.

BUYER or office manager, 35 years, 12 years' experience present employer, engaged in railroad car building and war munitions; references; state salary. G 40 Times.

CARETAKER, citizen, 30 years' experience, wants position gentleman's place; references. Address F., 532 East 147th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, thoroughly experienced mechanic, careful driver, sober, neat, trustworthy, desires position; excellent references. Akita, 429 East 64th.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' experience, wishes position on any car; best of references. Charles Rush, 216 West 80th.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, experienced on repairs, wishes position; best references. Telephone Rhinelander 3825.

CHAUFFEUR needs position; careful driver; best reference. Fox, 216 West 143d.

CHEF, Japanese, desires position private family or club; $25 a week; references. H. Yamada, 330 East 57th.

CLERICAL.—Young man, 20, college education, desires clerical position with chance of advancement. W 15 Times.

CLERK, 19, desires position with opportunity for advancement; three years' traffic experience. R 360 Times Downtown.

COOK, Valet.—Japanese; excellent; references. Yoda, care Dr. F. E. Dubois, 150 East 35th.

CORRESPONDENT, 27, nine years' office experience, draft exempt, desires position offering opportunity for advancement to executive position. V 195 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Ten years' experience; wish to connect with established manufacturing concern in small town; competent, thorough, and reliable; undeniable references. F 187 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, with technical education, shop experience, designing ability, wants steady position. J. K., Box 25, 301 West 118th St.

DRAFTSMAN, seven years' experience; architectural, some mechanical; can estimate and compute strength of material. V 122 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—American as manager or Superintendent heavy chemical company or manufacturing plant; understands both foreign and domestic transportation; can handle men; knows something about chemistry. C. E., 306 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, 27 YEARS, EFFICIENT, TACTFUL, RESOURCEFUL, RELIABLE, PROGRESSIVE, 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH LARGEST INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, OFFERS SUPERIOR SERVICES RESPONSIBLE CONCERN. F 156 TIMES.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT wishes position; married, American, 35; experienced in handling all farm machinery; practical herdsman and swine breeder; expert in poultry; good gardener; no liquor or tobacco; references; wages $90. Box 27, Ridgefield, Conn.

FIRST-CLASS JAPANESE CHEF.
Economical, married, has long experience in hotel; desires a position in hotel, club, or to manage entire apartment kitchen. F. C. Taniguchi, 528 West 131st.

GARDENER and designer, Japanese, artistic and an ideal Oriental planner, skillful in building a sort of fancy Japanese garden, tea house, desires situation; good reference. Yamada, 330 East 57th.

MAN, (36,) executive ability, desires position, bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, salesman. R 259 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPHER.—Young man; 18; 2 years' experience; ink; fair salary; private. M 279 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.—American, 28, married, fifth class draft, accountant, experienced in handling male and female help; natural constructive and executive ability; desires position with progressive concern. M 302 Times Downtown.

OFFICE POSITION; high school graduate, 18. Schneider, 387 East 94th.

PAINTING, paperhanging, decorating, furniture painting; city, country; day, contract; references. Frank Krauss, 232 East 25th. Madison Square 6941.

PHOTOGRAPHER, commercial and motion pictures, with complete Pathe movie equipment and two still cameras, 5x7 and 8x10, experienced all branches panchromatic and scientific photography a specialty, motion picture work preferred, in New York or vicinity only. John Lyman, 145 West 43d St.

PORTER.—Man, strictly teetotaler, don't smoke, wishes position refined establishment. G 38 Times.

SALESMAN, connected with import house handling silks, sundries, notions, desires to make change with reputable concern. W 87 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—American, Christian, 32, desires position as secretary; employed for last 10 years as secretary to chief engineer of large corporation in New York; at present employed, but desires change; best of references; salary $45 to $50 per week. L 388 Times Downtown.

SPANISH - ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, Secretary and Translator, conscientious, accurate and rapid, desires position. A 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - CLERK, (19,) high school graduate; experienced; accurate, rapid, capable. M 304 Times Downtown.

YOUNG AMERICAN, 20, desires responsible position; has good record; is confident that he can make good; three years' mercantile experience; can operate typewriter. W 18 Times.

YOUNG college student, 20, position with future; chemical laboratory preferred. R 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19½, knowledge of cost, production, and general office detail, present employed with manufacturing and wholesale concern, desires change, preferably with manufacturer; good education; evening technical student. H 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, with present employer 7 years, superintendent, bookkeeper, correspondent, and salesman, desires to connect with responsible concern offering opportunities to a man who can prove ability. F 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, American, draft exempt, wishes to connect with reliable concern; six years' business experience, consisting of executive ability, selling, and general office routine; best references. M 251 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) exempt, business and office experience, good penman, desires position with future; references. Benj. Simon, 910 Union Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires to connect with firm where he can advance to be salesman; willing to work at anything; best reference. L 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, educated; competent experienced stenographer; thorough knowledge office details; valuable assistant to busy executive. F 195 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, active, intelligent, ambitious, office routine, correspondence and sales experience, desires position offering advancement. V 129 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) excellent penman, wishes position where conscientious work will be rewarded with advancement. A 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, draft exempt, now employed as salesman, desires position where hours commence at 10 A. M. B 417 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires bona fide position where an opportunity will be offered to travel if satisfactory. W 17 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, desires connect with reliable firm; well educated; good typist. Robert Diamond, 650 East 170th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college educated, desires position with future prospects. M 259 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, capable, ambitious, desires position reliable house; references. N 532 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20, clean-cut, wishes night position in theatre, hotel, 7 to 10 P. M. N 533 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, experienced notions, novelties, open for position; road experience. N 534 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 21, bookkeeper, stenographer, detail man, seeks good position. W 20 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college education, executive and selling experience, desires position. G 8 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24; executive and sales ability, initiative, tact, correspondent. F 47 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, clerical or stock; experienced; best references. V 141 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—25-35, experienced, first-class bookkeeper wanted, one who understands controlling accounts and general ledger work; state experience, age, references; salary $22 to start. O 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENO-TYPIST, expert, owning typewriter, near Columbia, wanted few hours weekly; 50 cents hourly; state age, experience. Y 323 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, American, corporation books; good reference. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of typewriting and stenography; state age, experience, and salary expected. O 198 Times.

CANVASSER for woman's publication; good salary and prospects woman possessing necessary qualifications and business-getting ability. R 200 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER CHILDREN'S FINE HATS; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMAN OF TALENT; EXPERIENCED PREFERRED. DESIGNER, 276 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 209.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER for family of three; good home; must be experienced and have good references; call before 12. 2 West 86th St., Apt. 11 C.

GIRL, 16-20, for order picking and stock room work; previous experience unnecessary; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRLS
for light, clean mechanical work; good hours, good salary, Christian firm. R. J., 153 Times.

GIRLS to inclose circulars; experience unnecessary. Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place.

GOVERNESS, nursery, child 2½ years; refined, experienced person. Apt. 6 E, 215 West 98th.

HOUSEWORKER.—Healthy, young, neat; references; must be competent; small family; good wages. 645 West End Av., Apt. 11A. Telephone Riverside 8387 before 11 A. M.

HOUSEWORKER.—A girl for light general housework; hours 8 to 7; references essential. Call 345 West 70th St., Apt. 4B.

LIGHT WORK IN FACTORY.
GIRLS, OVER 16, RESIDING IN BROOKLYN; NEATNESS ESSENTIAL; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GOOD PAY; GOOD ADVANCEMENT. APPLY KENT AV. AND MORTON ST., BROOKLYN.

MILLINERS and APPRENTICES; apply all week. Shanahan, 226 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

MODELS, 16, attractive; cloak experience. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 35th. Greeley 6373.

NURSE for infant, to take full charge 3 weeks' old baby; permanent position; good pay; congenial surroundings. Apply H. R. Schenck, 611 West 158th St., Apartment 5A.

NURSE GIRL, white, for healthy baby; must be neat; prefer young girl; good home. Call between 2 and 3 Monday, at 112 West 58th St., Weld.

NURSE, must be French or Swiss French, for one infant. Call Monday morning, Hotel Ansonia, Apartment 1641. Mrs. Julian Rice.

NURSE, in doctor's office, hospital training and city references, wanted. P 40 Times.

NURSERY MAID, (young,) to take care of children, 9 and 12; call today. Oppenheimer, 150 West 79th. Telephone Schuyler 2702.

OFFICE AND CLERICAL WORK.—Girl, 16-20, in large mail order house; school graduates preferred, also typists. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

ORGANIZER.—Club department of large organization seeks woman over 25 to organize literary club; leads furnished; must be refined, educated, and possess best credentials; excellent opportunity for woman with organizing ability and who would be willing to travel if necessary; salary, $25 weekly and commissions. A 496 Times Annex.

SALESLADY for art needlework store; thoroughly competent in this or infants' wear line; state age and particulars about previous occupations. F 551 Times Harlem.

SALESWOMEN.—Three progressive women to sell our wonderful income contract; $2,000,000 written on school teachers in New York; expenses advanced against liberal commission. Apply Harriman Bank Building, 527 5th Av., Room 800.

STENCIL CUTTER, Elliott addressograph; congenial surroundings and permanent employment. Call Room 713, 1,480 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—BRIGHT, WELL-EDUCATED STENOGRAPHER, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN COTTON YARN BUSINESS; CHRISTIAN FIRM; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. APPLY IN WRITING, STATING FULL PARTICULARS. O 165 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHERS, &c.—Experienced and competent women to do men's work as stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, switchboard operators, office assistants, &c. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d St. Tel. 2547 Vanderbilt.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, (Christian firm,) knowledge of office routine; permanent; advancement. Write, call, Patching, 20 East 20th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced model, size 16 to 36, for cloak and suit house. Karl Light, 129 West 27th.

SUBSCRIPTION CLERK who can acknowledge, enter, bill, and file weekly newspaper subscriptions; typist preferred; permanent; cheerful surroundings. Call Room 713, 1,480 Broadway.

TYPISTS,
rapid, accurate, well educated; must be first-class typists and be able to write mathematical symbols and accustomed to billing machine. Address, stating age and experience,

A. H. C.,
463 WEST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

YOUNG LADIES, intelligent, wanted to sell Hoye's Mattea-Brazilio tea; permanent position; liberal compensation; salary and commission. Apply between 10 and 4, Brazilian Tea Co., Room 804, 286 5th Av., New York City.

YOUNG LADY.—Prominent ladies' neckwear manufacturer requires services of intelligent young lady of neat appearance to look after showroom and experienced in waiting on trade. G 37 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN

WANTED TO TRAIN FOR POSITIONS AS AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH OPERATORS; SALARY PAID DURING TRAINING; STEADY POSITIONS, WITH RAPID ADVANCEMENT; BOTH DAY AND NIGHT WORK. APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 4, ROOM 1702, 24 WALKER ST.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; free registration; numerous desirable positions. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; free registration. Miss Lynch's Agency, 303 5th Av., (31st St.)

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

CLERKS for filing can earn $12 to $30 weekly according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY!
In New York City, delightful situation; new, modern building, good rooms, for girls and young women from 17 years up, to receive training as nursery maids; 9 months' course; certificate and pin awarded; positions available in good, private families after graduation at proper salary; board, laundry, and salary during training. Address Supervisor of Nurses, 190 West Kingsbridge Road, Bronx.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT wanted by large electrochemical company for a position of trust and responsibility; broad experience, thoroughness, initiative, and ability to direct and supervise the work of others are essentials; please reply, giving full particulars of experience, salary desired, &c. O 144 Times.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT, (assistant;) machinery line; adjacent Grand Central; typist preferred; state age, nationality, salary, and training. O 193 Times.

A GENTLEMAN WITH MARKED INNATE SALESMANSHIP ABILITY, WHO CAN MEET THE MOST RIGID REFERENCE INVESTIGATION, IS OFFERED A CONNECTION THAT HAS PAID AS HIGH AS $20,000 ANNUALLY COMMISSION. ADDRESS POST OFFICE BOX 339, MADISON SQUARE BRANCH.

AIRCRAFT WORKERS WANTED.
Expert assembly men wanted for interesting work.
STANDARD AERO CORPORATION,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by large fire insurance agency; splendid opportunity for an active young man; give age, experience, and salary expected. Box L 345 Times Dowtown.

BILL OF MATERIAL MEN.
FIRST-CLASS MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, prepared to go to South America shortly for large exporting and importing house; must know branch house accounts; exempt from draft; state age, experience, salary. A 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be experienced in shorthand and typewriting. Partola Mfg. Co., 160 2d Av.

BOYS WANTED.
Large corporation requires services of a number of boys willing to begin at bottom and work up; excellent opportunity for right kind of boys; experience not essential; high school graduates preferred. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, experience, if any, and salary expected, O 231 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, colored or white; good pay. Schwartz Bros., 150 W. 22d.

BUTCHER WANTED,
as buyer in meat market and help in store. Buchsbaum, 792 Columbus Av.

CHEMIST.—Analytical work. Write, stating full particulars, C. B., 54 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL.
YOUNG MAN, WITH EXPERIENCE, WANTED AS GENERAL DRAFTSMAN AND DETAILER. CHELSEA FIBRE MILLS, 1,155 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN—TOOL DESIGNERS.
New York City firm engaged in the manufacture of small machinery has several openings for men thoroughly experienced in the design of jigs and fixtures. This is an opportunity above the average for competent men to associate with a growing concern; give full particulars, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Address D. T. D., 168 Times.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR for Reedy car; salary, $40. 2,647 Broadway, (100th St.)

ENGINEER to operate small Frick refrigerating plant. Call 244 West 23d St.

EXPORT SHIPPING CLERKS, two openings, $25-$35. Manager for shipping department provision line; must speak Spanish; $35-40. English-Spanish stenographers; salaries $20-$30. Other positions open. The Beers Agency, 401 Flatiron Building, City.

EXPORT MAN.—Competent man to take full charge of Spanish correspondence and all details of export shipping; state experience, age, references and salary desired. Address P 22 Times.

FLOOR MANAGER.
Qualification required, alertness, initiative, knowledge of advertising; state age, last employment and salary. Apply by letter only, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

FOREMAN.
First-class man, experienced on accurate work, and familiar with drawings. Intertype Corp., foot of Montague St., Brooklyn.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS.—Apply Ball & Jewell, 24 Franklin St., Brooklyn.

MAN familiar with figuring steel invoices; one who understands the extras over base prices, together with stores ledger work, also rolling plates, shapes, billets, blooms, &c., as well as a knowledge of freight rates; a reasonable salary will be paid to a man of this experience. Address A. L. Ortel, care Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, preferably a graduate, with two or three years' experience, is wanted as assistant to the plant engineer in a large and rapid-growing plant; excellent opportunity for a man with ability and initiative. E. B. S., Post Office Box Number 220, New York City.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced, wanted; must be a high-class man; steady position; excellent references required. Apply Advertising Division, Crevrolet Motor Co., Broadway at 57th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted; must be quick, accurate, and not afraid of long hours. Address in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected, O 200 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, American firm, pleasant office; opportunity to learn stenography. G 38 Times.

OFFICE BOY of 16 years wanted by a responsible manufacturing concern in Jersey City; state age, race, schooling, and salary expected. Y 281 Times Annex.

PROMOTION MAN.—An experienced, high-class advertising man with literary ability and successful ability, who can reconstruct letters and advertising circulars and see that printed job is distinctive and bears the stamp of dignity and quality; state age, references, and salary expected. Y 262 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, between ages 25 to 45, to travel about six months in year representing manufacturer calling on jobbing trade, remainder of time looking after city trade; also take care of office correspondence; familiar with typewriting; salary $18 to start; excellent opportunity for live wire; references. Y 320 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—A large manufacturing house, which maintains a staff of about 500 salesmen in the United States, Canada, and South America will interview a few clean-cut high-grade men for sales work that will pay much better commission than the average. S. G. Benson, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 23d St.

SALESMEN.—A large New York corporation has openings for several young men between 25 and 40, with good education and pleasing personality; we will take good care of you, if you are a live wire; your future is unlimited; drawing account and commission. S. D., 49 Times.

SALESMEN MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
to call on office trade, retail, and jobbers; also man with experience for New England and New York State; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission. X Y 205 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—We have several men in New York City earning from $50 to $200 per week; guaranteed drawing account and liberal commission; good future promised for the real aggressive, clean-cut man. W. E., 56 Times.

SALESMEN.—The Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation has a few more openings for high-grade salesmen with unquestionable character and ability; drawing account and commission. 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 23d St.

SALESMAN, experienced man, acquainted with wholesale plumbing trade; commission. Sanitary Tub Cover and Enamel Co., 159 East 103d.

SALESMAN wanted to sell leather transmission belting; experienced preferable, not altogether necessary; salary or commission. Y 270 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, plating, who can get immediate business for well equipped plating plant. Bronze Products Co., 53 Hope St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Coats, suits, dresses, waists; all territories; commission basis. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—DRY GOODS BUSINESS; MUST UNDERSTAND ROUTING, PACKING, AND WAREHOUSING; FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES REQUIRED. WRITE, STATING SALARY, OR APPLY PERSONALLY MONDAY, AFTER 1 P. M., STEINHARDT, 18 WEST 24TH, 1ST LOFT.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Must be experienced, particularly on city deliveries; capable of taking charge of department; salary $25 weekly to start; in answering give age and complete details as to experience; all communications will be held confidential. R 343 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced in grocery trade, desired; state references, &c. R 329 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE, YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE NOVELTY JEWELRY LINE; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY WANTED. P 41 TIMES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SAMUEL BARNETT, SON OF THE LATE Joseph and Mary A. Barnett of Liverpool, is requested to communicate with his brother, Joseph, ship-broker, 19, James Street, Liverpool, England.

WANTED, TO ADOPT A NEW-BORN BABY, (white;) must be normal and healthy; replies confidential. Address Mrs. H., V 104 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCK CLERK, experienced electrical house; must understand shipping. Apply Monday, 10 A. M., Thomas & Betts Co., 174 Franklin St.

SUPERINTENDENT.—We require several well educated young men of executive ability to educate to our system as warehouse superintendent; good inducement while in training; excellent opportunities for right men. F. A. K., P. O. Box 229, New York City.

TABLET MAKER.—Young man wanted with thorough experience operating tablet machines. Apply, Saturday or Monday morning, 113 West 18th St.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAS THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints and micrometers; steady position and advancement.

MACHINISTS.
Lathe screw machine and milling machine operators; must have tools.

PRODUCTION CLERKS.
Draft exempt and machine shop experience.

RECEIVING CLERKS.
Must have experience with large corporations.

STENOGRAPHER.
Rapid, accurate.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.

WIREMEN.
Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.

YOUNG MEN.
For telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

CALL
57 BETHUNE ST.
NEAR WEST ST.
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION of the City of New York requires the following INSTRUCTORS in WAR SERVICE CLASSES for DRAFTED MEN.
Hours 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.
Pay: $5.00 Per Session.

1. WOOD SPECIALISTS ON AIRPLANE WORK.
2. INSTRUMENT REPAIR MEN ON AIRPLANE WORK.
3. LINEN AND SILK WORKERS ON AIRPLANE WINGS.
4. CANVAS WORKERS ON AIRPLANES AND TENTS.
5. GAS WELDERS (oxy-acetylene.)
6. CONCRETE MIXING.
7. LEATHER WORKERS ON HARNESS AND SHOES.
8. MACHINISTS.
9. IGNITION REPAIR MEN.
10. GAS ENGINE MECHANICS ON AUTOS AND AIRPLANES.

Applicants must have had satisfactory experience in the respective occupations.
Apply to Board of Examiners, 228 East 57th St., New York City.

TOOL AND GAUGE MAKERS.
GOOD WAGES, WITH BEST OF WORKING CONDITIONS, FOR HIGH-GRADE GAUGE AND TOOL MAKERS; CITIZENS ONLY. MR. SCHOENBORN, ROOM 1011, 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN.
ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 203 BROADWAY, 9TH FLOOR.

TOOL AND DIE MAKER.
STEADY WORK; 50-HOURS-WEEK SHOP. POWERS ACCOUNTING MACHINE CO., 365 PARK AV., BROOKLYN.

WANTED,

PRIVATE SECRETARY,

well educated, well read, for owner of publishing business; man 30 to 35 years of age; business located in New York City; will travel frequently; training in the publishing business highly desirable; ability to keep personal accounts accurately necessary; splendid opportunity to learn the business; cannot consider one who has not earned $1,800 per year. P 7 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college education preferred, to start at bottom of advertising space selling business; the work will be hard and first earnings small, but the opportunity to learn the advertising business and to advance in salary and responsibility is exceptional. Apply, giving age, education, nationality, and three references, to Box V 110 Times.

YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED IN CLOAK AND SUIT LINE, GIVING OUT WORK TO CONTRACTORS. SCHONBERG & KAPNER, 28 WEST 25TH ST.

YOUNG MEN.—Several; exceptional opportunity in important department of large chain store concern; state experience and qualifications. W. C., P. O. Box 229, New York City.

YOUNG MAN for clerical position with prominent fire insurance company, must possess good education; state age, experience, and salary expected. R 394 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted; experienced in making tablet granulations in pharmaceutical laboratory. Apply Saturday or Monday morning, 113 West 18th St.

Employment Agencies.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
309 BROADWAY.

Auditor, fire ins., accts., $1,200-$1,300; bank bookkeeper, $900-$1,200; asst's, $70-$80; cost acct., $1,500; cost clerk, $20; timekeeper, $18; stenographer, $100; Spanish-Eng. steno., secretarial work, $150; foreman, chemical factory, night work, $150; penman, (ins.,) $14; draftsmen, $25; file clerks, $35-$40.

EXPORT ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Must be one who can develop into $10,000 man; wonderful opportunity; bring copy. Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad.

BANK CLERKS, bookkeepers, $25; runners, board runners, $12; bright American boys; registration free. Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANTS are needed by business and by the Government; responsible positions seek men who can devise records and procedures, supervise accounting detail, audit expenditures, determine cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, systematize, organize, control; write for Bulletin 40, giving details of training necessary and of evening classes now forming. Address F. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., N. Y.; C. W. Stowell, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn; or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced. City or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings. Immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Tr. Ass'n, Suite 1808-D Candler Bldg., New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Western cyclonic depression has advanced to Utah. It has been attended thus far by scattered rains over the plateau region, general rains on the Pacific Coast north of Central California, and snow in the North Rocky Mountain region. East of the Mississippi River the weather has been fair and moderately cold, except in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, where rain has fallen, and in New England, where there has been snow.

The weather in the Washington forecast district for the next forty-eight hours will be fair, except that rain is indicated Tuesday in the East Gulf States and Tennessee and snow or rain in the Ohio Valley and upper lake region.

It will be somewhat warmer Monday and Tuesday in the Ohio Valley, the East Gulf States, and Tennessee. The temperature will begin to moderate in Atlantic Coast districts Wednesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic Coasts—northeast to east, fair. East Gulf—Light northeast to east, fair. East Gulf—Light northeast, fair. West Gulf—Moderate southeast, increasing fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair Monday and Tuesday, not much change in temperature.

New England.—Fair Monday and Tuesday, not much change in temperature.

Western New York, Western Pennsylvania.—Generally fair Monday. Tuesday slowly rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
3 A. M.	26	26	4 P. M.	24	38
6 A. M.	27	26	6 P. M.	24	36
9 A. M.	22	32	9 P. M.	21	40
12 M.	22	35	11 P. M.	18	39

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 24; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27; at 8 P. M. it was 22. Maximum temperature, 30 degrees at 12:45 A. M.; minimum, 18 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M., 48 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.46 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:47|Sun sets..5:33|Moon sets..1:27

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:12	1:38	7:44	7:54
Governors Island	1:48	2:18	8:24	8:36
Hell Gate	3:30	4:24	10:35	10:55

Fire Record.

	Loss.
A.M.	
8:00—Col. Av. & 81 St., (news stand;) M. Silverstein	Slight
11:00—91 Spring St.; Lincoln Neckwear Co.	None
11:00—Dyckman St. & St. Nicholas Av.	Not given
11:15—143 Attorney St.; Meyer Berg	Slight
11:15—6 Amsterdam Av.; Henry Kolp	Slight
11:50—267 W. 145 St.; Thomas White	Slight
P.M.	
12:20—105 Park Pl.; Travis Fruit Co.	Slight
2:25—56 Elizabeth St.; J. Pascues	Slight
3:50—665 Cauldwell Av.; H. Lennon	Slight
4:10—175 St. & Boston Road; "L" road	Slight
4:25—East River & Hunts Point Av., (scow;) Seaboard Nav. Co.	Slight
4:35—344 W. 76 St.; Benjamin Spellman	Slight
7:05—338 6 Av.; United Feather & Bow Co.	Slight
7:20—226 Hudson St.; James Walsh	Slight
8:15—1,368 Brook Av.; I. Bernstein	Slight
9:55—359 3 Av.; Tony Dumbo	Not given

Education Notes.

There have been placed, as of Jan. 10, 1918, upon the eligible lists of teachers holding licenses for promotion in elementry schools the following:

BIOLOGY.	
Shircas, Hyman, P. S. 18, Brooklyn	83.75
DRAWING.	
Men.	
Reh, Isadore, P. S. 20, Manhattan	84.7
Rosencranz, Isidor, P. S. 145, B'klyn	74.775
Women.	
Walther, Theda H., P. S. 96, Man.	84.5
Jeffrey, Anne M., P. S. 93, Manhattan	80.687
Kehoe, Irene A., P. S. 1, Manhattan	76.575
Morrissey, Frances, P. S. 77, Man.	66.95
ENGLISH.	
Tracy, Katherine V., P. S. 54, Bklyn	84.525
Ahern, Elizabeth, P. S. 44, Bronx	79.55
Spitznagle, Eleanore J., P. S. 11, Man.	75.25
GEOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE.	
Conroy, John F., P. S. 104, Man.	88.625
HISTORY.	
Men.	
Shireas, Hyman, P. S. 18, Brooklyn	83.187
Friedman, N. M., P. S. 175, Brooklyn	74.45
Women.	
Flowers, Marguerite E., P. S. 6, Bronx	87.25
Conklin, Cecile E., P. S. 105, Brooklyn	86.625
Kilgalon, Irene A., P. S. 20, Bronx	86.625
Prestley, Mary E., P. S. 87, Queens	84.85
Kloster, Vera E., P. S. 73, Brooklyn	84.5
Bruner, Estelle, P. S. 93, Manhattan	84.487
Meagher, Isabelle G., P. S. 68, Man.	84.25
Repath, Olive F., P. S. 6, Bronx	83.487
Judd, Katherine B., P. S. 93, Man.	82.812
Clark, Grace L., P. S. 22, Flushing	82.637
Keough, Mary B., P. S. 42, Bronx	82.275
De Camps, A. L., P. S. 54, Brooklyn	81.912
Davis, Anna E., P. S. 90, Queens	81.25
Mehrtens, Louise A., P. S. 106, Bklyn	81.1
Hammer, Elizabeth R., P. S. 51, Bronx	80.6
Johnson, Rosa B., P. S. 192, Manhattan	80.225
Mullin, Mabel G., P. S. 159, Brooklyn	79.975
Bennett, Cora E., P. S. 184, Manhattan	79.362
Irvine, Elizabeth S., P. S. 16, Man.	79.287
Abrams, Jeanette F., P. S. 70, Man.	79.125
Howard, Elizabeth L., P. S. 89, Queens	79.112
Ziadi, Mary J., P. S. 118, Brooklyn	79.075
Hayden, Elizabeth L., P. S. 36, Man.	78.8
Bornitz, Marie, P. S. 85, Brooklyn	78.612
Weber, Julia T., P. S. 74, Brooklyn	78.05
Hayes, Helen M., P. S. 20, Richmond	77.875
Finley, Ida E., P. S. 143, Brooklyn	77.837
Van Hoesen, Mabel C., P. S. 52, Man.	77.612
Bridge, Alice F., P. S. 95, Manhattan	77.575
Dost, Mary J., P. S. 24, Brooklyn	77.537
Turbush, Katherine L., P. S. 171, Man.	77.5
Rosenblum, Charlotte E., P. S. 7, Man.	77.45
Fisher, Lillian S., P. S. 144, Brooklyn	77.35
Meffle, May A., P. S. 28, Brooklyn	76.7
Cooney, Genevieve I., P. S. 78, Bklyn	74.925
Lindemann, Elizabeth, P. S. 4, Bronx	73.312
Horn, Gladys, P. S. 53, Brooklyn	72.075
MATHEMATICS.	
Sakel, Emanuel, P. S. 6, Brooklyn	91.325
Rosenblatt, Sally, P. S. 16, Brooklyn	82.5
MUSIC.	
Johnson, Ruth A., P. S. 15, Manhattan	80.65
Ward, Eugenie C., P. S. 147, Brooklyn	79.
Gamgee, Elva A., P. S. 95, Brooklyn	76.65
Warner, Marian M., P. S. 28, Brooklyn	70.675
PHYSICAL TRAINING.	
Sweeney, Florence E., P. S. 186, Man.	83.
Wolcott, Dana S., P. S. 14, Manhattan	81.275
Weir, Elizabeth F., P. S. 126, Brooklyn	78.625
O'Donnell, Helena M., P. S. 40, Bronx	78.45
Leary, Elizabeth, P. S. 158, Brooklyn	77.
Murphy, Margaret F., P. S. 3, Bronx	76.025
Anderson, Hanna, P. S. 127, Brooklyn	73.625

Samuel J. Brown of P. S. 109 and Evening School 25, Manhattan, has requested a leave of absence for the purpose of accepting a position with the Connecticut State Board of Education to assist in the reorganization of the evening schools for foreigners throughout the State.

Examination for license as assistant teacher of freehand drawing, men and women, in high schools will be held on Feb. 25 and 26 and on Sept. 9 and 10. Written examinations for the following positions in high schools will be held on Feb. 25 and 26: Clerical assistant, men and women; laboratory assistant, (biology,) men only; laboratory assistant, (physics and chemistry,) men and women; library assistant, men only, and assistant teacher.

The New York Evening School of Industrial Art has opened a class in interior decoration for all those already engaged in this branch of industry or any of its direct allied branches, including the art of display in high-class stores. Classes are held the first four nights of the week. Instruction and materials are free. Registration takes place the first four nights of next week, beginning Feb. 18, at the school, 204-214 East Forty-second Street.

Professor William R. Shepherd of Columbia University will speak before the Fellowship of Good Will on "Our South American Neighbors" in the auditorium of Hunter College at 3:30 P. M. on Feb. 20.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER?
Young man leaving for California desires to represent your business and personal affairs. W 7 Times.

Exceptional opportunity for one with $10,000; established amusement enterprise; best location Brooklyn. Address A. H., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Manufacturing business, selling leading houses; $8,500; owner seriously ill. Crowe, Times Building.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 439 Broadway.

FAIRBANKS export laundry soap, best quality, about 230 boxes of 99 lbs. each, at 20 per cent. below today's price. Inquire Room 710, Tribune Bldg., city.

Am prepared to purchase several sets fine books, de luxe editions, standard authors; give particulars. F 159 Times.

ROAD TO INFORMATION.
Facts bearing on current events are hard to find without The New York Times Index. Convenient reference to subjects and dates covered in the newspapers, with brief summaries which supply quickly answers to many questions of the moment. The New York Times Index serves as a guide also to the extended accounts of events in the newspapers themselves. Bound volumes, $2.00 a quarter; $8.00 a year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

SEES COAL CRISIS PASSING.

Schley Believes City Has Seen the Worst of Fuel Famine.

Under the suspension of the order for idle Mondays, New York will pursue its usual activities today. The fuel situation has improved to such an extent that Reeve Schley, the County Administrator, said that unless something unforeseen, such as zero weather or a blizzard, interfered New York would soon look back upon the coal crisis merely as a trying Winter experience.

The days of industrial closing, it was estimated by Mr. Schley, resulted in saving from 20,000 to 25,000 tons of anthracite coal here. They permitted, also, he said, the bunkering of many of the ships that had long been waiting to take food, munitions, and other supplies to the Allies.

According to a report issued by the Regional Director of Railroads, the coal situation at tidewater yesterday morning was: Vessels and barges loaded and to be moved, 837 of anthracite and 178 bituminous; vessels and barges waiting for coal, 325; cars of coal dumped, 927 anthracite and 698 bituminous; cars of coal at tidewater yards, 1,206 anthracite, 688 bituminous; cars in transit within twenty-four hours of tidewater, 1,828 anthracite, 926 bituminous; within forty-eight hours of tidewater, 427 anthracite, 968 bituminous.

Fifty-four cars of anthracite were moved through the Pennsylvania tubes yesterday.

SEIZED WITH A CAMERA.

Prisoner Charged with Photographing Transport from Ferryboat.

Richard B. Carr, who gave his address as 25 Sixth Street, Weehawken, was arrested yesterday and locked up at the Greenwich Street Police Station, charged with taking photographs of an army transport while coming from Staten Island on the ferryboat Bronx, in violation of a Federal law.

Carr was arrested at Cortlandt and West Streets by Michael Rizzutto of 365 Vernon Street, Brooklyn, who called on Patrolman Mauch to assist him.

Rizzutto saw Carr "snapping" the transport as the ferryboat passed it. He said he followed Carr until he met the patrolman. Carr had a small camera which was taken by the police. On all the Staten Island boats are large signs warning against taking photographs.

Carr will be turned over to the Federal authorities today.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST or left in taxicab, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, between 59th and 30th Sts., a pearl necklace of 96 pearls. A reward of $500 will be paid and no questions asked upon return of same to

E. M. GATTLE & CO.,
630 5th Av.

LOST—Gold mesh purse, at Ritz Hotel, on Wednesday, Feb. 13. Twenty dollars reward, and no questions asked, for return of the purse and contents, other than money, to 257 Broadway. Name engraved inside.

LOST—Feb. 5, between 5 and 6 P. M., on either subway local, between 28th St. and Grand Central, or on express, Grand Central to 72d, gold-banded, amber-handle cane; reward. Telephone Madison Square 440.

LOST—Gold watch, monogram "H. S. G.," between St. Luke's Hospital and Broadway and 106th, Feb. 14. Return Nurses' Home, St. Luke's Hospital, 114th St. and Amsterdam Av. Reward.

LOST—On Saturday evening, at Metropolitan Opera House or between there and Grand Central Station, man's shirt stud, small blue sapphire, surrounded by diamonds; reward. Y 324 Times Annex.

LOST—On Friday, February 15th, between 1 and 3 o'clock, Broadway between 25th and 31st, diamond half-moon brooch pin; liberal reward will be paid. Telephone 2657-J, Boro Park.

LOST—Between 12 and 5 P. M. Wednesday, diamond platinum bar pin, with baroque pearl in centre; $25 reward, no questions. Apartment 110, 40 West 45th St., city.

LOST—Silver oval shape breastpin with four black stones, on 5th or Madison Av., between 45th and 70th Sts., Sunday morning. Suitable reward if returned to 12 East 66th.

LOST—Opal and diamond brooch, Metropolitan Opera House, between parterre box and 40th St. entrance, Wednesday night; reward. S. G., 45 East 82d St.

LOST—Wednesday, New York City, lavalliere, green stone and pearls, pearl drop; reward. Johnson, 4,807 Ashland Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

LOST—Small red squirrel, with collar and short chain, vicinity of Lexington Av. and 28th St.; reward. MRS. VERNON CASTLE, 120 Lexington Av.

LOST—Feb. 14, between 22 East 42d and 42d St. Building, a blackthorn walking stick, silver top; reward will be paid for its return to 22 East 42d.

LOST—Thursday evening, between 66th and 35th Sts., or on Lexington Av. car, circular diamond pin with sapphire centre; $15 reward. 121 East 35th St.

LOST—Between 108th St. and Riverside, and Republic Theatre, nose glasses, in Levay case; reward. Return to 360 Riverside Drive, Apartment 7A.

LOST—Park Hospital school pin, white enamel flag with red cross. Finder please return to Park Hospital, 395 Central Park West.

LOST—Feb. 15, between Carnegie Hall and subway, gun metal wrist watch. Telephone Prospect 8187-R. Reward.

LOST—$50 reward; diamond stud on 12th Av., between 48th and 49th Sts. Mr. J. S. Jacobs, 1,283 47th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Diamond stud, on 12th Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.; $50 reward. Mr. J. F. Jacobs, 1,233 47th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Lady's small gold wrist watch, black ribbon, catch mark M. M.; reward. Mrs. L. Mayer, 416 Fort Washington Av.

LOST—Opera glasses, Friday night, between Lexington Theatre and subway; reward. Capron, 22 Exchange Place.

LOST—Gold watch chain from Stern's to Lord & Taylor's Saturday evening, Feb. 16. Please phone Audubon 4856.

LOST—Silver fox neck fur, Saturday night, at Metropolitan Opera House. Phone Reavis, Academy 1831. Reward.

LOST—Sunday, blue beaded mesh bag; keep contents, return bag; reward. Mrs. H. B. L., 310 West 97th.

LOST—Feb. 16, wrist watch, Metropolitan Opera to Roosevelt Hospital; reward. 54 East 67th St.

LOST—Male white poodle; reward. 66 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 3. Telephone Audubon 9240.

LOST—Skunk muff, Lexington Opera House, Saturday matinee; reward. Haskins, 56 East 72d St.

LOST—Diamond watch bracelet, initialed "A. E. E."; liberal reward. R 396 Times Downtown.

LOST—Sealskin muff, Sunday evening, in taxi; reward. Wolf, 306 West 99th.

LOST—Adams Express receipt book; reward to finder. 30 East 33d, 11th floor.

REWARD.—Lost, on 42d St., Broadway to Lexington, a diamond platinum ring, Feb. 2. Call Erickson, Plaza 737.

$50 REWARD
for gold vanity box lost in Knickerbocker Hotel Thursday evening; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

REWARD $150.
Lost—Small, all white, West Highland terrier dog, male; long hair, long body, short legs, pointed ears; answering to name of Mac; $150 reward for return or information leading to its return. Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 1484.

LOST—Small Pekingese dog; color, brown; no license tag, but harness with bell attached; in Bryant Park; liberal reward, no questions asked. Return to Mrs. Mayer, Hotel Seymour, 50 West 45th.

LOST—On Monday, mixed breed bull, in vicinity of Tremont; male; color brown, white markings; very short tail; reward. Pork Store, 744 Tremont Av.

LOST—Little white dog, Broadway, 77th, Sunday; $5 reward. 327 West 77th St.

FOUND—Sunday afternoon, Boston bull terrier. E. Stack, 154 East 56th St.

CARSON FEARS TRAP IN LEAGUE OF PEACE

Favors President Wilson's Plan in Principle, but Points Out Difficulties.

DISARMAMENT FIRST STEP

But How Shall It Be Guaranteed?—Sees Hope in the Entente Nations.

LONDON, Jan. 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"There are many practical difficulties in the way of a League of Nations," said Sir Edward Carson, who recently retired from the British War Cabinet, in an interview with The Associated Press.

"But what is to become of all of us if it is not realized?" he asked. "Has not this war shown that science, which has done so much on the constructive side for civilization and humanity, must inevitably, if turned to a destructive end, soon spell the complete ruin and death of all civilization and all humanity?"

Sir Edward, for nearly a generation one of the greatest English authorities on international law, proceeded to enumerate some of the difficulties in the way of a successful League of Nations.

"It goes without saying," he said, "that everybody is in favor of a League of Nations, but many people use the phrase without any idea of what it can do or how it can do it. Some people imagine that you have solved the whole question of war when you set up a League of Nations. But they don't tell us how it will prevent war.

"My own view, I may say, is that this war, with all its sacrifices and its enveloping chaos, will have been fought in vain unless something results from it which makes war practically, if not altogether, impossible in the future. If a League of Nations can be evolved which will bring about that result, it will be the greatest blessing ever conferred on mankind.

"A League of Nations would have this advantage, first of all—it ought to create an international atmosphere of peace. If it could become a universal feeling that it was an international disgrace for any nation to break away, you would have in that feeling alone an influence in world politics which would be a great benefit to the human race.

Fears a Trap for Peace Lovers.

"But until you have clearly evolved the machinery of your League of Nations, until you have created machinery which can be so framed and so worked as to make war impossible, you must take the greatest care that the idea doesn't become merely a trap for peace-loving nations and a method of predominance for the more aggressive, ambitious, and unscrupulous nations to exalt themselves.

"How far has the world in the past been able to get toward the ideal of a League of Nations? The whole of Europe, including Germany, guaranteed the independence of Belgium. It was natural that Belgium should place full reliance on that treaty. Yet one has only to look at the present war to see of how little avail was the League of Nations that stood behind Belgium.

"For another instance, let us examine the Treaty of London, made between the Entente Allies after the war began, and which stipulated that none of the parties should make peace without the consent and agreement of the others. Russia was a party to that treaty, but what happened? A series of unusual events occurred in Russia, a Government was overthrown, and you find the new Government setting up the claim that the Treaty of London does not bind it, because made by another Government.

"Before the war we had a series of Hague treaties, which, in a sense, were a League of Nations defining numerous questions under international law. They laid down the most solemn rules for observance in case war broke out. Nobody had to sign those treaties against their will. But the war has shown that they were of no avail, for Germany forthwith claimed the right to disregard any or all of them.

"Unless some far-reaching changes are made, then, a mere agreement among nations to stop war is not anything on which any nation could safely rely.

"There are difficulties also regarding the composition of a League of Nations. Are all nations, regardless of size, to have the same voice and vote? Are the British self-governing dominions to be separately represented? How are you to prevent what we in English politics call logrolling—that method of operations whereby I vote for something that you want, and you vote for something I want?

"What is to be the executive side of the league, and what the police power to enforce decisions? The reason our law courts are able to settle disputes between individuals is that there stands behind them the high sheriff, who can call out the whole army and navy if necessary to see that the courts' decrees are observed. Who is to be the high sheriff for the League of Nations?

"It may be possible to reach mutual agreements between the nations as to disarmaments. But it will not be easy. How are you to prevent an aggressive nation from arming its police or other internal forces, and thus creating an army useful when the time comes for purposes of aggression?

"Nevertheless, I am inclined to think that the first great step toward a League of Nations should be limitation of armaments.

"Then there is the question of the economic weapons possessed by various nations—weapons as powerful and as real, even if less tangible, than the military and naval arm. It has already been pointed out that the economic weapon might be one of the most powerful and effective means of enforcing the decisions of the League of Nations against any one nation which might be tempted to break the bounds.

"I have pointed out all these difficulties, not with an idea of discouraging or opposing the idea of a League of Nations, but to show that, in my opinion, it will be impossible to work out the idea if any power or powers enter on the attempt with a feeling of predominence, aggression, or anything but a sincere desire to be rid of the evil of bloated armaments and that militarist organization which leads to aggression.

Sees a Nucleus in the Entente.

"Whatever happens, there ought to be a good nucleus for the future League of Nations in the continued and expanded friendship of those countries now fighting together the cause of the Entente.

"The greatest promise for the future peace of the world is to be found, I believe, in the union today of the Anglo-Saxon races, and in the fact that they came into the war, not to help each other, but because they were driven into it by common ideals of freedom and common hatred of tyranny.

"I look upon the maintenance of the alliance and friendships of this war as a matter for which every member of the Entente ought to strive with every power. Nobody can contemplate without uneasiness a peace which evolves no permanent settlement of the world. If an unstable peace were made it would be necessary for the great powers, although confronted at home with problems of reconstruction the like of which have never been known before, to turn aside from those problems, to leave them in chaos, and to grapple rather with the problems of preparation for future wars.

"The engines of destruction evolved by science in this war are such that one can easily picture in imagination the entire extermination of civilization if no way is found of putting an end to the destructive development of organization and equipment. The aim of every statesman in every country, then, ought to be to find some means of making war impossible.

"I have a good deal of sympathy with the idea that if every country was an equally free democracy there would be less likelihood of international conflict in the future. But if this war results in showing that the democracies of the world can be defeated by military autocracy I see little hope for the future.

"It would help, I believe, if all nations would agree to abolish conscription. But the democratization of the remaining autocratic countries would be the greatest possible assurance of a lasting peace, for the peoples of the world could then develop side by side; they would come to have much the same ideas and ideals; they mould mix together more, and hatred and suspicion would give place to comradeship."

ARMY 90 PER CENT. INSURED.

1,082,099 Applications So Far Filed for Average of $8,205.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Secretary McAdoo announced today that on the basis of official reports so far received the American army is at least 90 per cent. insured. No camp has yet reported less than 92 per cent. of its personnel insured. Eight camps out of thirty-two are 99 per cent. insured or better.

It is now certain that the goal of "1,000,000 men insured by Feb. 12" was attained. The total amount of insurance actually on the books of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is $8,879,104,000. This represents 1,082,099 applications actually on file. The average amount applied for is $8,205.

Many thousands of applications written up to Feb. 12, midnight, are still in transit, and final reports from the navy and the American expeditionary forces are not yet available. The amount of insurance written in the American expeditionary force is known to be substantial. Most of the organizations in oversea service are at least 90 per cent. insured.

Secretary McAdoo today announced that every officer and cadet at the Ground School at Princeton had taken out the maximum amount of insurance permitted under the War Risk Insurance act, or insurance of $10,000 apiece, the total amount subscribed for being $1,864,000. As far as is known the Princeton aviation school is the first camp of either the army or navy to record a 100 per cent. war risk insurance.

APE IN BIG BROADWAY HOTEL

Scares Women as He Wanders Into the Knickerbocker Lobby.

A chimpanzee, 11 years old, answering to the name Prince Charles, was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night after it had entered the Hotel Knickerbocker, Broadway and Forty-second Street, and caused excitement among women in the lobby.

The chimpanzee, dressed in human garb, had escaped from a room in a theatre, where it had been exhibited.

The animal's trainer, Ludwig Kullman, was arrested, charged with disorderly conduct, through causing a crowd to collect. He said the animal had escaped from a room in which it was being fed.

When Kullman reached the hotel in his search for the chimpanzee Patrolman Sutting arrested him.

At the police station the monkey jumped upon the desk in front of Lieutenant O'Leary, and then put the matron to flight. The animal next perched on the radiator, and remained quiet, while its keeper was being booked. The keeper protested against taking the animal in the cold to the Men's Night Court, and the Lieutenant turned it over to another trainer to take back to the theatre.

PERSHING'S EAGLE AT ZOO.

"Uncle Sam," His Mascot in Mexico, Moved from Governors Island.

General Pershing's pet golden eagle, "Uncle Sam," presented to him by the citizens of San Antonio, Texas, as a mascot for the punitive expedition in Mexico, was put on exhibition in the aviary in the Bronx Zoo yesterday because quarters at Governors Island had become too small for the growing mascot. "Uncle Sam" attracted much attention from the visitors at the Zoo because the keepers vouched for the accuracy of the assertion that the eagle was the property of the commander of the American expeditionary forces in France.

Keepers said that officers from Governors Island had brought the eagle to the Zoo because they had no suitable place to keep the bird. They said General Pershing had left the eagle at the army post just before he sailed for France. He had intended to send for the bird, they said, but the airplanes and anti-aircraft guns were so numerous on the front that he decided "Uncle Sam" had better attain full growth before he was sent out to catch the tail of the Dachshund in his bill.

LIFT KILLS OPERATOR.

Caught Between Elevator Shaft and Floor in Apartment House.

Mrs. Louis Warner of 567 West 162d Street, a telephone operator and substitute elevator operator in the Balmoral Court, a six-story apartment house at 600 West 163d Street, was killed yesterday when she was caught between the floor of the elevator and the sixth floor of the shaft.

Mrs. Warner's body was found with her head hanging down the elevator shaft by Mr. and Mrs. Sig H. Engelberg, who have an apartment in the building. A policeman was summoned, who called a hook and ladder company. The firemen pried open the doors of the elevator shaft on the fifth and sixth floors, and also ripped off a part of the floor of the elevator in order to extricate the body.

The police could find no one who witnessed the accident.

ZIONISTS HERE HOLD SERVICE FOR LEADER

Speakers Extol Work of Dr. Tchlenow, Who Died When Dream Was Near Realization.

PALESTINE FUND $800,000

Israel Zangwill, in Message, Hopes for Joint Scheme of Common Program.

The Casino Theatre was filled with Zionists at a meeting in memory of Dr. Jechiel Tchlenow, the late leader of the Zionist movement, who died in London on Jan. 31 last. Morris Rothenberg, Chairman of the Zionist Committee of New York, presided, and the speakers were Dr. Schmarya Levin, of the International Zionist Committee; Louis Lipsky, Executive Chairman of the Federation of American Zionists; Jacob de Haas, Secretary of the Provisional Zionist Committee, and the Rev. H. Masliansky.

"It was tragic," said Mr. Rothenberg, "that Dr. Tchlenow should have died at that moment in his remarkable life when there appeared a reason to believe that the realization of the dream of his life was possibly at hand. Dr. Tchlenow entered the Zionist movement at a time when it did not seem possible that the movement would bear fruit in our lifetime."

Dr. Levin delivered the principal address.

"Dr. Tchlenow," he said, "had been one of the leading physicians of Moscow up to a few years ago, when he gave up his lucrative practice and devoted himself entirely to the Zionist work until his death without accepting any compensation. He remained at the Zionist headquarters at Berlin until the outbreak of the war, when he returned to Russia. But when the political situation was ripe for the British declaration in favor of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, he proceeded to London, where he took an active part in the diplomatic negotiations that have resulted in official declarations by Great Britain and France.

"Even while suffering the severe agonies of the disease that carried him off, his thoughts were with the movement, and, two days before his death, and with full consciousness that his last hours were striking, he wrote a letter to the convention of the English Zionist Federation, which occurred four days later. In this letter he stated that the convention was of the greatest historical importance; that Great Britain is the traditional friend of the small nations, and that history would record in letters of gold the English promise to assist in the establishment of the Jewish national homeland in Palestine."

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise announced yesterday that the Palestine Restoration Fund now totals more than $800,000. Of the total amount over $250,000 was collected in New York.

Saul J. Cohen, editor of The Maccabean, official Zionist journal in this country, is in receipt of a cable message from Israel Zangwill as follows:

> As first fruits of the new co-operation with Zionists, my Territorial Organization is sending out its own representatives with the Palestine Commission in the hopes that a joint scheme can be evolved for the realization of common program and aspiration.

Israel Zangwill was the founder of the Jewish Territorial Organization, which was formed for the purpose of obtaining, preferably from the British, a tract of land in which persecuted Jews could live under Jewish conditions. The land which Zangwill had in view was not Palestine, but some country in Northern Africa. According to the cable received yesterday, Mr. Zangwill now looks toward Palestine as the land of the Jews.

MUST STILL FIGHT GERMANS

Dr. Bohn Sees Small Hope for an Early Revolution.

Dr. William Bohn, of the Friends of German Democracy, addressed a congregation that crowded the Church of the Ascension last night on "Will There Be a Revolution in Germany?" Dr. Bohn did not directly answer the question. He said there had been many labor disturbances in July and August last which were not reported by cable, and added that he had little doubt that similar disturbances were going on now.

He pictured the German people as suffering the natural consequences of political conditions forced upon them by circumstances, and by that "great and relentless genius Bismarck," who, he said, had planned the scheme of education which enslaved the people in the Hohenzollern system.

"We of America must fight for the very German people themselves. A defeated monarch is much easier for his people to deal with than a victorious one. We must continue to let the German people know, however, whenever and wherever possible, that we are not fighting them as a people, but merely warring upon them because we must do so while theirs is a part of the oppressive German system. Let them see that as regards our attitude toward them, as a people, the insidious teaching that they must distrust Englishmen and Frenchmen and Americans is altogether wrong.

"We must remember, however, that in the matter of starting a genuine revolution the German people, educated as they have been, are the most backward in the world, while their Government is the most capable in the world when it comes to suppressing insurrection of any kind. Despite disturbances which it is reasonable to suppose are going on now, although again the curtain has dropped on them, we must not suppose that revolution in Germany is a fact until the revolution is altogether there."

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AID WAR THRIFT IN RHYME.

Writers and Artists Contribute to Jersey Publication.

A new kind of publicity to aid the Government's Thrift Campaign has taken the form of a publication, War Thrift, issued by the National War Savings Committee of New Jersey, of which George B. Mallon is publicity director. The second issue, out yesterday, contains contributions from a number of American writers and artists, which are given to help the cause. The following comment upon the publication is published from Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the National War Savings Committee:

"The first number of War Thrift is capital. On reading the first page I can almost think that everything we want for publicity can be had by going back to Benjamin Franklin. There is so much in addition that is enlivening and admirable that it makes altogether a model of war savings literature. I hope there will be more numbers as good and that it will set the pace for other States."

One of the verses published is this:

Hush, little Thrift Stamp,
Don't you cry.
You'll be a war bond
By and by.

Another is as follows:

Sing a song of Thrift Stamps,
Sixteen in a row,
Take them to an agent
And 12 cents or so;
Change them for a war stamp,
And for your energy
You'll get a crisp five-dollar bill in 1923.

John J. Pulleyn, President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, said yesterday that the thrift campaign would mean much in the business of the savings banks of the country, as it would inculcate habits of saving in the people of the country.

"I believe," he said, "that every banker who appreciates the meaning of 'seed time and harvest' will do everything he can to further this new form of saving, and will in the end reap the harvest which springs from it. This campaign is teaching the people how to save, is adding daily to the number of savers in the country, and is bringing home to a large class of people which has not been touched by the savings banks the benefit of the savings bank idea."

SCOUTS IN THRIFT CAMPAIGN

Boys to Make House-to-House Canvass for Stamp Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Boy Scouts of America, numbering 350,000, have been enlisted for a house-to-house thrift stamp campaign. Five million red postcards have been printed for their use. Upon taking orders for stamps the boys will drop the cards in the nearest letter box and the Postmaster will do the rest.

James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, issued orders for the campaign tonight, and Secretary McAdoo sent this word to the Scouts:

"Your splendid work in the Liberty Loan campaigns proved that the Government can count on you and your organization. Knowing you are always ready to serve your country, and realizing how widely the war savings stamps may be sold through your efforts, I take pleasure in presenting you another opportunity."

President Wilson will write a personal letter of thanks to the Scout in each State who has the highest record of sales during the year, and the wives of Cabinet officers have offered a victory flag in each State to the troop standing at the top. Individaul Scouts who take orders for $250 will receive ace medals, and palms will be given for each additional $100.

War savings are coming into the Treasury now at the rate of nearly $2,000,000 a day.

ENRIGHT'S PLAN FOR POLICE AUXILIARIES

Commissioner to Explain It to Home Defense Leaguers—What Some of Them Suggest to Him.

Police Commissioner Enright will address members of the Home Defense League, founded by Commissioner Woods, at Police Headquarters tomorrow evening and explain to them his plan for remodeling the organization into the "Police Reserves of New York" and incidentally bringing the membership into a smaller but more active body ready for police duty at any emergency.

Meantime, in the last few days the members of the separate companies of the league have conferred among themselves at the police stations which have been their headquarters and discussed their own attitude toward the Commissioner's plan, bringing to light ideas of their own regarding what should be done to make of the organization an efficient auxiliary force under the proposed new system.

One of these conferences was held yesterday at the Seventy-fourth Precinct Station by the commissioned officers of the three companies covering the Kingsbridge, Riverdale, and Spuyten Duyvil sections of the precinct, one of the largest in the city, and several suggestions were discussed with the idea of their being brought before the Commissioner.

One suggestion was that many of the so-called inactive members of the league had become so merely because there had been no real need for their services; that these men had gone to the trouble of providing themselves with uniforms and drilling, and would be prepared and would be needed in the event of a real emergency, and that therefore tey should be relegated to an "inactive list" for a time at least, with the understanding that they would be called on if needed.

Other suggestions were that active members of the new body, if they were not paid, should at least be protected by insurance taken out by the city or the State against disablement by violence or accident while in the actual performance of police duty; that in view of the protection given by this volunteer duty to the property and lives of citizens pressure should be put upon employers not to cut off their pay while so engaged; that some form of certificate which might be preserved should be devised and issued to those who had given valuable time to such service and that to those remaining in the new organization some form of badge should be issued permitting them, even when not in uniform, to assist in police work and identifying them as members of an auxiliary police force.

It was understood that several of these ideas were shared by members of the league in other precincts.

It was decided at the conference to consolidate the three companies in the Seventy-fourth Precinct into one composed wholly of active members, and the officers agreed to resign, leaving to the nucleus of members remaining the task of choosing new leaders.

NEW FOOD RESTRICTIONS.

Pastry and Griddle Cakes Must Be Put on a War Basis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—All hotels, restaurants, dining cars, steamships, boarding houses, and other public eating places, including clubs, which use three barrels of flour a month, must hereafter serve victory pies, pastry, cookies, griddle cakes, waffles, &c., as well as victory bread, under a ruling announced tonight by the Food Administration, to become effective at once.

All pies, pastry, cakes, &c., served by such places must contain a third of wheat substitutes at all times, and batter cakes, griddle cakes, and waffles must contain three-quarters of wheat substitutes.

"The new regulation," said a Food Administration announcement, "has been put into operation for the protection of those public eating places which desire to co-operate to the fullest extent with the Food Administration in wheat saving, but were subjected to unfair competition on the part of some of their competitors."

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When this sale closes the chance of the year is ended. No other sale like it is in sight. Real market values have been forgotten and suitings have been reduced to a pre-war level.

Call and examine the suitings shown. You may be difficult to please, yet you're pretty sure to find something that will just suit your fancy, for the assortment is large.

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First, there is the saving these Suits and Overcoats represented at their regular season's prices.

Second, there is the big saving of our season-end reductions to $19.50, $23, $28, $33, $38 and $43.

Third, there is the still bigger saving on next season's prices, which will be 50 per cent higher.

Today there's a mighty interesting selection from which to choose a Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoat, now reduced to $17.50, but you must hurry.

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